(2)

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4

took the JOB on that basis. But hereafter he will not be responsible for hiring or firing State Department personnel. The department says this is not to be considered as a demotion.

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In Switzerland, United Nations economists said today that a recession in the United States will ~~mm~~reduce Europe's exports, but that the European economy would weather the recession.

What occured in the House of Representatives today, is further proof of the ends to which individuals (and often nations) will go when tensions mount and tempers flare. The Roman historian Sal-ust, once offered some good advice when he said:"No mortal man (has ever served at the same) time his passions and his best interests." Benjamin Franklin put it even more bluntly:"If passion drives, let reason hold the reins."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, March 1, 1954
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: This is the news! Five congressmen were shot and wounded today while attending a session of the House of Representatives. Lou Shollenberger was in the House when a woman and two men, shouting "Free Puerto Rico!" fired pistols from the gallery. Here is an eye-witness account by Shollenberger from the Radio Gallery of the House of Representatives in Washington.

SHOLLENBERGER: ..... began around two-thirty this afternoon, Washington Time. The first any of us knew about it was the sound, we thought, of firecrackers, but that idea was dispelled almost immediately when many of the members of the House, who were on the floor, could look up and see the guns blazing away, hear and see the bullets splintering into committee tables andhit the walls and ceilings. Someone has already counted twelve bullet holes in the House itself. How many more were fired isn't known at the moment. The five members of Congress were hit; one of them, Representative Alvin M. Bentley, of Michigan, is in critical condition at Washington's Casualty Hospital. There also are Representatives Kennth A. Roberts, of Alabama, and George H. Fallon, of Maryland. Reportedly in less serious condition are the two others who were hit, Representatives Ben F. Jensen, of Iowa, and Clifford Davis, of Tennessee. When the shots were fired, the House was voting on a bill, whether to debate a proposal to admit Mexican workers to the United States. Speaker Martin, who was in the chair, had just counted the "ayes," was ready to call for the "nays" when pandemonium hit, to speak ... (correction by speaker) to quote Speaker Martin.

Police now identified those doing the shooting as Puerto Ricans, all listing New York City as their homes. Apparently from a note found in her handbag, which police quote as saying she takes full responsibility for all that happened was Lolita Lebron, thirty-four. (sentence sic) She says that she and her companions bought only one-way tickets to Washington, that they had expected to be

killed. With her and now in police custody are Rafael Miranda, aged twenty-five, and Andreas Cordero, age twenty-nine. Four others have been arrested, are held for questioning, one being picked up at Union Station with a gun. The three principals are to be arraigned tonight, charged with assault with intent to kill. These facts, of course, have come to us a little bit at a time.

When the shooting stopped there was still the fear that other gunmen might still be at large. I was in the speaker's lobby, which lies just behind the floor of the House itself, waiting to talk to a congressman. When I heard the shots I hesitated for a moment, thinking that surely no one was shooting, but when I saw the members hitting the deck I knew something was happening. At about that moment Representative Jensen walked through the doors from the floor, hesitated, and fell. Some went to help him immediately. Others of us saw that Representative Bentley was hit and hit hard. He was lying on his back on the floor just in front of the Speaker's Stand in the House itself. He is the one who is now in the most serious condition. His doctors report that the bullet had hit his lung, his stomach, and his liver. He went into the operating room just an hour ago. While the shooting was still going on several persons rushed for the assailants. A spectator in the visitors' gallery, where the gunmen were, just in back and to the left of the speaker, this spectator made a lunge. He was Frank Wise, in the gallery for an afternoon of relaxation. Another spectator, Raymond Cole (?), visiting a doorkeeper friend, helped. Representative James Van Zandt, of Pennsylvania, a Navy Reserve Captain, and Lee Thomas, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, a Republican telephone page, rushed up the steps and both aided in overpowering the Puerto Ricans. One put up some resistance. The others were meek and submitted to arrest. By this time both the House and the Senate, which had heard about the shooting, adjourned for the day and the galleries were cleared. Congressional leaders immediately upon seeing that the five who had been hit were being taken care of began a series of conferences. Speaker Martin announced that security measures will be tightened to see that no more visitors are admitted without tickets. Chairman Velde announced that at the request of Speaker Martin the House Un-American Activities

Committee will investigate immediately.

Outside, surrounding the Capitol Building itself, a large crowd of curiosity seekers began to assemble. Police began checking everything. Washington's Police Chief Murray says that the three who were captured here in the House didn't say why they chose the House instead of the Senate to do their shooting. He did say that they had no interest in the Mexican Labor Bill. At the White House, it's reported, President Eisenhower called Speaker Martin with offers of assistance. The President also cancelled a congressional reception scheduled for tomorrow night. Here, in the House, of course, those who were not hurt began remembering the last time such an incident took place. Old-timers remember that the then-Representative Melvin Moss, of Minnesota, outtalked a gunman in the gallery who demanded time to speak. Others of us who were here in Washington on November 1, 1950, recall the time that two Puerto Ricans tried to shoot their way into President Truman. There is no explanation yet for the shootings this afternoon. The woman, whom police say has admitted firing the first shot, shouted that ... quote: "My country is not free! Free Puerto Rico!" Police say that the three picked up here in the House were carrying two Lugers and two so-called P-38 pistols and they also had about thirty rounds of ammunition, but they had no chance to use it partly because of the quick work of those who overpowered them, partly because one of the pistols jammed as they were firing. All in all, it was quite an afternoon in Washington, Ed.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

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MURROW: In Puerto Rico, Governor Luis Munoz Marin said of the shooting in Washington: "People of Puerto Rico are deeply indignant because of this savage and unbelievable lunacy which does not express in the remotest way the peaceful and decent nature of the people of Puerto Rico. And in Venezuela, Secretary of State Dulles said he is shocked by the news: The shooting may have been timed to coincide with the opening of the Inter-American conference today in Caracas. Senate Republican Leader Knowland says hereafter the Senate will refuse gallery admission to anyone who does not hold a card from his Senator. Knowland said this will be rigidly enforced and will apply to sight-seeing parties touring the capital. He said "other security steps" are under consideration.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck!

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that several weeks ago he described McCarthy as an asset to his party. He (ACKNOWLEDGED) [redacted] that and added: "I don't like the situation as it developed last week."

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Chairman Reed of the House Ways and Means Committee today (INTRODUCED) a bill to cut excise taxes almost one billion dollars a year. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey says this is "more than the Treasury can afford" at the present time.. although he favors "selective reductions" of some sales taxes. Earlier, the committee approved a Presidential request and voted to continue the present 52 per cent corporation income tax rate for another year

The State Department announces the resignation of Arthur Dean as Secretary of State Dulles' deputy to the Korean peace conference. Dean says he had to quit because of the pressure of personal business.

And the United Nations was told today by its truce chief in Palestine that tension has increased along the Isreal-Jordan border and joint patrols should be assigned to lessen the danger of an explosion.

Edward R. Murrow: March 2, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

In three great regions of the world vital American interests are at stake - Europe, Asia and Latin-America. The Berlin Conference has just emphasized the gravity of the European problem; the approaching Geneva Conference does not appear now to offer a much greater hope of agreement than Berlin. The All-American Conference now meeting in Caracas presents a contrast. No one at Caracas challenges free world power or American responsibility for the defense of the free world. For this reason the meeting ought to be a pleasant interlude, a kind of American holiday from old world and Asian worries.

But it is not being held in a holiday mood and the difference between Caracas, on the one hand, and Berlin and Geneva on the other, is really one of degree. In degree it is a big difference, but at the root of things the same basic problem exists, the question of ultimate communist power.

What the United States wants at Caracas is a united front against communist infiltration, in particular a condemnation of the state of affairs in Guatemala. Before and during World War ~~II~~ the united front against the Nazis was not difficult to set up. The resistance to a united front against communism is disconcertingly stubborn, though not because Latin Americans like communism. It is highly unlikely that a resolution criticizing

Guatemala by name will be adopted at Caracas. The reason is that another and older issue is involved - intervention. If All-American solidarity is to continue it can be only through the maintenance of the principle that ~~states~~ Nations do not meddle in the domestic affairs of other ~~states~~ Nations.

There would be mighty little actual intervention in a resolution telling off the pro-Communist inclinations of the Guatemala regime. But the very mention of internal affairs tastes of intervention to Latin Americans. And not until Communism appears to them to be a much more acute danger will they rate it ahead of intervention.

One of the dangers of communism in Latin America is the very fact that it doesn't look dangerous at this stage. Latin America is the natural breeding ground for social and political extremism. Here are countries where the disparity between great wealth and great poverty is glaring. In all of them there has been a history of grinding economic exploitation. Capitalism and government have only recently come to acknowledge enlightened social and economic responsibilities. The United States draws to it the same kind of unpopularity that the strong and the well-to-do proverbially inspire in those weaker and poorer. So this is a happy hunting ground for Soviet intrigue. Its Soviet origins never need be disclosed. It can

always work for plausible and ~~indeed~~ apparently genuinely liberal policies. The more successful it is, the more concealed it can remain. And the United States is history's gift as a target. Taking a long look at the future, it may be doubted whether Europe or Asia would create dangers more sinister to the United States than a far-flung communist infiltration in Latin America. And one may be sure that this is the teaching communist conspirators receive in their indoctrination in the Soviet Union.

If Secretary Dulles is not to get at Caracas a resolution criticizing the Guatemalan regime by name, how can he work for more effective solidarity? This is a question which Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother, has already answered in the report he brought home from his recent Latin-American tour. There <u>are</u> other ways to build up solidarity. They are economic and cultural, they include a helpful interest in how Latin-Americans deal with their many difficulties.

President Peron of Argentina told the correspondent of the New York Times that Dr. Eisenhower's visit marked a real turning point for the better in Argentine relations with the United States. The publication of the report was a big event in Latin America, much bigger, of course, than in Washington. But since then little has been done to implement it.

Harold Stassen said the report had passed beyond the status of being a recommendation and had become a policy. But Latin Americans see few signs of it.

One of the issues to be discussed at Caracas is that of prices. During the war we paid through the nose for Latin American materials because we needed them so badly. Now we don't, and prices are off, coffee excepted. The Latin Americans naturally like a free rein of economic forces when it works in their favor. But they also want the protection of minimum prices for primary products that are essential.

It has been said that their attitude toward prices is formed in the knowledge that the copper and nitrate miners of Chile, the tin miners in Bolivia and the oil workers in Venezuela are as much part of the American economy as the coal miners of Pennsylvania or the oil workers of Oklahoma. They know it, but does the United States Senate and House of Representatives? If so, the Latin Americans think something more specific would come of the Milton Eisenhower report. The basis for solidarity is there, and it is not necessary to forge it on the anvil of anti-communism. If the United States sees the communist menace more clearly than do Latin Americans, it can also see that communism is to be held off by greater concern for Latin America's

economic and social problems. This time the cry isn't for huge government loans or grants in aid. It is, above all, for attention.

Because we are a rich and powerful nation, we are apt at times to forget that this is a world in which we can't go it alone. And as John Clarke remarked some 3-hundred years ago:"You often must ask your neighbor if you shall live in peace." However we may regard the Latin-American countries, the Roman Horace was right when he said:"Your own property is at stake when your neighbor's house is on fire."

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In three great regions of the world vital American interests are at stake - Europe, Asia and Latin-America. The Berlin Conference has just emphasized the gravity of the European problem; the approaching Geneva Conference does not appear now to offer a much greater hope of agreement than Berlin. The All-American Conference now meeting in Caracas presents a contrast. No one at Caracas challenges free world power or American responsibility for the defense of the free world. For this reason the meeting ought to be a pleasant interlude, a kind of American holiday from old world and Asian worries.

But it is not being held in a holiday mood and the difference between Caracas, on the one hand, and Berlin and Geneva on the other, is really one of degree. In degree it is a big difference, but at the root of things, the same basic problem exists, the question of ultimate communist power.

What the United States wants at Caracas is a united Front against Communist infiltration, in particular a condemnation of the state of affairs in Guatemala. Before and during World War II, the united front against the Nazis was not difficult to set up. The resistance to a united front against communism is disconcertingly stubborn, though not because Latin Americans like Communism. It is highly unlikely that a resolution criticizing Guatemala by name will be adopted at Caracas. The reason is that another and older issue is involved - intervention. If All-American solidarity is to continue it can be only through the maintenance of the principle that nations do not meddle in the domestic affairs of other nations.

There would be mighty little actual intervention in a resolution telling off the pro-Communist inclinations of the Guatemala regime. But the very mention of internal affairs tastes of intervention to Latin Americans. And not until Communism appears to them to be a much more acute danger will they rate it ahead of intervention.

One of the dangers of Communism in Latin America is the very fact that it doesn't look dangerous at this stage. Latin America is the natural breeding ground for social and political extremism. Here are countries where the disparity between great wealth and great poverty is glaring. In all of them there has been a history of grinding economic exploitation. Capitalism and government have only recently come to acknowledge enlightened social and economic responsibilities. The United States draws to it the same kind of unpopularity that the strong and the weel-to-do proverbially inspire in those weaker and poorer. So this is a happy hunting ground for Soviet intrigue. Its Soviet origins never need to be disclosed. It can always work for plausible and apparently genuinely liberal policies. The more successful it is, the more concealed it can remain. And the United States is history's gift as a target. Taking a long look at the future, it may be doubted whether Europe or Asia would create dangers more sinister to the United States than a far-flung communist infiltration in Latin America. And one may be sure that this is the teaching communist conspirators receive in their indoctrination in the Soviet Union. If Secretary Dulles is not to get at Caracas a resolution criticizing the Guatemalan regime by name, how can he work for more effective solidarity? This is a question which Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother, has already answered in the report he brought home from his recent Latin-American tour. There <u>are</u> other ways to build up solidarity. They are economic and cultural, they include a helpful interest in how Latin-Americans deal with their many difficulties. President Peron of Argentina told the correspondent of the New York Times that Dr. Eisenhower's visit marked a real turning point for the better in Argentine relations with the United States. The publication of the report was a big event in Latin America, much bigger, of course, than in Washington. But since then little has been done to

implement it. Harold Stassen said the report had passed beyond the status of being a recommendation and had become a policy. But Latin Americans see few signs of it. One of the issues to be discussed at Caracas is that of prices.During the war we paid through the nose for Latin American materials because we needed them so badly. Now we don't, and prices are off, coffee excepted. The Latin Americans naturally like a free rein of economic forces when it works in their favor. But they also want the protection of minimum prices for primary products that are essential.

It has been said that their attitude toward prices is formed in the knowledge that the copper and nitrate miners of Chile, the tin miners in Bolivia and the oil workers in Venezuela are as much part of the American economy as the coal miners of Pennsylvania or the oil workers of Oklahoma. They know it, but does the United States Senate and House of Representatives? If so, the Latin Americans think something more specific would come of the Milton Eisenhower report. The basis for solidarity is there, and it is not necessary to forge it on the anvil of anti-Communism. If the United States sees the communist menace more clearly than do Latin Americans, it can also see that Communism is to be held off by greater concern for Latin America's economic and social problems. This time the cry isn't for huge government loans or grants in aid. It is, above all, for attention.

This is Ed Murrow, I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Because we are a rich and powerful nation, we are apt at times to forget that this is a world in which we can't go it alone. And as John Clarke remarked some 3-hundred years ago: "You often must ask your neighbor if you shall live in peace." However we may regard the Latin-American countries, the Roman Horace was right when he said: "Your own property is at stake when your neighbor's house is on fire."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Republican Representative Bentley of Michigan is now given a fifty-fifty chance to survive the wound inflicted yesterday by Puerto Rican nationalists. Dr. George Creel, a Cleveland surgeon, says Bentley has improved slightly, a bullet went through his chest, lung, diaphram, liver and stomach. The four other Congressmen who were hit are all doing well. Puerto Rico's Governor Luis Munoz Marin flew to Washington today to tell the President that all of his people protest "this outrage." And he was given a standing ovation when he walked onto the floor of the House with Speaker Martin.

Martin told reporters the four Puerto Ricans now being held on charges of assault with intent to kill are "undoubtedly Communists." And the New York employer of the woman being held says the FBI had her under surveillance, as a subversive. New York police say they found "quantities" of Communist literature in the apartment of one of the men being held.

Civil Service Commission Chairman Philip Young today told Senators that of the 24-hundred persons removed from government jobs as security risks 383 had something of a subversive nature in their case files. But Young added: he doesn't know whether a single one of these 383 was fired for disloyalty, subversion or Communism. He has no way of finding out whether subversion was a controlling factor in their dismissal. He doesn't know how many of them were notified that there was subversive information in their files. And he acknowledges that some of the 383 may have been dismissed for other reasons or resigned.

Republican National Chairman Hall called on the President today and th told reporters: He cannot go along with Senator McCarthy when McCarthy "attacks persons fighting Communism just as he is." Hall says he does not think anyone should say "Generals in our army are not fighting Communism." He thinks all the incidents arising out of the Senator's argument with Army Secretary Stevens "thro

a fog around the President's program which is one of the finest ever presented by a President." He thinks what he called "these little offshoots" draw the people's attention away from the program. Hall was reminded that several weeks ago he described McCarthy as an asset to his party. He acknowledged that and added: "I don't like the situation as it developed last week."

Defense Secretary Wilson returned to Washington from a Florida vacation and described the McCarthy-Stevens row as "a lot of wind to blow up over one left-wing dentist" - a reference to former Major Peress who was given an honorable discharge from the army after refusing to answer loyalty questions before the McCarthy committee.

And Senator McCarthy said he's about ready "to declare a moratorium on these statements back and forth." And he announced a second postponement of a meeting with Secretary Stevens. McCarthy says he's asked the State Department to explain why it took away the right to hire and fire employees from Security Chief McCleod.

A Senate Internal Security subcommittee was told today that former Navy Secretary Knox once said that former President Roosevelt said: "Considering the fact that we are allies of Russia and the Communist party of the United States is bending its efforts to win the war - that was in 1942 - the United States is not bound to oppose activities of the Communist party." Chairman Jenner put this into the record in what was described as minutes of a Navy meeting. He said the record will be changed if the Navy differs with the minutes.

Retired Rear Admiral Staton said that during the war, Adlai Stevenson, then an aide to Secretary Knox, told Staton "I don't think we should be too hard on Communists "who were radio operators in the merchant marine. Stevenson today described this as an old story - answered during the 1952 campaign and fully explained at the time.

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It has been said that their attitude toward prices is formed in the knowledge that the copper and nitrate miners of Chile, the tin miners in Bolivia and the oil workers in Venezuela are as much part of the American economy as the coal miners of Pennsylvania or the oil workers of Oklahoma. They know it, but does the United States Senate and House of Representatives? If so, the Latin Americans think something more specific would come of the Milton Eisenhower report. The basis for solidarity is there, and it is not necessary to forge it on the anvil of anti-Communism. If the United States sees the communist menace more clearly than do Latin Americans, it can also see that Communism is to be held off by greater concern for Latin America's economic and social problems. This time the cry isn't for huge government loans or grants in aid. It is, above all, for attention.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Because we are a rich and powerful nation, we are apt at times to forget that this is a world in which we can't go it alone. And as John Clarke remarked some 3-hundred years ago: "You often must ask your neighbor if you shall live in peace." However we may regard the Latin-American countries, the Roman Horace was right when he said: "Your own property is at stake when your neighbor's house is on fire."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday Mar. 3, 1954

This is the news:

At his news conference today, the President permitted the recording of this statement:

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>
> the basic dedication of every American to the preservation and advancement of America's safety, prosperity and well-being.

An hour later, Senator McCarthy commented on the President's views in this recorded statement:

> (runs....
>
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[redacted]

At [redacted] the [redacted] very [redacted] that the Senate [redacted] proposed [redacted]

At the President's news conference he was asked to comment on McCarthy's demand to know why [redacted] Secretary of State Dulles stripped his Security Officer Scott McLeod of his authority to hire and fire. Mr. Eisenhower said: the responsibility for administrative assignments within a department is the sole responsibility of the head of the department and no one else.

Mc Carthy says his committee has the duty "to check closely" on the McCloud matter.

Aside from Senator Mc Carthy.. the President told reporters he is very pleased that the Senate has laid aside proposed constiutional amendments to limit the treaty-making powers of the President.

And he called the shooting of five Representatives by Puerto Rican terrorists "a tragic event."

amendments limiting the President's treaty-making powers. Now, he said, the Senate can devote its time to concrete action on his legislative program. Mr. Eisenhower [illegible] the wounding of five representatives by Puerto Rican terrorists was a tragic event.

The four fanatics accused of doing the shooting today were indicted on ten charges each of assault with intent to kill and assault with a dangerous weapon. "Casualty Hospital" reports that Representative Bentley, the most seriously wounded, has been taken off the critical list. But he is still considered "seriously ill."

The United Press says it has "private advices from San Juan" that Monday's shooting was part of a plot to overthrow this government by the assasination of the President, Secretary of State Dulles and F.B.I. Chief Hoover.

The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to cut the excise taxes on jewelry, cosemtics, admission tickets, furs, travel tickets and other items. This would cost the government almost one billion dollars a year. The Administration opposes the reduction.

The House Labor committee has voted to give the federal courts,

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rather than the National Labor Relations Board, the power to hear unfair practises cases. Chairman McConnel says this would have the effect of putting the N.L.R .B. "out of business."

Ambassador Lodge..our chief representative to the United Nations told a Senate committee today:"If anybody sucked anybody into the Korean war, it was the United States which sucked in the U.N., and quite rightly." Lodge defended the American decision to fight Communist aggression in Korea.

In Indo-China, Ho Chi-Minh, the leader of the Communist forces, today accused the United States of "taking another step towards direct intervention" in the Indo-Chinese war. He said we are allowing our air force "to participate in the massacre of the population." This was HIS REACTION [redacted] to the air force ground technicians who are helping the French maintain their planes.

The French report that the Vietminh are stepping up their attacks in the Red River Delta area. The French say they suffered "some [redacted] losses" at half a dozen key defense points.

The current controversey over the conduct of Congressional hearings would seem to be coming to a head. We have been hearing much about rights, privleges and fair play. But all of this adds up to what Junius said many centuries ago: "Integrity in men is measured by their conduct". Henry Ward Beecher once put it another way when he remarked:"One may be better than his reputation but never better than his principles."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

At his news conference today, the President permitted the recording of this statement:

PRESIDENT: 1. The Department of the Army made serious errors in handling the Peress case and the Secretary of the Army so stated publicly, almost a month ago.

2. The Army is correcting its procedures to avoid such mistakes in the future. I am completely confident that Secretary Stevens will be successful in this effort.

3. Neither in this case, nor in any other, has any person in the Executive Branch been authorized to suggest that any subordinate, for any reason whatsoever, violate his convictions or principles or submit to any kind of personal humiliation when testifying before Congressional committees or elsewhere. In a more general sense I have certain observations to make. They are:

1. We must be unceasingly vigilant in every phase of governmental activity to make certain that there is no subversive penetration.

2. In opposing communism, we are defeating ourselves if either by design or through carelessness, we use methods that do not conform to the American sense of justice and fair play.

3. The conscience of America will clearly discern when we are exercising proper vigilance without being unfair. That conscience is reflected in the body of the United States Congress. We can be certain that its members will respond to America's convictions and beliefs in this regard. Here I must repeat something that I have often stated before. The ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all parts of the Executive Branch of the Government rests with the President of the United States. That responsibility cannot be delegated to another branch of government. It is, of course, likewise the responsibility of the President and his associates to account for their stewardship of public affairs. All of us recognize the right of the people to know how we are meeting this responsibility and the Congressional

right to inquire and investigate into every phase of our public operations. Manifestly, in a government such as ours, successful service to 160,000,000 people demands a true spirit of cooperation among the several branches of government, especially between the Executive and the Legislative Branches. Real cooperation is possible only in an atmosphere of mutual respect. I spent many years in the army, during the course of which I sometimes appeared before committees of the Congress. Sometimes I was a direct witness, and more often, in my early years at least, I was merely a so-called technical assistant to the man testifying. In all that time I never saw any individual of the Army fail to render due and complete respect to every member of Congress with whom duty brought him in contact. In all that time I never saw any member of Congress guilty of disrespect toward the public servants who are appearing before him. In the tradition of such mutual respect I grew up in the governmental service. It is that tradition that I intend that the Executive Branch will observe and apply as long as I hold my present office. I have only a few additional comments. They are made in the belief that they conform to the conscience of the American people and to our understanding of justice, right and governmental responsibility. FIRST, all of know that our military services and their leaders have always been completely loyaland dedicated public servants, singularly free of suspicion of disloyalty. Their courage and their devotion have been proved in peace as well as on the battlefields of war. America is proud of them. I am certain that no one in any governmental position wants to have his own utterances interpreted as questioning the lasting debt that all of us Americans owe to the officers and enlisted men and women of the armed services. In this tribute to the services, I mean to include General Zwicker, who was decorated for gallantry in the field. SECOND, except where the interests of the nation demand otherwise, every governmental employee in the Executive Branch, whether civilian or in the armed forces, is expected to respond cheerfully and completely to requests of the Congress and its several committee. In doing so it is, of course, assumed that they will be accorded the same respect and courtesy that I require that they show to the members of the legislative body. Officials in the Executive Branch of the

Government will have my unqualified support in insisting that employees in the Executive Branch who appear before any type of executive of Congressional investigat body be treated fairly. THIRD, Obviously, it is the responsibility of the Congress to see to it that its procedures are proper and fair. I, of course, expect the Republican membership of the Congress to assume the primary responsibility in this respect, since they are of the majority party and, therefore, control the committees. I am glad to state that Senator Knowland has reported to me that effective steps are being taken by the Republican leadership to set up codes of fair procedures. FOURTH, There are problems facing this nation today of vital importance. They are both foreign and domestic in character. They affect the individual and collective future of all of us. The views of myself and my associates on these matters have been outlined in the proposals on legislation we have submitted to the Congress. They deserve the undivided and incessant attention of the Congress, of the Executive Branch, of the public information media of our nation, of our schools, and even of our churches. I regard it as unfortunate when we are diverted from these grave problems - of which one is vigilance against any kind of internal subversion - through disregard of the standards of fair play recognized by the American people. These incidents are all the more useless and unfortunate in view of the basic dedication in every loayl American to the preservation and advancement of America's safety, prosperity and well-being.

MURROW: An hour later Senator McCarthy commented on the President's views in this recorded statement:

MCCARTHY: It is important to remember that this silly tempest in a teapot arose because we dared to bring to light the cold, unpleasant facts about a Fifth Amendment Communist officer who was promoted, given special immunity from duty outside the United States, and finally given an honorable discharge with the full knowledge of all concerned that he was a member of the Communist party. It now appears that for some reason he was a sacred cow of certain Army brass. A continued exchange of statements about our exposure of this Fifth Amendment Communist Army officer is worse than ridiculous. I stated last night that I will no further take part in

this pointless waste of time. Rather I shall spend my time in action - in the continued exposure of those who are dedicated to the Communist enslavement of the world. If a stupid, arrogant or witless man in a position of power appears before our committee and is found aiding the Communist party, he will be exposed. The fact that he might be a general places him in no special class so far as I am concerned. Apparently the President and I agree on the necessity of getting rid of Communists. We apparently disagree only on how we should handle those who protect Communists. I hope that the President realizes the reason for the gleeful shouting of every un-American element over what they consider a fight between those who honestly oppose Communism. I think that their joy will be shortlived. When the shouting and the tumult dies, the American people and the President will realize that this unprecedented mudslinging against the committee by extreme Left Wing elements of the press and radio was caused because another Fifth Amendment Communist in Government was finally dug out of the dark recesses and exposed to public view.

MURROW: At the President's news conference he was asked to comment on McCarthy's demand to know why Secretary of State Dulles stripped his Security Officer Scott McLeod of his authority to hire and fire. Mr. Eisenhower said: the responsibility for administrative assignments within a department is the sole responsibility of the head of the department and no one else. McCarthy says his committee has the duty to check closely on the McCleod matter. Aside from Senator McCarthy, the President told reporters he is very pleased that the Senate has laid aside proposed constitutional amendments to limit the treaty-making powers of the President.

And he called the shooting of five Representatives by Puerto Rican terrorists "a tragic event." The four fanatics accused of doing the shooting today were indicted on ten charges each of assault with intent to kill and assault with a dangerous weapon." Casualty hospital reports that Representative Bentley, the most seriously wounded, has been taken off the critical list. But he is still considered "seriously ill."

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday March 4, 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles told delegates to the Inter-American Conference in Venezuela today: the time has come for the Latin American nations to join with us, in a "clear and final warning" to the Russians, to keep away from this hemisphere. Mr. Dulles said that the Americas are not immune from the threat of Soviet Communism... that the death of Stalin has produced no basic change in Russian policies...and any attempt by the Russians, to establish colonies in this area of the world, must be regarded as a "threat to the peace."

Mr. Dulles noted:"There is no place here, for political institutions which serve alien masters."/He said he "hoped" agreement could be reached by the delegates to make this point obvious and clear.

Tonight, Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov released a statement on the anniversary of the death of Stalin./In it, he said:"The United States is brazenly claiming the leadership of the world."/He compared the North Atlantic Treaty, to the German-Italian-Japanese anti-comintern pact of 1937./He predicted that Nato would be no more successful, than was the anti-comintern arrangement.

In Britain, Sir Winston Churchill said tonight that with the coming of summer, the people of Britain will see the end of ALL rationing. Earlier in the day, it was made known that the British are in the midst of building a "powerful force of bombers, designed to carry atomic weapons." Parliamentary Air Secretary George Ward, said the program was being undertaken to, "guarantee peace by impressing any potential enemy with the suicidal folly of aggression."

In this country, Secretary of Defense Wilson told newsmen today, that the idea that the army is coddling Communists is "just damn tommyrot." He acknowledged that he had not read the Zwicker-McCarthy testimony but added: "There's a general impression that Zwicker was not treated as courtesously as he is entitled to be." Wilson said he believed Communists could be sifted out of the army without special legislation, if this becomes necessary. He thinks some sort of law in this direction might be helpful. Wilson said the Army Secretary Stevens is "technically responsible" for the tardiness in ousting Major Peress. But Wilson sees no reason why Stevens should or would consider resigning.

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Senator Mc Carthy, who at first said he would not comment on Wilson's "no coddling" statement, later changed his mind. The Senator said that "nobody was accusing the army as such of coddling. But certain individuals in the army have been been protecting, promoting and covering up known communists." Mc Carthy said he was sure Wilson agreed with him on this point. He hopes they won't have to waste time, he said, arguing about "fifth amendment communists."

The Defense Department today asked Congress for a law under which drafted doctors who refuse to answer loyalty questions could be forced to serve as enlisted men. At present such persons must be commissioned as officers or discharged from the service.

But Senator McCarthy's committee heard today from Private First Class Marvin S. Belsky, a 25--year old doctor. The Senator said Belsky is "a member of the Communist conspiracy." Belsky refused to answer a number of questions under the Fifth Amendment.

The White House says it has received hundreds of telegrams priaising the President's call for fair play in congressional investigations

And Republican Senator Mundt says he believes the controversey between the President and Senator McCarthy "is pretty well simmering down."

Here in New York, Republican Chairman Hall said it is "nonsense" to say that personality clashes have torn the Republican party apart. He said:"On many issues there are degrees of opinion, emphasis and approach. In the tested American way this is only proper. But we are not a divided party."

Democratic Senator McClellan said today he has asked the Army for "a documented, written report" on whether anyone has tried to get special treatment for David Schine, who is a former staff member of the McCarthy committee. Schine, who was recently drafted, is reported to have been given special treatment at Fort Dix where he was first stationed.

Attorney General Brownell says the government is considering the prosecution of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, four of whose members shot down five Congressmen on Monday. And a special House security committee has recommended that a seven-foot bullet-proof glass partition be erected around the visitors gallery. The committee also suggests that Congress abolish its present patronage police force and create a new force of trained career officers.

The president today named J. Earnest Wilkins, a Negro, to be assistant secretary of labor. Wilkins is a former president of the Cook County Bar Association. White House Secretary Hagerty says this is the first time a Negro has been named to a sub-cabinet post. Hagerty says he knows of no experience Wilkins may have had with labor matters.

Republican Senator Bricker charges that proposals to curb the President's treaty-making powers were defeated because of "furious lobbying of White House and State Department aides." He says the fight TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION has only begun..and will be won. [redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: March 4, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

In Paris, there is in progress a dramatic and crucial race against the diplomatic clock. The objective is to settle the question of the future of the Saar, and get the French to ratify the European Army Plan, and to get all this done before the conference on Far Eastern affairs opens in Geneva on April 26th. This is not just a French or a Franco-German plan or maneuver. We are in it, and so are the British.

There does exist a plan for the settlement of the Saar. Chancellor Adenauer and French Foreign Minister Bidault will meet in Paris to talk about it next Tuesday. The two men have already reached virtual agreement on the broad outlines of a settlement. So it appears possible that one French condition that must be met before the European Army Plan can be ratified will in fact be met. But the French have other conditions. They want an undertaking from us, re-emphasizing our determination to remain loyal to our NATO commitments, that we consider our obligations to be of indefinite duration; and that we won't at some future time pull out, and leave the French at the mercy of a re-armed Germany. We have privately assured the French that such a declaration will be forthcoming, and it will be timed to have the greatest possible effect on the debate in the Chamber of Deputies. The French demand similar assurances and a closer association

between the European Army and the British. And here again the British have promised that such an undertaking will be given.

Another indication of combined pressure and assurance for the French is the action of the Belgian Government to ratify the European Army Plan next week. This will have some influence in strengthening the hands of those Frenchmen who are urging ratification of the plan. So what is happening in Paris is that German, American and British diplomats are combining in one big heave to try to get the European Army Plan out of the deep French political rut.

Of course nothing can be done about this until French Premier Laniel asks his Parliament to set a date to start debating the issue. Many times in the past he has given private assurances of his intentions to do so, and then changed his mind at the last minute. He may do so again. But this time the clock is running, and powerful French politicians such as Bidault, Reynaud, Pinay and Pleven have decided to try to force Laniel's hand. If the settlement on the Saar is reached; if the assurances are given by this country and by Britain, the French conditions will have been met, and the betting will be about even that the European Army Plan will go through before everybody sits down with the Russians, Chinese Communists and all the rest

at Geneva.

Tomorrow the French Assembly begins debating the Indo-Chinese war. It's been going on for almost eight years. Both the parliament and the public want to end it, but no one knows how. The last suggestion was made by India's Prime Minister Nehru, who merely said that he thought it would be a good idea if somebody would arrange a cease fire, but that India did not propose to take any formal action to bring it about. The French Government is not expected to reject in advance the suggestion for a cease fire; but the French will insist upon some formal proposal and on guarantees to protect the French forces and civilian residents in Indo-China. The French will not take the initiative in asking for peace or a cease fire. If the rebel leader, Ho-Chi-Minh, asks for a cease fire it will be considered. The French are basing their major hopes for peace in Indo-China on the Geneva Conference, but the government can't afford to tell the public that it would refuse a cease fire offer if the rebels make one. # The French are still inclined to think that the best chance of getting peace in Indo-China is to persuade the Chinese Communists to stop sending aid to Ho-Chi-Minh. But the Chinese would want a heavy price for deserting Ho, at least recognition of Red China, and a vast increase of trade with the West. These

things the French would be prepared to grant, but they know that we wouldn't. They have hopes that Ho-Chi-Minh might turn out to be another Tito, and that if they could get the fighting stopped, some sort of coalition government might be formed.

All of this adds up to at least one thing, and that is that Mr. Dulles at Geneva will face a far more formidable task than at either Berlin or Caracas. The stresses on Western unity will be more considerable, and Mr. Dulles's area for maneuver and negotiation will be strictly limited by considerations of domestic politics.

Abraham Lincoln once set forth a pretty good code for international dealings when he said:"If you would win a man to your cause, first convince him that you are his true friend. Therein is a drop of honey that catches his heart, which is the greatest high-road to his reason. Once this is gained, you will find little trouble in convinsing his judgement of the justice of your cause."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles told delegates to the Inter-American Conference in Venezuela today: the time has come for the Latin American nations to join with us in a "clear and final warning" to the Russians to keep away from this hemisphere. Mr. Dulles said that the Americas are not immune from the threat of Soviet Communism - that the death of Stalin has produced no basic change in Russian policies - and any attempt by the Russians to establish colonies in this area of the world must be reharded as a "threat to the peace."

Mr. Dulles noted: "There is no place here for political institutions which serve alien masters." He said he "hoped" agreement could be reached by the delegates to make this point obvious and clear.

Tonight, Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov released a statement on the anniversary of the death of Stalin. In it, he said: "The United States is brazenly claiming the leadership of the world." He compared the North Atlantic Treaty to the German-Italian-Janpanese anti-comintern pact of 1937. He predicted that NATO would be no more successful than was the anti-comintern arrangement.

In Britain, Sir Winston Churchill said tonight that with the coming of summer the people of Britain will see the end of all rationing. Earlier in the day, it was made known that the British are in the midst of building a "powerful force of bombers designed to carry atomic weapons." Parliamentary Air Secretary George Ward said the program was being undertaken to "guarantee peace by impressing sny potential enemy with the suicidal folly of aggression."

In this country, Secretary of Defense Wilson told newsmen today that the idea that the army is coddling Communists is "just damn tommyrot." He acknowledged that he had not read the Zwicker-McCarthy testimony but added: "There's a general impression that Zwicker was not treated as courteously as he is entitled to be." Wilson said he believed Communists could be sifted out of the army without special

legislation if this becomes necessary. He thinks some sort of law in this direction might be helpful. Wilson said the Army Secretary Stevens is "technically responsible" for the tardiness in ousting Major Peress. But Wilson sees no reason why Stevens should or would consider resigning.

Senator McCarthy, who at first said he would not comment on Wilson's "no coddling" statement, later changed his mind. The Senator said that "nobody was accusing the army as such of coddling. But certain individuals in the Army have been protecting, promoting and covering up known communists." McCarthy said he was sure Wilson agreed with him on this point. He hopes they won't have to waste time, he said, arguing about "fifth amendment communists."

The Defense Department today asked Congress for a law under which drafted doctors who refuse to answer loyalty questions could be forced to serve as enlisted men. At present such persons must be commissioned as officers or discharged from the service. But Senator McCarthy's committee heard today from Private First Class Marvin S. Belsky, a 25-year old doctor. The Senator said Belsky is "a member of the Communist conspiracy." Belsky refused to answer a number of questions under the Fifth Amendment.

The White House says it has received hundreds of telegrams praising the President's call for fair play in congressional investigations.

And Republican Senator Mundt says he believes the controversey between the President and Senator McCarthy "is pretty well simmering down."

Here in New York, Republican Chairman Hall said it is "nonsense" to say that personality clashes have torn the Republican party apart. He said: "In many issues there are degrees of opinion, emphasis and approach. In the tested American way this is only proper. But we are not a divided party."

Democratic Senator McClellan said today he has asked the Army for "a documented, written report" on whether anyone has tried to get special treatment for David Schine who is a former staff member of the McCarthy committee. Schine, who was recently drafted, is reported to have been given special treatment at Fort Dix where he was first stationed.

Attorney General Brownell says the government is considering the prosecution of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, four of whose members shot down five Congressmen on Monday. And a special House security committee has recommended that a seven-foot bullet-proff glass partition be erected around the visitors gallery. The committee also suggests that Congress abolish its present patronage police force and create a new force of trained career officers.

The President today named J. Earnest Wilkins, a Negro, to be assistant secretary of labor. Wilkins is a former president of the Cook County Bar Association. White House Secretary Hagerty says this is the first time a Negro has been named to a sub-cabinet post. Hagerty says he knows of no experience Wilkins may have had with labor matters.

Republican Senator Bricker charges that proposals to curb the President's treaty-making powers were defeated because of "furious lobbying of White House and State Department aides." He says the fight to amend the Constitution has only begun and will be won.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Abraham Lincoln once set forth a pretty good code for international dealings when he said: "If you would win a man to your cause, first convince him that you are his true friend. Therein is a drop of honey that catches his heart, which is the greatest high-road to his reason. Once this is gained, you will find little trouble in convincing his judgment of the justice of your cause."

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Friday, March 5, 1954

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And the President told Congress that he has ordered that foreign aid be continued to five European nations even though they have shipped more than 6 million dollars worth of strategic materials to Russia and her satellites. The President says it would be detrimental to our security to cut off military and economic aid to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Norway and Denmark.

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And the president of the Pan American coffee Bureau says we must expect coffee prices to go higher. Senator Frear of Delaware says [redacted]

retail prices might hit $1.23 a pound by the end of the year.

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A celebrated bookstore in Baltimore is about to close, and its going calls for more than local notice. It is the Peabody Bookshop, belonging to Siegfried Weisberger, notable as one of the only bookstores in this country that sells alcoholic refreshments, and for the fact that in its beer-room H.L. Mencken used to hold forth to his cronies. But what commands attention is more than this souvenir of the 1920's. It is the reason Mr. Weisberger gives for selling. He has on his shelves 100,000 volumes which he declares nobody wants to read. "The age of the boob is upon us" he asserted, and predicted very dark days for America. "Everyone in the cities used to look up to the doctor, the lawyer, the professor. They were idols" he declared. "Today they all look up to the business man." And he snorted: "People don't want books, ideals and culture. They only want dollars."

A customer of the Weisberger store found the new books out in front; the rare books -(and a notable collection of them)- on shelves in a studio behind this, and the bar and beer room in the rear warmed by an old stone fireplace. Mr. Weisberger is retiring to his Maryland farm and writing a book on Mencken.

Mr. Weisberger's scorn for American reading recalls the old gag about the girl whose boy friend suggested buying her a book for Christmas and who replied: "Don't buy a book; I gotta book." It sent this reporter to the book trade asking questions about America's reading habits. He came upon a number of startling facts. A Gallup poll published last November showed that of those asked if they were reading a book - any book - only seventeen percent said yes. To the same question the year before, eighteen percent said yes, and the year before twenty-one percent. This is not necessarily proof that the age of the boob is upon us. In this country 85 to 90 percent of the adult population reads a daily newspaper, 80 to 85 percent listens for an hour or more a day to the radio. If some of them read less it may be because they have changed over to other media of communication. And it is part of the picture that the reading of magazines is high and that magazines bring much that formerly came only in books.

Even so, there isn't a lot of comfort in the statistics about reading. Those adults at present reading a book in this country were 17 percent. In England where the general level of education is well below ours, the percentage was 55, more than three times as high. In Australia it was 34 percent - twice as high - and in Canada 31 percent. Another startling

figure shows that an English child, who stays in school to the age of 14, has read as many books as the average college graduate in this country.

But even this does not necessarily mean a change for the worse in the United States. One needs to know whether the number of volumes published has gone down over the years. And anyone who has thought about this, may say offhand that it can't have gone down, because of the enormous output of paper-backed books. Here are the figures. Twenty-five years ago the total number of volumes published was about 235 million. This fell off in the first recession year to 155 million. Last year it rose to an estimated 800,000,000. But all of the increase cannot be ascribed to the paper-backed books. Last year the total of these was 259 million. Some of the increase in volumes published was in textbooks. But textbooks and paper-backs, and the rise in population all being considered, a great many more books are being published than 25 years ~~XXXX~~ ago. So more are being read.

Well, one must ask, what kind of books? Here I have information only about paper-backed books, but they will do. Novels make up much the greater part, more than double the number of mysteries. Actually mysteries were down last year, though the number of westerns came up

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Another fact is that 10 percent of the public does 70 percent of the

reading, paper-backs and all. There always has been some such disparity in this country. The Founding Fathers were fabulous readers, they knew virtually everything that had been written. But the rank and file of their time read little. Today almost all the serious book reading is left to a small segment of the people. And even the light books are read by less than one fourth of the population.

We have been talking of books and reading habits. Several years ago, The President of Yale, Alfred Griswold remarked:"Ours is an age of action, hair-trigger action, and we cannot resign from it. But what is to become of us when action no longer finds inspiration or discipline in thought because thought has not been able to find inspiration or discipline in books."

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This is the news:

House Speaker Martin says the President hopes that the Senate will reduce a one billion dollar excise tax cut, that's expected to pass the House. After meeting with the President, Martin said Mr. Eisenhower shares the opinion of Treasury Secretary Humphrey that The HOUSE HAS "gone a little far."

[redacted]

[I'd like to review the tax situation in a few minutes.]

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The Supreme Court ruled today that testimony a witness gives before a congressional committee may not be used as evidence against him in a state court.

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~~Communist Chinese newspapers may hint that they will demand what they call "Indo-China's independence and freedom from France" at as the price for ending the 8-year-old war. The Communist paers say French opposition to this will "handicap a peaceful solution of the Indo-China issue."~~

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Edward R. Murrow: March 8, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The House of Representatives is expected this week to pass the Reed Bill reducing to ten percent the excise taxes on articles now paying more than ten percent, but leaving untouched the tax on liquor, tobacco, gasoline and automobiles. Republicans are expected to vote for the Bill quite enthusiastically, as will many Democrats. This will be enthusiasm in the face of President Eisenhower's endorsement of the warning by Secretary Humphreys that the Treasury cannot now stand the loss of nearly a billion dollars in revenue which is entailed.

This break in party discipline may be repaired in the Senate - and it may not be. Senators conceivably could go even further than the Representatives. But Secretary Humphreys is hoping for a compromise in the Senate, substituting a ceiling of 15 percent on excise taxes for the ten percent.

The state of Republican Party discipline actually is not as demoralized as it looks. For while they seem to be defying the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, the House Republicans really are fighting the Democrats. They are trying to head off a drive that would increase income tax exemptions from six to seven or eight hundred dollars. The strategy is to rush in first with reduction of the excise taxes, so as to stiffen

resistance to an increase of income tax exemption. The Treasury loses over $900,000,000 by the Reed Bill. But if income tax exemptions are raised from seven to eight hundred dollars the Treasury will lose two billion, three hundred thousand.

Of course it doesn't tell the whole story to say that all the Republicans are after is to block a still deeper cut in revenue by the Democrats. # This is an election year and Republicans are quite as well aware of it as Democrats. They are sensitive to the charge that the Eisenhower budget favors the well-to-do more than the average person. The excise tax reductions will be popular with more than the buyers of luxuries. These, to be sure, are favored. The cost of furs and jewelry will come down. But the excise tax reductions will help a great many people. It will bring down the cost of local and long distance telephone calls, of railroad and other transportation, of all admissions, and a miscellany of other items such as luggage, lady's handbags, cosmetics, toilet preparations, cabaret bills, club dues, initiation fees, safe deposit rentals, sporting goods, cigaret lighters, fountain and ballpoint pens, mechanical pencils, light bulbs, photographic equipment including films, and firearms. If Secretary Humphrey gets the compromise he wants in the Senate, there will

be no reduction on transportation costs, local phone calls, sporting goods, lighters, pens and firearms.

A feature of the strategy to head off the Democrats is to take out of the excise bill the recently voted continuation of corporation taxes at 52 percent. This continuation was obediently put through at the behest of the White House and Treasury. Now it will be made part of the general tax revision bill. By House rules, the excise bill can't be amended to include income tax exemptions. So the Reed Bill will reach the senate before a showdown is risked on the exemption issue.

Republicans, having voted to continue corporation taxes at 52 percent for another year are now pleased to have demonstrated that they are not coddling the rich. And in cutting excise taxes they say they will be helping the average consumer. But whatever the argument, there is another aspect of the matter. Excise tax reduction deprives the Treasury of revenue in a year when a deficit already is foreseen. This is a lengthened step in deficit financing. For that reason it is bringing anguish to that section of the Republican party that unfalteringly advocates a balanced budget, and is unable to forget the promises made two years ago. But they make up only a handful in the Congress at present.

However, Congressmen who will vote for this loss of revenue are defending themselves by more than reference to the coming election. They point out that the Administration already is poised to resort to emergency measures if unemployment increases in March. Some of the White House measures would come under the heading of deficit financing. So Chairman Reed of the House Ways and Means Committee and his Republican followers have jumped the gun. They have taken emergency measures before the White House could take them or was ready to take them, and they have not taken the ones the White House has in view.

Democrats like Senators George and Douglas also want to meet the economic setback through tax relief, particularly for the common man. Neither of these senators rates as an economic radical. So their proposals to forego more than five billion dollars in revenue also can be called an effort to take the initiative from the White House. And their difference with the White House also is in the kind of measures advocated and the timing.

I mentioned the tax revision bill. This is not to be confused with the excise tax bill. It is a bill to change tax practices. It covers far too many kinds of practices to lump into a single generalization. The bill runs to 875 pages, and is about as lucid as the fine print of an income

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

House Speaker Martin says the President hopes that the Senate will reduce a one billion dollar excise tax cut that's expected to pass the House. After meeting with the President, Martin said Mr. Eisenhower shares the opinion of Treasury Secretary Humphrey that the House has "gone a little far." I'd like to review the tax situation in a few minutes.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There probably has never been a tax bill in all of history that managed to completely satisfy everyone. Will Rogers once remarked that "taxpayers cheer not from the heart, but from the pocketbook." But this is nothing new. Centuries ago, Seneca recognized the same problem when he said: "Knowing how to make money and also how to keep it - either of these gifts might make a man rich."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday March 9 1954

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Edward R. Murrow: March 9, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It is not often that two such historic decisions are being reached in one city, as now in Paris, with Dr. Adenauer and Foreign Secretary Bidault agreeing to a Saar settlement, and the French and Vietnamese formulating anew the status of freedom, of states associated in the French Union. What makes these decisions historic, is that both bring modern values to old and highly troubled relationships. The Saar agreement solves the most stubborn territorial difference between France and Germany, in terms of Europeanizing the region. The agreement within sight with Vietnam, broadens the earlier concepts of the French Union, by making it an association more literally of free and sovereign states.

It is a sign of the times that neither of these momentous events is getting the attention it merits. One might expect anything so forward-looking as a Saar settlement, based on the realization of a European Union, to be trumpeted as a tremendous achievement. One might expect the same from a stretching of the French Union, since it will end most of what remains to France, of old-fashioned empire. But while enlightenment and progress can be considered an expression of modernity, so is political extremism. And the full story of the Saar agreement, is not being told at the moment, so as not to permit extreme nationalism in Germany or France to

organize resistance before the French Assembly debates the European Defense Community. And the understanding between the French and Vietnam representatives must not be exploitable, at this time, by extreme nationalists in France or Indo-China. It will go too far to please Frenchmen who want to curb Arab nationalism in North Africa, and may not go far enough to silence extreme nationalists in Vietnam.

Reports from Paris hint a far-reaching accord between Dr. Adenauer and Monsieur Bidault on the Saar. It appears that on the basis of it, April 1st has been set by the French for opening the European Defense Community debate in the Assembly. It also appears certain, though this still lacks final confirmation, that the Assembly will vote on E.D.C. before the Geneva conference, April 26th. Indeed the vote may be expected before the Easter recess. If this optimistic forecast is fulfilled, it would close off with a flourish, one of the most tense and anxious trains of events since the war.

Details of a Saar agreement are not to be announced, beyond the bare fact, that it is based on the Van Natter plan, a Dutch proposal made in the Council of Europe. By this plan, the Saar would be neither French nor German. It would be a sovereign state, within the European Union. Such

a plan could hardly be put into effect without consulting the Saar population, so a plebiscite in the territory is to be expected. And once the population accepts the new status, the French will have no more reason to freeze out the right wing German party, as it did in the last election, and since. Germans have some minor property claims in the Saar, and any settlement can be expected to cover them. The predominant economic interest in the Saar, will continue to be France. If France gets most of the Saar coal and steel output, it has more weight as against Germany, in the already functioning coal and steel community. But this is no threat to anybody's security, especially not if harmoniously agreed to.

The Saar settlement is one of three factors that now are expected to tip the scales in the French Assembly, in favor of the European Defense Community. Another is an assurance from the United States of its intention to keep American forces in Europe. This might arrive in the form of a letter from President Eisenhower to President Coty. The other is the completion of a treaty by which Britain binds itself to close co-operation with the European Army, which it is not joining. The assurances by both the United States and Britain have been laid down by Assembly leaders, along with an acceptable Saar settlement, as conditions for ratifying the E.D.C.

To come back to the talks with the Vietnamese, they are being conducted for Vietnam by Premier Buu Lok, a prince and cousin of Bao Dai. His needs are quite clear. He must take home enough to rally the Vietnamese behind the anti-Communist cause, and permit him to re-cast the government, to give the delegation to the Geneva conference the broadest popular base. France already has promised Laos wide independence, but this treaty is not a perfect pattern for Vietnam. For the definitions of sovereignty and freedom, are not beyond dispute. Laos is assured full freedom and sovereignty within the French Union. But the French constitution, which sets up the French Union, does not provide for any state within it, other than France, being sovereign. The treaty with Laos makes the council of the French Union responsible for relations between Laos and France, but in the French constitution, this council has only advisory powers.

When these political points are settled, French economic claims remain, along with Vietnam's share in any action France takes in defending the state. Premier Laniel has reason to hope he can tell the Assembly, that the magnanimous grant of full independence to Vietnam, has been answered by the voluntary assurance that Vietnam will remain in the French Union, and give France preferential customs and other economic advantages. Agreement on such terms already is foreseeable.

The success of international politics depends to a great extent on the willingness of men and nations to trust one another. Frank Crane once remarked:" You may be deceived if you trust too much, but you will live in torment if you do not trust enough." For statesmen, these lines from the New Testament would seem appropriate:"We walk by faith, not by sight. Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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It is not often that two such historic decisions are being reached in one city as now in Paris, with Dr. Adenauer and Foreign Secretary Bidault agreeing to a Saar settlement, and the French and Vietnamese formulating anew the status of freedom of states associated in the French Union. What makes these decisions historic is that both bring modern values to old and highly troubled relationships. The Saar agreement solves the most stubborn territorial difference between France and Germany, in terms of Europeanizing the region. The agreement within sight with Vietnam broadens the earlier concepts of the French Union by making it an association more literally of free and sovereign states.

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Reports from Paris hint a far-reaching accord between Dr. Adenauer and Monsieur Bidault on the Saar. It appears that on the basis of it, April 1st has been set by the French for opening the European Defense Community debate in the Assembly. It also appears certain, though this still lacks final confirmation, that the Assembly will vote on EDC before the Geneva conference, April 26th. Indeed the vote may be expected before the Easter recess. If this optimistic forecast is fulfilled, it would close off with a flourish one of the most tense and anxious trains of events since the war. Details of a Saar agreement are not to be announced beyond the bare fact that it is based on the Van Natter plan, a Dutch proposal made in the Council of Europe. By this plan the Saar would be neither French nor German. It would be a sovereign state within the European Union. Such a plan could hardly be put into effect without consulting the Saar population, so a plebiscite in the territory is to be expected. And once the population accepts the new status the French will have no more reason to freeze out the right wing German party as it did in the last election, and since. Germans have some minor property claims in the Saar, and any settlement can be expected to cover them. The predominant economic interest in the Saar will continue to be France. If France gets most of the Saar coal and steel output it has more weight as against Germany in the already functioning coal and steel community. But this is no threat to anybody's security, especially not if harmoniously agreed to.

The Saar settlement is one of three factors that now are expected to tip the scales in the French Assembly in favor of the European Defense Community. Another is an assurance from the United States of its intention to keep American forces in Europe. This might arrive in the form of a letter from President Eisenhower to President Coty. The other is the completion of a treaty by which Britain binds itself to close cooperation with the European Army, which it is not joining. The assurances by both the United States and Britain have been laid down by Assembly leaders, along with an acceptable Saar settlement, as conditions for ratifying the EDC. To come back to the talks with the Vietnamese, they are being conducted for Vietnam by Premier Bu Lok, a prince and cousin of Bao Dai. His needs

are quite clear. He must take home enough to rally the Vietnamese behind the anti-Communist cause, and permit him to re-cast the government to give the delegation to the Geneva conference the broadest popular base. France already has promised Laos wide independence, but this treaty is not a perfect pattern for Vietnam. For the definitions of sovereignty and freedom are not beyond dispute. Laos is assured full freedom and sovereignty within the French Union. But the French constitution which sets up the French Union does not provide for any state within it other than France being sovereign. The treaty with Laos makes the council of the French Union responsible for relations between Laos and France, but in the French constitution this council has only advisory powers.

When these political points are settled, French economic claims remain, along with Vietnam's share in any action France takes in defending the state. Premier Laniel has reason to hope he can tell the Assembly that the magnanimous grant of full independence to Vietnam has been answered by the voluntary assurance that Vietnam will remain in the French Union and give France preferential customs and other economic advantages. Agreement on such terms already is foreseeable.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The success of international politics depends to a great extent on the willingness of men and nations to trust one another. Frank Crane once remarked: "You may be deceived if you trust too much, but you will live in torment if you do not trust enough." For statesmen, these lines from the New Testament would seem appropriate: "We walk by faith, not by sight. Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wed. March 10, 1954.

This is the news:

The President today agreed that Senator McCarthy has hurt the Republican party and endangered the Administration's program. He made this clear at a news conference at which he endorsed portions of a speech attacking McCarthy made yesterday by Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont. Flanders had charged that McCarthy either by intention or ignorance was doing his best to shatter the Republican party. The President today called this speech "a service." And [redacted] by way of expressing further disagreement with McCarthy the President said he believes that the CBS and NBC networkers "certainly discharged their responsibilities" in agreeing to give Vice President Nixon radio and television time to reply to a speech by Adlai Stevenson. The networks have turned down McCarthy's request for such time [redacted]. The President told reporters today that Nixon will make the party's reply.. he sees no need for any other reply.. "and that will be that." [redacted]

Seven hours after Mr. Eisenhower's news conference, Senator McCarthy said the Republican party is suffering a great deal of damage.... [redacted] not from him but from his critics.

Senate Republaican leaders today gave all their committee chairmen seven recommendations to govern their conduct in investigating

committees and subcommittees. Although there is no provision to enforce these recommendations , they appear to be aimed at curbing the powers of Senator McCarthy..particularly his one-man committee meetings. The recommendations suggest: that only a committee majority can authorize an investigating subcommittee...that either a majority of committee members--or at least one Senator from each party--must be present to take sworn testimony....that the authority to issue subpenas cannot be delegated unless the committee so votes...that no hearings may be held unless the committee authorizes them.. that no meetings may be held outside of Washington without a majority committee vote. The Republican leaders also recommend that secret testimony and material be kept secret unless a majority agrees to make it public.. and that witnesses are entitled to lawyers at public or secret hearings. The McCarthy committee now has some of these recommendations in its rules. There was no mention in the recommendations of the President's suggestion that witnesses be protected from what he called "a disregard of the standards of fair play."

Today, Senator McCarthy charged that "some Senators" have made irresponsible and false statements about his success in exposing

Communists. He said he has been turning up "current communists" even though the charge has been made that they are all old cases. ~~Democratic Senator Symington said McCarthy should wait to make these charges in the presence of Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington state...who has made similar charges. McCarthy said Jackson had been notified about today's hearing.~~

AT TODAY'S hearing, Peter Gragis, a former Communist, said he once gave Dr. Albert Einstein 21-dollars for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. McCarthy described this group as "communist controlled." Gragis' relations with Einstein occured in 1945..four years before the Spanish Freedom organization was put on the attorney general's subversive list. The witness Gragis said THAT as far as he knew none of the money was collected from Communists. But in retrospect he thinks Einstein "was abetting a subversive organization" at the time. Einstein says he doesn't remember reciving the 21-dollars..has no further comment.

Senator McCarthy met for more than an hour and a half today with Defense Secretary Wilson. Later he told reporters: they have no argument.. Wilson has been combatting Communists a lot longer than

the Senator.. and Mc Carthy agrees 100 per cent with Wilson that the army is not coddling Communists .. [redacted]

[redacted] McCarthy blamed the present "bad situation" in the army on what he called 20 years of softness under previous administration. Army Secretary Stevens did not attend the Wilson-McCarthy lunch.

At the White House today the President had some comments on the Saturday speech by Adlai Stevenson. Askee about Stevenson's charge that the Republican party is now "half McCarthy and half Eisenhower" the President said:"Nonsense." And he took emphatic exception to Stevenson's suggestion that the so-called military "new look" may not be giving us the best security. The President stamped his foot as he said everything he is doing with the Defense department is for the best interests of the country. He is as concerned about this as any single individual could possibly be. And he is not going"to demagogue about it either." The President said [redacted] all of us must remember that the free world is picking [redacted] up a [redacted] burden it may have to carry for a long time.

Then he was asked about the fear among some congressmen that we are being drawn into the Indo-Chinese war "step by step." [redacted]

A reporter asked specifically what we would do if any our our air force technicians now in Indo-China are killed or captured. The President said: We will not become involved directly in the Indo-Chinese war unless Congress declares war. He said that is the complete answer to that question.

He also told reporters that in his view we should not be afraid to barter our farm surpluses, including butter, with other nations. (Most reporters took that to mean an opening of the door to trading with Russia and her satellites on farm surpluses.)

The President also told reporters that sometime next week.. perhaps on Monday.. he will speak to the nation by radio and television in a non-partisan explanation of his tax program. A few hours later the House by a vote of 411 to three approved a tax bill which contains some things to which thePresident objects. The new bill.. calls for a reduction of the federal excise taxes to 10 per cent on such items as jewelry, cosmetics, furs, admission and travel tickets and telephone tolls. If approved by the Senate this would go into effect on April first.

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(runs 4 minutes ending
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This is Ed Murr. I'll be back etc

Bob Dixon

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For example, this last of Waugh's speech said price stabilization was no solution for their troubles and that it might be even more damaging than the instability itself. But that passage was cut out of the speech, because our whole foreign economic policy remains still to be decided. We speak with an uncertain voice here. But the Latin delegates have drawn hope from our invitation to a special Inter-American economic conference, to be held in Washington this year. Perhaps more hope than is warranted.

Typical of what worries Latin America was the statement by Colombia that these countries exchange their labor at ten cents an hour for U.S. imports containing work at $2.00 an hr. This is Daniel Schorr in Caracas.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. (30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

1954 MAR 10 PM 7:26

CBS 2902

ED MURROW /DELIVER IMMEDIATELY/

NEWSROOM

LYNN LANDRUM.—

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- L~~YNN LANDRUM~~

Good Night & Good Luck.

~~JOHN AARON~~

END

FINISP

CBS RADIO DIVISION

ED. R. MURROW

Wednesday, March 10, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Here is Dan Schorr's recorded progress report.

SCHORR: The United States came down to Caracas mainly to nudge our good neighbors into effective joint measures against Communist penetration of this hemisphere, typified by the growth of Red influence in Guatemala. Our Latin friends came, primarily, to try to talk us into a more favorable economic policy. Each side is making some headway though meeting uncertainty and a little confusion. We're trying to get the Latin states to adopt a resolution with the effect of exposing Communist agents in each country, of exchanging information on their activities, holding consultations in case of serious penetration as a threat to the peace of America. Andthough there's little doubt it will ultimately pass by a large majority, action is slowed down ~~by confusionists, by unawareness and occasionally high~~ ... ? (?) Puerto Rican troubles. Today's debate, for example, was interrupted by a flareup between Ecuador and Peru, over their age-old border dispute. Communism was forgotten as arms flailed the air, charges hurled, and the Nicaraguan chairman banged his gavel to remind his colleagues they were out of order. All this obviously interested the public morethan theoretical sounding discussions of far off Communist threats. (indistinct) ... diversionary, in effect, if not intentioned. Mexico wants the resolution limited only to foreign agents of communism, as though the line could be drawn. They want the resolution to apply also to other forms of totalitarianism which would be sure to draw the opposition of dictator-ruled countries. Panama is trying to tack on a rider against racial discrimination in employment, the result of a Panamanian grievance about employment in the Canal Zone. Bolivia wants an amendment saying? improved economic conditions should go hand-in-hand with the drive against Red penetration. The direct opposition comes from Guatemala's suave young Foreign Minister, Guillermo Toriello. And even he doesn't meet the resolution headon; opposing it not as anti-Communist but as interventionist, a dirty word in Latin America. Toriello, scheduled to speak tomorrow, tells us

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: America began with hungry men who thought a free fast was better than a fettered feast. Yet something more than hunger came out of that preference. And the glory of America is not in its tall towers nor vast acres. The glory of America is the American citizen, free sovereign and unafraid. We do well to thank God for that."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday March 11, 1954

This is the news:

House Democratic Leader Rayburn predicts that the House will approve a 100-dollar increase in personal tax exemptions. Rayburn said he expects few, if any, Democrats to oppose this. But Republican Leader Martin disagrees. He concedes that if the Democrats stick together they probably can win in the house. But he expects some Democrats to break ranks and vote with supporters of the Administration in opposition to increasing the personal exemption. But Representative Rayburn says if the move to increase the exemption does not pass "and they give all this tax relief to the high income brackets, with almost nothing for the little fellow, then I think it will be very embarrassing for the Republicans." The Administration says that this move would save the taxpayers..and cost the government.. almost two and a half billion dollars. The White House says that the President will make his tax address to the nation on Monday night. It will be heard over many of these stations at 10;45 p.m. eastern time.

The Senate today voted to consider statehood for Alaska and Hawaii in one bill... although the President has opposed such action. The Democratic move to tie-both bills together was passed by a vote of

46 to 43.. almost strictly along party lines.

The President today named Charles S. Thomas of Los Angeles to be the new Secretary of the navy. He is now serving as assistant secretary of defense.

The two Republicans on a three man Senate committee today recommended that the seat held by Democratic Senator Chavez of New Mexico be declared vacant because of "irregularities" in the 1952 election. Wyoming's Senator Barrett and Michigan's Senator Potter signed the report. Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri is preparing a minority report. Today's recommendation was the result of a one year inquiry of fraud charges made by Patrick Hurley, the unsuccessful Republican candidate in New Mexico. But Senator Chavez says the report is "a [redacted] tremendous insult to the people and officials of New Mexico". He says the [redacted] "statements in the report are not so." If the Senate should decide to declare the Chavez seat vacant, New Mexico's Governor Mechem would probably name a Republican to the Senate. This would make the line-up 48 Republicans to 47 Democrats. The 96th Senator is Independent ~~Mone~~ MORSE of Oregon.

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, a suspended army signal corps employe, told the McCarthy committee today she has never been a Communist.

I should like to review the testimony in a few minutes.

The House Labor committee voted 25 to 2 to amend the Taft-Hartley law to prohibit unions from denying membership to anyone because of race, religion or national origin. Democratic Representative Powell of New York calls this "a magna charta for Negro labor".. He says it will end "segregated union locals" by forcing the unions to give full and equal status to all qualified workers.

Democratic Senator Kefauver told a Senate committee that the General Motors Corporation, with its concentration of auto and tank production, is "approaching the point" of being a monopoly. Kefauver says the army "put all our eggs in one basket" in awarding G.M. a 200-million dollar contract for medium tanks..instead of splitting the contract with Chrysler, which originally developed the tank. The army says the award was made to General Motors "to provide the nation the maximum protection at the minimum cost."

Marine Colonel Schwable today told a special court of inquiry some of the conditions that led him to sign a germ warfare confession falsely. Schwable said he was constantly browbeaten and questioned by the

Communists while he was cold, sick, cramped, filthy, and very lonely for the sight of an American. He said:"All I heard WERE Chinamen interrogating me or trying to feed me their political doctrines. I lost my sense of judgment. They say black is white...You say it is not... But you wind up agreeing." He told of being confined in a lean-to about the size of a doghouse in temperatures that dropped far below zero. Colonel Schwable said:"I used to pray for the night to come to bring me unconscciusness. But when I saw the sun starting to go down beyond the mountains I knew how cold it would be, and I would start praying for morning.

Here in New York today, Julio Pinto Grandia, a ringleader of Puerto Rican nationalists, was ordered to jail for six months for contempt of court..refusing to answer a grand jury's questions on the shooting episode in Washington last week. And one of the Representatives who was shot.. Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan,, has had another emergency operation. A doctor says he has suffered "a slight setback" as the result of the operation.

On the Stock Exchange today, industrial stocks rose to the highest levels in 25 years. The Dow-Jones average.. an index to stock prices..went

above the 300 mark for the first time since October 25, 1929..four days before the big crash.

The Army says three paratroopers were killed and 72 injured in the largest peacetime airborne operation ever staged in this country. Some 9-thousand fully-equipped paratroopers and their equipment were dropped at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in a few hours.

The Atomic Energy Commission said tonight that 28 Americans and 236 natives were subjected to "some radiation" during the recent atomic test in the Marshal islands. The commission says that all those exposed "are reported well." The announcement says that during the course of what's called "a routine" atomic test these people were transported from neighboring atolls to Kwajalein island according to plans as a precautionary measure. They were unexpectedly exposed to some radiation. There were no burns. After the tests are completed they will be returned to their homes. Representative Hinshaw, a member of the joint atomic energy committee, told reporters that the natives.. and presumably the Americans were 75 miles away from the explosion.

5-A

The British announced tonight that they will carry out germ warfare defense tests off the Bahama Islands this year. The British say such tests have been going on off the coast of Scotland. There is no indication what form the tests will take or on what scale they'll be conducted.

At Caracas, Guatemala again denounced the United States' anti-Communist resolution as "an extremely dangerous manuver" to hide intervention in the affairs of other countries. The foreign minister said:

Guetemala is not Communist nor is its government Communist."

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer sent his Parliament a bill calling for income tax reductions ranging from 6 to 41 per cent. There would be a 25 per cent cut in corporation taxes effective October first.

~~And in Indo-China, reliable American civilian pilots have now arrived to ferry supplies to the French in the field. The pilots are connected with retired General Chennault's privately owned airline.~~

Former assistant secretary of war John J. Mc Cloy, today denied charges by Senator McCarthy, that a war-time policy [redacted]m let "undesireables into the army." Mc Cloy said the army's policy in World War Two, concerning politcal loyalty was entirely sound. He said that many of the men to whom Mc Carthy apparently referred "were decorated for valor, and not a few were killed in action in the service of their country."

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss was suspended from her job with the army signal corps in Washington, because she was accused of being a "due-paying, card-carrying Communist" in 1943. The charge was made by Mrs. Mary Markward, a former F.B.I. counter-spy, who testified before the McCarthy committee that she has seen Mrs. Moss' name on a list of dues paying Communists. Today, Senator McCarthy, who left the hearing early, told Mrs. Moss:" We had testimony that you are a Communist and we are rather curious to know how people like yourself were shifted from waitress to the code room." Mrs Moss then testified: she did not work in the signal corps code room..had never been in a code room in her life. She said:"At no time have I ever been a member of the Communist party, and I never saw a Communist card." She said she never subscribed to the Daily Worker, and didn't know what Communism meant until 1948.. five years after she was supposed to be a party member.

Committee Counsel Roy Cohn told the Senators that the committee has evidence to corroborate that of Mrs. Mary Markward...from another witness, he did not name. At this point, Democratic Senator McClellan of Arkansas objected. And acting Chairman Mundt ordered Counsel Cohn's statement stricken from the record. Mundt explained that the "other witness"

was now in contact with the F.B.I., and the committee would have to consider whether to release the name. McClelland objected again. He said:"That testimony shouldn't be revealed to the public, until we have a chance to weigh it. If you cannot call a witness, you should not mention it." McClelland charged that Mrs. Moss was being tried by heresay evidence.. rumour and innuendo. And Democratic Senator Symington told her:"I believe you are telling the truth." Mrs. Moss replied:"I certainly am." And the Senator went on to say:" I believe in this country a person is innocent until proved guilty. I think it very important that evidence be presented alongwith the implication of additional evidence." And he told the suspended army signal corps employe: "If you are not taken back by the army, come around and see me, and I'll get you a job."

Tonight, Senator McCarthy said. (and I'm reading a United Press dispatch from Washington.)."

"that charges he has not uncovered active Communists in the American government are completely false." The Wisconsin Republican said he had exposed a long list of Communists in government. In a radio interview with Commentator Fulton Lewis, Junior, Mc Carthy also:

Denied he was waging a battle against the army.

Replied to a charge of Senator Flanders, that the greatest danger from Communism is external."

Sen. Mc Carthy also said that this reporter who.. as the United Press puts it, "sharply criticized Mc Carthy in a Tuesday night television program, was an American advisor to the Moscow University Summer session in 1935. Sen. McCarthy said he said that this school was dedicated to the violent overthrow of the entire traditions of western democracy."

The rest of the story and my personal reaction will have to wait,

We are going through a period of continuing Congressional investigations. And it would seem that observations made many years ago still stand up as pretty good guideposts both for those testifying and those doing the questioning. Thomas Paine once remarked:"It is error only, and not truth, that shrinks ~~fm~~ from inquiry." Terence, in ancient days, had the answer:"Nothing is so difficult, he said, but that it may be found out by seeking."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

House Democratic Leader Rayburn predicts that the House will approve a 100-dollar increase in personal tax exemptions. Rayburn said he expects few, if any, Democrats to oppose this. But Republican Leader Martin disagrees. He concedes that if the Democrats stick together they proobably can win in the House. But he expects some Democrats to break ranks and vote with supporters of the Administration in opposition to increasing the personal exemption. But Representative Rayburn says if the move to increase the exemption does not pass "and they give all this tax relief to the high income brackets, with almost nothing for the little fellow, then I think it will be very embarrassing for the Republicans." The Administration says that this move would save the taxpayers and cost the government almost two and a half billion dollars. The White House says the President will make his tax address to the nation on Monday night. It will be heard over many of these stations at 10:45 p.m. eastern time.

The Senate today voted to consider statehood for Alaska and Hawaii in one bill although the President has opposed such action. The Democratic move to tie-both bills together was passed by a vote of 46 to 43 almost strictly along party lines.

The President today named Charles S. Thomas of Los Angeles to be the new Secretary of the Navy. He is now serving as assistant secretary of defense.

The two Republicans on a three man Senate committee today recommended that the seat held by Democratic Senator Chavez of New Mexico be declared vacant because of "irregularities" in the 1952 election. Wyoming's Senator Barrett and Michigan's Senator Potter signed the report. Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri is preparing a minority report. Today's recommendation was the result of a one year inquiry of fraud charges made by Patrick Hurley, the unsuccessful Republican candidate in New Mexico. But Senator Chavez says the report is "a

tremendous insult to the people and officials of New Mexico." He says the "statements in the report are not so." If the Senate should decide to declare the Chavez seat vacant, New Mexico's Governor Mechem would probably name a Republican to the Senate. This would make the line-up 48 Republicans to 47 Democrats. The 96th Senator is Independent Morse of Oregon.

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, a suspended army signal corps employee, told the McCarthy committee today she has never been a Communist. I should like to review the testimony in a few minutes.

The House Labor committee voted 25 to 2 to amend the Taft-Hartley law to prohibit unions from denying membership to anyone because of race, religion or national origin. Democratic Representative Powell of New York calls this "a magna charta for Negro labor" He says it will end "segregated union locals" by forcing the unions to five full and equal status to all qualified workers.

Democratic Senator Kefauver told a Senate committee that the General Motors Corporation, with its concentration of auto and tank production, is "approaching the point" of being a monopoly. Kefauver says the army "put all our eggs in one basket" in awarding G.M. a 200-million dollar contract for medium tanks instead of splitting the contract with Chrysler, which originally developed the tank. The army says the award was made to General Motors "to provide thenation the maximum protection at the minimum cost."

Marine Colonel Schwable today told a special court of inquiry some of the conditions that led him to sign a germ warfare confession falsely. Schwable said he was constantly browbeaten and questioned by the Communists while he was cold, sick, cramped, filthy, and very lonely for the sight of an American. He said: "All I heard were Chinamen interrogating me or trying to feed me their political doctrines. I lost my sense of judgment. They say black is white. You say it is not. But you wind up agreeing." He told of being confined in a lean-to about the size of a doghouse in temperatures that dropped far below zero. Colonel Schwable said: "I used to pray for the night to come to bring me unconsciousness. I knew how cold it would be, and I would start praying for morning.

Here in New York today, Julio Pinto Grandia, a ringleader of Puerto Rican nationalists, was ordered to jail for six months for contempt of court refusing to answer a grand jury's questions on the shooting episode in Washington last week. And one of the Representatives who was shot, Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan, has had another emergency operation. A doctor says he has suffered "a slight setback" as the result of the operation.

On the Stock Exchange today, industrial stocks rose to the highest levels in 25 years. The Dow-Jones average, an index to stock prices, went above the 300 mark for the first time since October 25, 1929 - four days before the big crash.

The Army says three paratroopers were killed and 72 injured in the largest peacetime airborne operation ever staged in this country. Some 9 thousand fully equipped paratroopers and their equipment were dropped at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in a few hours.

The Atomic Energy Commission said tonight that 28 Americans and 236 natives were subjected to "some radiation" during the recent atomic test in the Marshal Islands. The commission says that all those exposed "are reported well." The announcement says that during the course of what's called "a routine" atomic test these people were transported from neighboring atolls to Kwajalein Island according to plans as a precautionary measure. They were unexpectedly exposed to some radiation. There were no burns. After the tests are completed they will be returned to their homes. Representative Hinshaw, a member of the joint atomic energy committee, told reporters that the natives and presumably the Americans were 75 miles away from the explosion.

The British announced tonight that they will carry out germ warfare defense tests off the Bahama Islands this year. The British say such tests have been going on off the coast of Scotland. There is no indication what form the tests will take or on what scale they'll be conducted.

At Caracas, Guatemala again denounced the United States' anti-Communist resolution as "an extremely dangerous maneuver" to hide intervention in the affairs of other countries. The Foreign Minister said: Guatemala is not Communist

nor is its government Communist."

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer sent his Parliament a bill calling for income tax reductions ranging from 6 to 41 per cent. There would be a 25 percent cut in corporation taxes effective October first.

Former assistant secretary of war John J. McCloy today denied charges by Senator McCarthy that a wartime policy let "undesireables into the army." McCloy said the army's policy in World War Two concerning political loyalty was entirely sound. He said that many of the men to whom McCarthy apparently referred "were decorated for valor and not a few were killed in action in the service of their country."

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss was suspended from her job with the army signal corps in Washington because she was accused of being a "dues-paying, card-carrying Communist" in 1943. The charge was made by Mrs. Mary Markward, a former FBI counter-spy, who testified before the McCarthy committee that she had seen Mrs. Moss' name on a list of dues paying Communists. Today, Senator McCarthy, who left the hearing early, told Mrs. Moss: "We had testimony that you are a Communist and we are rather curious to know how people like yourself were shifted from waitress to the code room." Mrs. Moss then testified: she did not work in the signal corps code room - had never been in a code room in her life. She said: "At no time have I ever been a member of the Communist party and I never saw a Communist card." She said she never subscribed to the Daily Worker and didn't know what Communism meant until 1948 five years after she was supposed to be a party member.

Committee Counsel Roy Cohn told the Senators that the committee has evidence to corroborate that of Mrs. Mary Markward from another witness he did not name. At this point, Democratic Senator McClellan of Arkansas objected. And acting Chairman Mundt ordered Counsel Cohn's statement stricken from the record. Mundt explained that the "other witness" was now in contact with the FBI and the committee would have to consider whether to release the name. McClellan objected again. He said: "That testimony shouldn't be revealed to the public until we have

a chance to weigh it. If you cannot call a witness you should not mention it." McClellan charged that Mrs. Moss was being tried by heresay evidence, rumor and innuendo. And Democratic Senator Symington told her: "I believe you are telling the truth." Mrs. Moss replied: "I certainly am." And the Senator went on to say: "I believe in this country a person is innocent until proved guilty. I think it very important that evidence be presented along with the implication of additional evidence." And he told the suspended army signal corps employee: "If you are not taken back by the army, come around and see me and I'll get you a job."

Tonight, Senator McCarthy said and I'm reading a United Press dispatch from Washington, "that charges he has not uncovered active Communists in the American government are completely false." The Wisconsin Republican said he had exposed a long list of Communists in government. In a radio interview with commentator Fulton Lewis, Junior, McCarthy denied he was waging a battle against the army. Replied to a charge of Senator Flanders that the greatest danger from Communism is external."

Senator McCarthy also said that this reporter who, as the United Press put it, "sharply criticized McCarthy in a Tuesday night television program," was an American advisor to the Moscow University Summer session in 1935. And according to Senator McCarthy's broadcast tonight, he said that this school was dedicated to the violent overthrow of the entire traditions of western democracy." The rest of the story, some of the additional details and perhaps correction and my personal reaction will have to wait for another time.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We are going through a period of continuing Congressional investigations. And it would seem that observations made many years ago still stand up as pretty good guideposts both for those testifying and those doing the questioning. Thomas Paine once remarked: "It is error only, and not truth, that shrinks from inquiry." Terence, in ancient days, had the answer: "Nothing is so difficult, he said, but that it may be found out by seeking."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday March 12, 1954

This is the news:

The government reports that unemployment increased by 584-thousand persons in February. It was the fourth straight monthly increase. There are now three million 671-thousand unemployed. In the past three months, December, January and February, the figure on the unemployed increased by two million. [redacted]

Once again tonight, Senator McCarthy and Army Secretary Stevens are in violent verbal disagreement. An army report [redacted] says that Senator McCarthy and his Chief Counsel, Roy Cohn applied pressure and threats to the army to try to get special treatment for a former committee aide..David Schine..who was drafted into the army. The Army report says the 27-year-old Cohn threatened to "get" Secretary Stevens and wreck the army. Cohn denies this and he and McCarthy say the army has been using this report in an attempt to "blackmail" the McCarthy committee to give up its search for Communists in the army. McCarthy today released an unsigned memorandum [redacted] saying that Army

Secretary Stevens once suggested that the Committee aim its search for Communists at the navy.. the air force and the defense department. The unsigned McCarthy menorandum says Stevens offered to "furnish leads and plenty of dirt" for such an investigation.

Secretary Stevens promptly called this "utterly untrue." And the army's legal counsel, John G. Adams, who is alleged to have had conversations with McCarthy on such things, calls the McCarthy memorandum "fantastic and false."

~~Among other things, the Army report charges that McCarthy called the Pfc. an old David Schine a pest and nuisance but asked that Cohn not be told this. McCarthy told the army to treat Shine like any other draftee. But four or five times he suggested Schine be assigned to the New York area. The report says that Cohn, among other things, threatened to "expose" the army if Schine were sent overseas.~~

~~Cohn denies this and McCarthy calls the army report "twisted, distorted and untrue." The Senator says Cohn is pretty much indispensable.~~

One McCARTHY committee member, Republican Potter of Michigan, called for a quick hearing, to determine whether what he called "these shocking charges" against Cohn are true. Another Republican committee member, Dirksen

of Illinois said McCarthy violated an agreement with other Republicans not to release his memorandum...at least until the [redacted] had discussed the Army's report on McCarthy and Cohn. [redacted] Dirksen says "the present controversey has gone far enough."

The three Democrats on the committee want an early hearing on the Army's report.. so does Republican Senator Mundt, another member.

Senator McCarthy left Washington today to make some speeches in Wisconsin.

Chairman Millikan of the Senate Finance Committee says the Senate will probably go along with the House on a reduction in excise taxes. He promised to battle against any further moves to cut income taxes.

Chairman Cole of the Atomic Energy Committee says [redacted]

[redacted] the committee has been checking all atomic installations for missing documents as "a routine" matter. Representative Pelly of Washington state says "highly secret" papers are missing from the

atomic plant at Hanford in his state. He says the volume of the missing papers is "rather extensive."

In Europe today, an American military source in Frankfurt says a Russian-made Mig attacked two of our navy planes on the German-Czech frontier. One plane was badly shot up. Both managed to land safely at Munich.

And Belgium today joined Holland as the only two countries that have completely ratified the European army treaty.

Edward R. Murrow: March 12, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

I assume that most people have on their minds matters of more considerable substance than Senator McCarthy's opinion of this reporter, OR of mine of him. However, it might serve some purpose to set some part of the record straight. Let us begin with the subject of the Civil Liberties Union. Here is Senator McCarthy's statement on that subject, recorded while he was interrogating Reed Harris:

TAPE: HARRIS

Q. Did the Civil Liberties Union provide you with an attorney at any time?

A. I had many offers of attorneys and one of those was from the American Civil Liberties Union, yes.

Q. The question is did the Civil Liberties Union supply you with an attorney?

A. They did supply an attorney.

Q. The answer is yes?

A. The answer is yes.

Q. You know the Civil Liberties Union has been listed as a front for and doing the work of the Communist Party?

A. Mr. Chairman this was 1932.

Q. I know it was 1932. Do you know they since have been listed as a front for and doing the work of the Communist party?

A. I do not know that they have been listed so, sir.

Q. You don't know they have been listed?

A. I have heard that mentioned or read that mentioned.

Now here is this reporter's comment, made on a recent television program:

TAPE: MURROW

"The Reed Harris hearing demonstrates one of the Senator's techniques. Twice he said the American Civil Liberties Union was listed as a subversive front. The Attorney General's list does not and has never listed the ACLU as subversive, nor does the F.B.I. or any other government agency. And the

"American Civil Liberties Union holds in its files letters of commendation from President Eisenhower, President Truman and General MacArthur."

by Fulton Lewis

Here again is what Senator McCarthy said last night, when asked to comment on my remarks. ~~by Fulton Lewis Jr.~~

TAPE: MCCARTHY. "May I say there are some individuals in the ACLU who are good Americans, but Murrow again was not telling the truth when he said it had not been listed. I have as you see here, Fulton, the fourth report of the un-American Activities Committee in California. I quote from page 107..this is a quotation in regard to the organization Murrow said had not been listed. "The American Civil Liberties Union may be definitely classed as a communist-front or transmission-belt organization. At least ninety percent of its efforts are expended on behalf of communists who come into conflict with the law"....so that again, Mr. Murrow is not telling the truth."

I specifically stated "the Attorney General's list, the F.B.I. and any other government agency". Someone lied - there's no doubt about that.

Now let us turn to another subject. Mr. Lewis last night asked the Senator to comment on a television program of which I am the editor. Here is Senator McCarthy's reply. I have no hesitation in giving it such circulation as this broadcast may enjoy.

TAPE: MCCARTHY: "I may say, Fulton, that I have a little difficulty answering the specific attack he made because I never listen to the extreme left-wing, bleeding heart element of radio and television..."

The Senator may have me there. I may be a "bleeding heart", being not quite sure of what it means. As for being "extreme left wing", that is political shorthand; but if the Senator means that I am somewhat to the

left of his position and of Louis XIV, he is correct.

Now here are the facts about that Moscow summer school. The date was 1935. I was the Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education. This organization dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries. It had established offices in London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva and elsewhere. It was largely financed at that time by the Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation. Among its board of trustees were such as John Foster Dulles, John Basset Moore, Thomas W. Lamont, Virginia Gildersleeve, and others equally distinguished. This board of trustees created an advisory committee in connection with a summer school in Moscow for graduate students, teachers and professors. Here is the list of advisors:

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reporter declines to admit that, but remains uncertain as to Senator McCarthy's position on this matter.

This seems to be the open season for quoting Lincoln. Last night, Senator Mc Carthy quoted from a Lincoln speech of 1838. I'd like to read you these words from that same speech:"- I hope I am overwary, but if I am not, there is even now something of ill-omen amongst us. I mean the increasing disregard for law which pervades the country; the growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious passions, in lieu of the sober judgement of courts; and the worse than savage mobs, for the executive ministers of justice."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(CBS RADIO NETWORK)
(HARD NEWS PORTION)

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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EDWARD R. MURROW ON SENATOR MC CARTHY
(CBS RADIO

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Monday, March 15, 1954

This is the news:

General Ridgeway told a Senate committee today, he is "not perfectly satisfied" with the new trimmed-down army budget. The army chief of staff, in what appeared to be the first high military critisicim, of the Administration's new look in military affairs, said: the army's capabilities have been reduced, while its global responsibilities have not been correspondingly lessened. He feels the individual soldier, "far from (RECEDING) in importance, is emerging even more clearly as the key to ultimate victory." But, said General Ridgeway, he has no doubt, the army will be able to solve the problem confronting it.

Defense Secretary Wilson told the Senators the New Look--(WHICH) I'd like to discuss in a fewminutes--will give the nation "adequate" security, under present world conditions. He said the military program will be changed, if world events make it necessary. And he indicated that we will not rely solely on "massive retaliation", to handle local wars. He said:"We will take a good square look at each situation" and determine what is best for the nation.

Army Secretary Stevens told the Senators, that the new military budget is based on certain basic assumptions.. such as, that there

will be no resumption of the war in Korea. (Stevens) said: despite such basic assumptions "I do not believe that the (Long-Range) Communist menace has abated one iota."

The President tonight makes a radio and television address to the nation on taxes. It may be heard over many of these stations at 10;45 p.m. eastern time. And House Speaker Martin said today, after a White House meeting, (He) believes that the cut in the personal income tax..being recommended by some Democrats.. would endanger our economic stability. Martin says tax cuts already made by the Administration this year total about seven billion dollars. He says the President feels "to dump another two and a half billion dollar cut on top of that would be straining it too far financially."

Democratic House Leader Rayburn says he hopes the President is not taking credit" for a five billion dollar drop in income and corporation taxes on January first. Because--he says--that cut was ordered by a Democratic congress before Mr. Eisenhower became president." Tomorrow night Representative Rayburn, and other Democratic congressmen and senators, will reply to the President's speech of tonight.

The Supreme Court today upheld the submerged lands act which gives the oil-rich offshore lands to coastal states. Six of the justices said the Constiution gives Congress unlimited power over the public lands. And it is not for the courts to say how that trust shall be administered. Two justices disagreed. Mr. Justice Black said the court's decision leaves him in doubt whether the court would sustain the right of Congress to sell the Mississippi River or any other great navigable river of this country. And Mr. Justice Douglas said earlier court decisions have held that the United States had "paramount right" to submerged lands.

Two Republican Senate leaders today urged Senator McCarthy to cancel a public speaking tour he has scheduled from Wednesday through Friday. They want his committee to start hearings on the quarrel between the Army and Senator McCarthy and his committee counsel Roy Cohn. But McCarthy refuses to start a public hearing this week. He has scheduled a closed hearing for tomorrow and then will be off on his speechmaking. Earlier, Republican Senator Dirksen, a member of the McCarthy committee, said the

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from Secretary Dulles's announcement of the so-called "new look" in American grand strategy. "The basic decision" Mr. Dulles had said, "was to depend primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate instantly by means, and at places, of our own choosing." That left the natural question who was to do the choosing, and what was meant by "instantly". And the President seemed to be saying that instantly meant after Congress could meet and choose.

After Adlai Stevenson called for discussion of grand strategy, Washington was told that Mr. Dulles's "new look" had already been put into proper perspective, by the highest technical experts. Admiral Carney, Navy member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, speaking a month after the Dulles speech, said: "If we are honest with ourselves we will acknowledge that there are big wars, little wars, general wars, localized wars, Marquis of Queensbury wars, and savage, ruthless wars, atomic wars and perhaps non-atomic wars." And the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Admiral Radford, is twice on record with views that drastically modify the pronouncement of Secretary Dulles. On December 15 he said: "Recurring local situations - hot spots - are going to be with us for a long time to come. Unless we are in a position to handle them positively, and quickly, these hot spots

will be serious and may be frequent." And he spoke of our having mobile, versatile combat forces, in addition to atomic weapons.

Then last Tuesday he said: "Our planning does not subscribe to the thinking, that the ability to deliver massive atomic retaliation is, by itself, adequate to meet all our security needs. It is not correct to say that we are relying exclusively on one weapon, or one service, or that we are anticipating one kind of war. I believe that the nation would be prisoner of its own military posture, if it had no capability other than to deliver a massive atomic attack." ~~Defense Secretary Wilson spoke to~~ Senators in this vein today.

~~So Mr. Stevenson's request for a discussion of strategy had been anticipated by two of the men best qualified to discuss it, and then Mr. Nixon could, whatever qualifying had been done, in his Saturday night talk.~~

BUT BACK TO MR. NIXON IN HIS SATURDAY NIGHT TALK****

Here he was spokesman of the party, as official as could be, and presumably spokesman of the President. And this is what he said: "Rather than let the Communists nibble us to death all over the world, in little wars, we would rely primarily on our massive retaliatory power, which we could use in our own discretion, at times and places that we chose." So that raised the question again, who is to use the discretion and choose the places? And that once more made Mr. Eisenhower's promise to let Congress do it,

appear to be the answer. And in the atomic era that still is a promise a president may not be able to keep. So we are where we came in. The "new look" is there, and it is again out of perspective.

It is not unreasonable to presume that the great majority of Americans, and foreigners too, understood that Mr. Dulles's "new look" was intended primarily as a grave warning to the Kremlin. It certainly seemed to be saying, that the Soviet Union must not count on launching local aggressions with impunity, for the cost could be made unbearably high. Americans have had it drummed into them, that past wars could have been avoided if Washington had spoken out about its intention to act. Mr. Dulles spoke out.

The gravity of the warning appears to have registered in the Kremlin. For Mr. Malenkov has now become the first Soviet leader to admit publicly, that the Soviet Union itself might be destroyed in an atomic war. Heretofore the Russians have said only that capitalist countries would be destroyed in another war. Mr. Malenkov now asserts that all of civilization could be destroyed in an atomic war.

This acknowledgement does not bear on the controversy over the "new look". But it is a tiny gleam of hope that the Soviet leaders may be preparing to do something to prevent war. They might, for one thing,

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Democratic House Leader Rayburn says he hopes the President is not "taking credit" for a five billion dollar drop in income and corporation taxes on January first. Because, he says, that cut was ordered by a Democratic congress before Mr. Eisenhower became president." Tomorrow night Representative Rayburn, and other Democratic congressmen and senators, will reply to the President's speech of tonight.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are, as we mentioned earlier, some small indications, that the Russians are becoming more aware of what an all-out war could do to this minor planet of ours. Daniel Webster once remarked: "Great events seldom happen and affect few. But trifles happen every moment to everybody. And though one occurance of them adds little to the happiness or misery of life, the sum total of their continual repetition is of the highest consequence."

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with each case in the most appropriate manner, making full use of local defense forces. (meaning those of our allies.)

The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, Admiral Radford, ALSO told Senators today that our "new look" military strategy does not depend solely on massive atomic retaliation. He says its not correct to say we are relying exclusively on one weapon, or one service or that we are anticipating one kind of war. Admiral Radford said that in reading testimony by General Ridgeway he had the feeling that the army chief of staff was not satisfied with the new army budget.

House Speaker Martin said today--after a two and a half hour meeting with House Republicans..that he is confident they can defeat a Democratic drive to increase the income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800 dollars. Martin says the President's speech of last night was very effective in convincing fellow Republicans. The President argued that the Democratic proposal is unsound...politically inspired..will lead to bigger deficits and more inflation..and undermine the cornerstone of his policies. Today, the Democratic National Committee said that under the Administration-sponsored tax law 80 per cent of all taxpayers would get only six per cent of all tax reductions. These are the people--says the committee-

with incomes of 5-thousand dollars a year or less.

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Negotiations between the French Government, and the delegation from Vietnam were suspended today, to give the French Cabinet the opportunity to heal a deep rift over the amount of independence to be granted members of the French Union. Vietnam demands complete independence, though it has promised to associate itself, as a free state, with France and give

France a favored economic position. Vice Premier Paul Reynaud is supporting the Vietnam demand inside the Cabinet. He insists that the French Union must follow the example of the British Commonwealth and give members a full share in operating the union, as well as the freedom to secede. This goes beyond the French constitution. The opponents of the Vietnam demand, though constitutionally correct, run the risk of Vietnam pulling out of the family altogether. Certainly if the Vietnam delegation comes home with less than Dominion status, the Vietnam government will ~~tumble~~ fall, and that would be the end of resistance to the Communists.

But even if Reynaud wins, more decisions of a fateful nature remain. It is not well enough understood here what it means that France is already officially committed to seek peace in Indo-China at Geneva. This it can do through a direct bargain with the Chinese Communists. It would have to offer them benefits designed to induce them to give up support of Ho Chi Minh. France could offer recognition and support of Communist China's application to enter the United Nations. It could offer trade. It could offer facilities for Chinese freight through Indo-China, and even could give China a terminal and port in northern Indo-China, once assured to the Chinese Nationalists and then withdrawn.

All this might not be price enough to pay Peiping to drop support of Ho Chi Minh. That is why France hopes for more American co-operation at Geneva than Secretary Dulles may be in a position to give. What Mr. Dulles will be able to do is still a surmise. It might depend, for one thing, on the terms of peace in Korea. But so far as is known, his instructions have not yet been drafted or blessed by the National Security Council. But Mr. Dulles is not left much negotiating leeway by the rigid position of important Republicans in the Senate.

If France cannot end the Indo-China war at Geneva, another course is open. That is to deal with Ho direct. The Laniel government would not do it, since this would mean handing the Associated States over to ultimate communist control. But if France should fail at Geneva, the Laniel government probably would fall, and then the government that succeeds him might be more radical and be ready to deal with Ho.

France's relations with the United States are charged with electricity because of these possibilities, and the urgent issue of ratifying the European Army ~~defense community~~ treaty. Paris reports that pressure is being brought by the Pentagon to give American experts a much greater scope in training a large Vietnamese army. The French General Valluy, who has been in

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Washington, flew back to Paris to report on the Pentagon recommendations. General Paul Ely, who was to have come to Washington to explain how awkward the French were finding the American proposals, postponed his visit in order to confer with General Valluy, Premier Laniel and Foreign Secretary Bidault.

Monsieur Bidault has been closeted for long intimate talks with Ambassador Dillon, presumably about a date for the European Defense Community debate. From the United States standpoint the treaty should be ratified before the Geneva conference. But it now appears that the Laniel government will only get the debate begun but not finished before the conference opens. The French suggest that since the vote on instituting the debate will tell the story of its final outcome, a final vote may not be crucial. But if the final vote is not cast before the Geneva conference gets around to discussing peace in Indo-China, France might be in a dubious position. It might be tempted - even if it did not yield - to bargain Asia for Europe - peace in Indo-China for non-ratification of E.D.C. - and that bargain, if made, would be a Western defeat, whatever its terms.

So one sees the importance of the battle of Dien Bien Phu. If the French lose it, their spirit to continue the war may snap altogether. That

may be why the Vietminh rebels have risked their first great open battle and are fighting it at such frightful cost. If they win they may be clinching Southeast Asia for communism. If they lose they have lost only lives.

Both the French and the Communists are aware of the opportunities in the battle for control of Indo-China. And it may be, as Thomas Fuller once said that "a good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm." But it is equally true, as G.R.H. Shafto remarked: "Opportunity passes by those who are not prepared to avail themselves of it."

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resistance to the Communists.

But even if Reynaud wins, more decisions of a fateful nature remain. It is not well enough understood here what it means that France is already officially committed to seek peace in Indo-China at Geneva. This it can do through a direct bargain with the Chinese Communists. It would have to offer them benefits designed to induce them to give up support of Ho Chi Minh. France could offer recognition and support of Communist China's application to enter the United Nations. It could offer trade. It could offer facilities for Chinese freight through Indo-China, and even could give China a terminal and port in northern Indo-China, once assured to the Chinese Nationalists and then withdrawn.

All this might not be price enough to pay Peiping to drop support of Ho Chi Minh. That is why France hopes for more American cooperation at Geneva than Secretary Dulles may be in a position to give. What Mr. Dulles will be able to do is still a surmise. It might depend, for one thing, on the terms of peace in Korea. But so far as is known, his instructions have not yet been drafted or blessed by the National Security Council. But Mr. Dulles is not left much negotiating leeway by the rigid position of important Republicans in the Senate. If France cannot end the Indo-China war at Geneva, another course is open. That is to deal with Ho direct. The Laniel government would not do it, since this would mean handing the Associated States over to ultimate Communist control. But if France should fail at Geneva, the Laniel government probably would fall, and then the government that succeeds him might be more radical and be ready to deal with Ho.

France's relations with the United States are charged with electricity because of these possibilities, and the urgent issue of ratifying the European Army treaty. Paris reports that pressure is being brought by the Pentagon to give American experts a much greater scope in training a large Vietnamese army. The French General Valluy, who has been in Washington, flew back to Paris to report on the Pentagon recommendations. General Paul Ely, who was to have come to Washington to explain how awkward the French were finding the American proposals,

postponed his visit in order to confer with General Valluy, Premier Laniel and Foreign Sec etary Bidault. Monsieur Bidault has been closeted for long intimate talks with Ambassador Dillon, presumably about a date for the European Defense Community debate. From the United States standpoint the treaty should be ratified before the Geneva conference. But it now appears that the Laniel government will only get the debate begun but not finished before the conference opens. The French suggest that since the vote on instituting the debate will tell the story of its final outcome, a final vote may not be crucial. But if the final vote is not cast before the Geneva conference gets around to discussing peace in Indo-China, France might be in a dubious position. It might be tempted - even if it did not yield - to bargain Asia for Europe - peace in Indo-China for non-ratification of E.D.C. and that bargain, if made, would be a Western defeat, whatever its terms. So one sees the importance of thebattle of Dien Bien Phu. If the French lose it, their spirit to continue the war may snap altogether. That may be why the Vietminh rebels have risked their first great open battle and are fighting it at such frightful cost. If they win, they may be clinching Southeast Asis for Communism. If they lose, they have lost only lives.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Both the French and the Communists are aware of the opportunities in the battle for control of Indo-China. And it may be, as Thomas Fuller once said that "a good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm." But it is equally true, as G.R.H. Shafto remarked: "Opportunity passes by those who are not prepared to avail themselves of it."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday Mar. 17, 1954

This is the news:

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Senator McCarthy told reporters "public hearings will demonstrate who is telling the truth..McCarthy or Stevens. And he also said that Stevens is..as he put it.."too nice and too innocent to be able to cope with "Pentagon" politicians." The Senator says somebody is

"using" the secretary of the army in an attempt to distract his committee from its anti-Communist fight. And Republican Senator Mundt, who will be acting chairman of the committee when it investigates an army report and McCarthy memorandum said today that evidence will be turned over to the Department of Justice "if all parties concerned stick to the stories they have told."

At his newsconference today, the President said that the Democrats are in "error"..he chose the word carefully..when they charge that the Administration's tax bill is loaded in favor of wealthy people. Mr. Eisenhower noted that the people who now want to raise the income tax exemptions. (which would cost the government money.) are the same people who only a few months ago were against letting him raise the national debt limit. In regard to the charge that the Administration's tax bill favors the rich, Mr. Eisenhower offered a study of the United States Steel Corporation..with 300-thousand employes and 300-thousand stockholders. The Democrats object to a provision in the new bill that would give tax relief to stockholders by easing the tax on their dividends. The President says that 56 per cent of U.S. Steel's stockholders make less than 5-thousand dollars a year from all sources. He says the average steel worker makes an

average wage of 45-hundred dollars a year. And 46 per cent of Big Steel's stockholders make less than that..more are in the two to three thousand dollar a year bracket.

The tax argument went on in the House where Chairman Reed of the Ways and Means committee said that the Democrats have presented what he called "dangerously misleading figures" to support their argument that corporations and wealthy individuals will get the most benefits from the new tax bill. And Republican Representative Brown of Ohio says the Democratic claims are "simply not true." But Democratic Representative Cooper of Tennesse said the Republicans were not telling the truth when they said more than half the benefits of the new bill would go to the average taxpayer.

Yet another argument arising out of the tax debate came from Democratic National Chairman Mitchell. He says the television networks imposed a "virtual dim out" on the Democratic answer last night to the President's Monday night tax speech. Mitchell says the failure to give the Democrats equal time to answer the President "raises serious questions about the fairness and impartiality of the television industry in its

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Washington reporters today were told a number of details about the thermonuclear explosion at Baikini on March first. The only comment from a person who would permit his name to be used came from Representative Durham of North Carolina. He says the March first explosion was several times as powerful as the world's first hydrogen explosion at Eniwetok in 1952. He described it as "almost unbeliavable destruction." He said: "We don't talk about t.n.t. anymore. We talk about megatons now."

A megaton is one million tons of t.n.t. The atomic bombs dropped on Japan during the war were estimated to have the power of 20-thousand tons of t.n.t. There are responsible sources in Washington today who say the recent Bikini explosion turned loose destruction estimated at 600 times the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs.... they say it was as strong as 12 to 14 million tons of t.n.t. They also say: the shock was felt 175 miles away from Bikini...it sent a nuclear cloud 17 miles into the air.. and harmless nuclear dust fell on an uninhabitated island 330 miles away.

And in Tokyo American officials expressed "concern" and offered expert assistance in the treatment of 23 Japanese fishermen who were burned by radioactive dust from one of our test explosions.

In Washington an official Defense Department catalog of weapons shows that we now have at least 18 types of guided missiles either in use... in production or under test.

In Indo-China, Viet Minh rebels are reported starting to close-in on the surrounded French fortress at Dien Bien Phu. All day the enemy artillery bombarded the fortress and the Peiping radio says this is the greatest attack the rebels have launched against fortified French positions. The French--on their part--sent their planes over the enemy positions. And transport planes continued to drop tons of supplies to the ~~Ene~~ French garrison. The French now admit that the rebel's artillery fire recently destroyed several airlift planes..they don't say howmany.

In the Middle East there has been another incident between Isreal and Jordan. An Isreali spokesman says a gang of Arabs attacked a civilian bus in the Negev desert and massacred 11 Jews, including women and children. Four passengers survived. The Isreali government calls this "a warlike act". This incident is the worst of its kind since a raid

by Isrealis killed 53 Arabs in a Jordan village last October. The United Nations formally censured Isreal for this violence.

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(runs 3;20 ending..
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THIS IS ED MURROW.. I'll be back etc.

That was an excerpt from the Pres. news conference

C.B.S. Radio says,

~~As mentioned by Mr. Mitchell,~~ under longstanding policy, the ~~CBS Radio~~ Network does not grant time to reply to the President when he speaks as the Chief of State. #

We consider that ~~President Eisenhower talked Monday night~~ as Chief of State and ~~that it was not a "poli~~tical" broadcast, even though he may have expressed views on which all may not agree.

In any event, CBS Radio had already granted opportunity for the Democratic position on the President's talk to be heard by broadcasting, almost immediately following the President's Monday night talk, the Democratic Representative from Pennsylvania Herman P. Eberharter in a half-hour discussion program with Republican Representative Hugh Scott, also of Pennsylvania, on the President's tax recommendations.

[redacted]

from: CBS Radio

[redacted]

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President Eisenhower spoke today of the necessity of faith - in ourselves and in each other. James Allen once wrote:"Into your hands will be placed the exact results of your own thoughts; you will receive that which you earn; no more, no less. Whatever your present enviroment may be, you will fail, remain, or rise with your thoughts, your vision, your ideal. You will become as small as your controlling desire, as great as your dominant aspiration."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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tax bill favors the rich, Mr. Eisenhower offered a study of the United States Steel Corporation with 300-thousand employees and 300-thousand stockholders. The Democrats object to a provision in the new bill that would give tax relief to stockholders by easing the tax on their dividends. The President says that 56 per cent of U.S. Steel's stockholders make less than 5-thousand dollars a year from all sources. He says the average steel worker makes an average wage of 45-hundred dollars a year. And 46 percent of Big Steel's stockholders make less than that - more are in the two to three thousand dollar a year bracket.

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At his White House news conference today, a reporter asked the President if there is anything new in the nation's "new look" military policy. We've recorded for you the President's reply:

PRESIDENT: "All right. New look: Now, what do we mean? We mean this: You are not fighting with muzzle-loaders in any of the services. Every single day

Every single day things change in this world, and any staff or any group of leaders doing his job is re-examining the world situation, the advances of science, the whole situation, geographic and otherwise, of our country and of others, to see what is it that we now need most to insure our security and peaceful existence. You cannot possibly say that the kind of a unit and organization that I took to war or took over across the Channel in 1944 would have any usefulness today whatsoever. For example, you will recall we landed on June 6; we got out of that narrow little beach-head on about July 25; all right. Behind that we built up two artificial harbours and we were landing over the beaches. What would two atomic bombs have done to the whole thing? So you have - you just simply can't take in warfare or in any contemplation of war or preparation for war, and take old patterns and say that is by which we live. All that the 'new look' is is an attempt by intelligent people to keep abreast of the times; and if you want to call your today's clothes the 'new look' as compared to what Lincoln wore, all right, we are in the 'new look.' But I just don't like this expression because it doesn't mean much to me. I mean, we are striving our best to meet the grave responsibilities that are placed upon people whose job is to protect this country. Now, let me point out this: I hear people say 'bigger Army,' now, our most valued, our most costly asset, is our young men. Let's don't use them any more than we have to. For forty years I was in that Army, and I did one thing: Study how can you get an infantry platoon out of battle. The most terrible job in warfare is to be a second lieutenant leading a platoon when you are on the battlefield. Now, if we can do anything to lessen that number and, remember this, we are planning right now the greatest peacetime army we have ever held, one million men in time of peace - what are we talking about? It is, I think, there is too much hysteria. You know, the world is suffering from a multiplicity of fears. We fear the men in the Kremlin. We fear what they will do to our friends around them; we are fearing what unwise investigators will do to us here at home as they try to combat subversion or bribery or deceit within. We fear depression, we fear the loss of jobs,

All of these with their impact on the human mind makes us act almost hysterically, and you find hysterical reaction. We have got to look at each of those in its proper perspective, to make it - to understand what the whole sum total means. And remember this: The reason they are feared and bad is because there is a little element of truth in each, a little element of danger in each, and that means that finally there is left a little residue that you can meet only by faith, a faith in the destiny of America, and that is what I believe is the answer."

MURROW: And one more note: The National Council of Churches today condemned what it called a growing tendency to let the government determine "what is, and what is not, American." The Council says this is "a basic threat" to historic freedoms.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, March 18, 1954

This is the news:

The House today defeated a Democratic attempt to raise the individual income tax exemption from 600 to 700 dollars a year. And then the House passed the new tax revision bill approved by the Administration. It was a victory for the President who on Monday told the nation that the Democratic proposal was unsound election year politics. The plan to raise the exemptions lost by six votes.. then the bill was passed 339 to 80. [redacted]

Tonight Treasury Secretary Humphrey calls the House action "fortunate for the country." He said this bill is "the cornerstone of the Administration's program to make America a better country for us all to live in."

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee today released a statement by Representative Holifield saying that in the recent H-bomb test at Bikini the explosion was larger than expected. And on the Senate floor, Republican Senator Wiley of Wisconsin called on the President to tell the country the effect of the H-bomb. But Republican Senator Butler of Maryland said if the facts were known they would be "so horrifying they would upset the well-being of the people." [redacted]

~~"I hope the Senator won't press too hard for revelations regarding such weapons. I can assure him they are everything he can hope they to be."~~

I'd like to discuss [redacted] this developments in a fewminutes.

At a hearing of the Senate's armed services committee, Senator Symington observed...in the presence of the witness..Defense Secretary Wilson.. that it is unfortunate, that the attention of senators should be focused on the controversey between the army and Senator McCarthy, in viewof "world-shaking developments" dramatized in the H-bomb test. To ~~this~~ Wilson said:"If you feel you are fiddling while Rome burns, I agree too." In the course of his testimony Wilson had this to say: no case of subversion in the armed forces has been turned up, that was not previously known by the proper officials. There has been no coddling of Communists in the armed services. The DD [redacted] have 20 loyalty or security cases, among drafted doctors and dentists..(out of 15-thousand medical personnel) And under the law these men must be commissioned or discharged. Wilson said his department does not need help from Congressional committees in rooting out Communists. But, he said, "we welcome it, if its the order of the day." IN regard to the Army-McCarthy-COHN [redacted] controversey, Secretary Wilson said: he has complete confidence in Army Secretary Stevens. He has

confidence "as far as I know about him" in army counsel John G. Adams. He is confident about the truthfulness of the army's report that Roy Cohn, McCarthy's committee counsel, threatened that Army Secretary Stevens would be through, and the army would be wrecked, if Private David Schine were sent overseas. Wilson says that McCarthy's charge, that the army used this report in an attempt to blackmail him..to call off the committee investigation of the army, was "never a proper charge." And the Secretary acknowledged, that the army report is not complete..that parts have been edited out..that there are some transcripts of phone conversations..all of which will be given the Senate.

In Chicago, Senator McCarthy said:"We'll have the complete story before we get through." He challenged critics of his methods to "produce one little communist." And he charged that recently on a television show "Edward R. Murrow spent a half hour explaining what an awful S.O.B. McCarthy was." (The Senator's language appears to be deteriorating.")

Attorney General Brownell said today that the nation must place "chief reliance" on the Justice Department and the F.B.I. in the fight against Communist conspirators. He warned against making a political issue of Communism, and "sacrificing our own liberties, in our efforts to

combat those who would destroy" them.

~~Ambassador Lodge said at the United Nations today he will use the veto in the Security Council if necessary to keep Red China out of the U.N.~~

General McArthur today called at the White House and reviewed the world military situation with the President..including the war in Indo-China. Today, the French forces there continued to pound the enemy with artillery and airpower.

~~Adlai Stevenson, in Boston today, predicts that the Democrats will win the congressional elections this fall. He says they may possibly win a majority in the Senate.~~

Here in New York, Mayor Wagner has pledged police protection to all men who want to go back to work on the strike-bound waterfront. He said he would call for state or federal reinforcements if there aren't enough police.

Stockholders of R.K.O. Pictures Corporation..voted nearly three to one to accept Howard Hughes offer of nearly 24-million dollars for all assets of the corporation.

And a spokesman for the Israeli government says Israel will call to the attention of the United Nations yesterday's attack by Arabs on a passenger bus. Eleven persons were killed. UNited Nations observers are investigating on the scene.

Edward R. Murrow: March 18, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

One of the phenomena of the atomic age is that ideas and facts about world power can change almost overnight. The first atomic bomb immediately changed the relationship of power by giving the United States a balance against the Soviet Union's preponderance of ground forces. Thereafter, as Sir Winston Churchill so often said, America's possession of the atomic bomb saved Europe from Soviet domination.

Then the Soviet Union made its atomic bomb, and the balance was modified. As it happened, the United States and its allies in the meantime had armed heavily because of the Korean aggression. So they didn't fall as low in the power equation as might have been expected. And when the United States added the thermo-nuclear bomb to its arsenal, it went ahead again.

But our superiority didn't last long. Our first thermo-nuclear bomb went off at Eniwetok a year ago. But the Russians made their first thermo-nuclear explosion in August. The New York Times now reports that the Soviet explosion may have been stronger than ours and may have represented techniques which we did not possess.

It is a coincidence that just as President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles and Admiral Radford are explaining the "new look" in our military

strategy, the news should come of our latest thermo-nuclear explosion at Bikini on March 1st. It was far stronger than the explosion of a year ago, and, we are informed, it is to be followed by the test of a device three times as powerful. We also are told, that the March 1st explosion was of a bomb that can be delivered to a target. In other words, it already is a weapon of war, and stockpiling of Thermo-nuclear bombs has begun.

The "new look" in American strategy has been described as enabling massive retaliation, at a time and place of our own choosing. By the time the Washington authorities got through explaining what it meant, it turned out to be the "old look" adapted to current changes, and somewhat rhetorically re-stated. The "old look" also permitted massive retaliation, and both looks, rely on other means and methods, to meet local dangers. Now what must be recognized is, that the thermo-nuclear bomb has given a new look to our strategy, that is not yet part of the official version of the new look. This is because the Russians have the hydrogen bomb. We think of the Russians as a target for our massive retaliation. But the United States is considerably more vulnerable than the Soviet Union, particularly to atomic bombs. Our industry is more closely concentrated, in more compact

areas. Whatever we can do to the Soviet Union in massive retaliation, we must expect the Soviet Union to be able to do to us.

Perhaps it can be argued, that the whole purpose of massive retaliation is to deter, and since we shall never launch an aggression, and don't need to be deterred, it does not matter to us, what deterring power the Kremlin possesses. We do think the Soviet Union needs to be deterred, so we keep on hand the power to destroy it. But what is now true, is that we can't use this power, without danger of being destroyed ourselves. And since we cannot use our deterrent power with any safety to ourselves, there would seem to be a stalemate. And a stalemate is something that doesn't fit into our power formula, or something that neither the new look nor the old look contemplated.

Not long ago Washington considered giving the public the grim facts about the atomic age. A publicity campaign called Operation Candor almost reached the point of operating. Since then, expectations about thermo-nuclear weapons, that were only a surmise have become facts, even bigger facts than had been foreseen. So the operation may be all the more called for.

The figures about the thermo-nuclear explosions have not been officially

verified, and naturally are subject to correction. But we are told that the Eniwetok explosion of a year ago had a strength of five megatons. At that time it was far and away the biggest explosion man had ever made, two hundred and fifty times stronger than Hiroshima. Five megatons is the equivalent of 5 million tons of TNT. The total explosive power of all the bombs dropped on Europe by the United States and Britain in all of World War Two - bombs that made rubble XXXXXXXX of parts of dozens of cities, wrecked hundreds of factories, blew up the railroads over vast areas of France, Germany and Italy - the total force of all these bombs was less than three megatons, little more than half of the single Eniwetok explosion.

The explosion of March 1st, we are told, was nearly 14 megatons, almost three times stronger. And it is reported that an explosion of forty-five megatons is to be produced before the Bikini tests end. [Such figures are beyond comprehension.] The area of total destruction caused by a five-megaton bomb would be around one hundred and sixty square miles. That is, everything in that area would be demolished, while the range of burns fatal to persons would be much larger. A forty-five megaton bomb would produce total destruction in an area of nearly 520 square miles. New York has an area of 315 square miles, Chicago 207, Washington 61,

Pittsburgh 54. Our most sprawling city, Los Angeles, has 450 square miles. Even if the forty-five megaton bomb were a myth, the fourteen megaton bomb is not, and the area of its total destruction is about 216 square miles.

So we have a new look at an astonishing peril. Even more than other dangers it has to be faced, thought through and met. But here is one danger that cannot be met and overcome by creating a greater danger.

The prospect of a world engaged in a war of fearsome weapons is reason enough for men and nations to discuss the problem fully and honestly. And we might do worse than follow Oscar Wilde's advice that "whenever one has anything unpleasant to say, one should always be quite candid." For as Machiavelli once pointed out:"A man's wisdom is most conspicuous where he is able to distinguish among dangers."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The House today defeated a Democratic attempt to raise the individual income tax exemption from 600 to 700 dollars a year. And then the House passed the new tax revision bill a proved by the Administration. It was a victory for the President who on Monday told the nation that the Democratic proposal was unsound election year politics. The plan to raise the exemption lost by six votes then the bill was passed 339 to 80. Tonight Treasury Secretary Humphrey calls the House action "fortunate for the country." He said this bill is "the cornerstone of the Administration's program to make America a better country for us all to live in."

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee today released a statement by Representative Holifield saying that in the recent H-bomb test at Bikini the explosion was larger than expected. And on the Senate floor, Republican Senator Wiley of Wisconsin called on the President to tell the country the effect of the H-bomb. But Republican Senator Butler of Maryland said if the facts were known they would be "so horrifying they would upset the well-being of the people." I'd like to discuss this development in a few minutes.

At a hearing of the Senate's armed services committee, Senator Symington observed in the presence of the witness, Defense Secretary Wilson, that it is unfortunate that the attention of senators should be focused on the controversey between the army and Senator McCarthy in view of "world-shaking developments" dramatized in the H-bomb test. To this Wilson said: "If you feel you are fiddling while Rome burns, I agree too." In the course of his testimony Wilson had this to say: no case of subversion in the armed forces has been turned up that was not previously known by the proper officials. There has been no coddling of Communists in the armed services. They do have 20 loyalty of security cases among drafted doctors and dentists - out of 15-thousand medical personnel. And under the law

these men must be commissioned or discharged. Wilson said his department does not need help from Congressional committees in rooting out Communists. But, he said, "we welcome it, if its the order of the day." In regard to the Army-McCarthy Cohn controversey, Secretary Wilson said: he has complete confidence in Army Secretary Stevens. He has confidence "as far as I know about him" in army counsel John G. Adams. He is confident about the truthfullness of the army's report that Roy Cohn, McCarthy's committee counsel, threatened that Army Secretary Stevens would be through and the army would be wrecked if Private David Schine were sent overseas. Wilson says that McCarthy's charge that the army used this report in an attempt to blackmail him - to call off the committee investigation of the army - this was "never a proper charge." And the Secretary acknowledged that the army report is not complete - that parts have been edited out - that there are some transcripts of phone conversations - all of which will be given the Senate.

In Chicago, Senator McCarthy said: "We'll have the complete story before we get through." He challenged critics of his methods to "produce one little Communist." And he charged that recently on a television show "Edward R. Murrow spent a half hour explaining what an awful S.O.B. McCarthy was." The Senator's language appears to be deteriorating."

Attorney General Brownell said today that the nation must place "chief reliance" on the Justice Department and the F.B.I. in the fight against Communist conspirators. He warned against making a political issue of Communism and "sacrificing our own liberties in our efforts to combat those who would destroy" them.

General McCarthur today called at the White House and reviewed the world military situation with the President - including the war in Indo-China. Today, the French forces there continued to pound the enemy with artillery and airpower.

Here in New York, Mayor Wagner has pledged police protection to all men who want to go back to work on the strike-bound waterfront. He said he would call for state or federal reinforcements if there aren't enough police.

Stockholders of R.K.O. Pictures Corporation voted nearly three to one to accept Howard Hughes offer of nearly 24-million dollars for all assets of the

corporation.

And a spokesman for the Israeli government says Israel will call to the attention of the United Nations yesterday's attack by Arabs on a passenger bus. Eleven persons were killed. United Nations observers are investigating on the scene.

One of the phenomena of the atomic age is that ideas and facts about world power can change almost overnight. The first atomic bomb immediately changed the relationship of power by giving the United States a balance against the Soviet Union's preponderance of ground forces. Thereafter, as Sir Winston Churchill so often said, America's possession of the atomic bomb saved Europe from Soviet domination. Then the Soviet Union made its atomic bomb, and the balance was modified. As it happened, the United States and its allies in the meantime had armed heavily because of the Korean aggression. So they didn't fall as low in the power equation as might have been expected. And when the United States added the thermo-nuclear bomb to its arsenal, it went ahead again.

But our superiority didn't last long. Our first thermo-nuclear bomb went off at Eniwetok a year ago. But the Russians made their first thermo-nuclear explosion in August. The New York Times now reports that the Soviet explosion may have been stronger than ours and may have represented techniques which we did not possess.

It is a coincidence that just as President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles and Admiral Radford are explaining the "new look" in our military strategy the news should come of our latest thermo-nuclear explosion at Bikini on March 1st. It was far stronger than the explosion of a year ago, and, we are informed, it is to be followed by the test of a device three times as powerful. We also are told that the March 1st explosion was of a bomb that can be delivered to a target. In other words, it already is a weapon of war, and stockpiling of thermo-nuclear bombs has begun. The "new look" in American strategy has been described as enabling massive retaliation at a time and place of our own choosing. By the time the Washington authorities got through explaining what it meant, it turned out to be the "old

look" adapted to current changes, and some hat rhetorically re-stated. The "old look" also permitted massive retaliation, and both looks rely on other means and methods to meet local dangers. Now what must be recognized is that the thermo-nuclear bomb has given a new look to our strategy that is not yet part of the official version of the new look. This is because the Russians have the hydrogen bomb. We think of the Russians as a target for our massive retaliation. But the United States is considerably more vulnerable than the Soviet Union, particularly to atomic bombs. Our industry is more closely concentrated in more compact areas. Whatever we can do to the Soviet Union in massive retaliation we must expect the Soviet Union to be able to do to us. Perhaps it can be argued that the whole purpose of massive retaliation is to deter, and since we shall never launch an aggression, and don't need to be deterred, it does not matter to us what deterring power the Kremlin possesses. We do think the Soviet Union needs to be deterred, so we keep on hand the power to destroy it. But what is now true is that we can't use this power without danger of being destroyed ourselves. And since we cannot use our deterrent power with any safety to ourselves, there would seem to be a stalemate. And a stalemate is something that doesn't fit into our power formuh, or something that neither the new look nor the old look contemplated. Not long ago Washington considered giving the public the grim facts about the atomic age. A publicity campaign called Operation Candor almost reached the point of operating. Since then, expectations about thermo-nuclear weapons that were only a surmise have become facts, even bigger facts than had been foreseen. So the operation may be all the more called for. The figures about the thermo-nuclear explosions have not been officially verified, and naturally are subject to correction. But we are told that the Eniwetok explosion of a year ago had a strength of five mega-atons. At that time it was far and away the biggest explosion men had ever made, two hundred and fifty times stronger than Hiroshima. Five megatons is the equivalent of 5 millions tons of TNT. The total explosive power of all the bombs dropped on Europe by the United States and Britain in all of World War Two - bombs that made rubble of parts of dozens of cities, wrecked hundreds of factories, blew up the

railroads over vast areas of France, Germany and Italy - the total force of all these bombs was less than three megatons, little more than half of the single Eniwetok explosion. The explosion of March 1st, we are told, was nearly 14 megatons, almost three times stronger. And it is reported that an explosion of forty-five megatons is to be produced before the Bikini tests end. Such figures are beyond comprehension. The area of total destruction caused by a five megaton bomb would be around one hundred and sixty square miles. That is, everything in that area would be demolished, while the range of burns fatal to persons would be much larger. A forty-five megaton bomb would produce total destruction in an area of nearly 520 square miles. New York has an area of 315 square miles, Chicago 207, Washington 61, Pittsburgh 54. Our most sprawling city, Los Angeles, has 540 square miles. Even if the forty-five megaton bomb were a myth, the fourteen megaton bomb is not, and the area of its total destruction is about 216 square miles. So we have a new look at an astonishing peril. Even more than other dangers it has to be faced, thought through and met. But here is one danger that cannot be met and overcome by creating a greater danger.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The prospect of a world engaged in a war of fearsome weapons is reason enough for men and nations to discuss the problem fully and honestly. And we might do worse than follow Oscar Wilde's advice that "whenever one has anything unpleasant to say, one should always be quite candid." For as Machiavelli once pointed out: "A man's wisdom is most conspicuous where he is able to distinguish among dangers."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday March 19, 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles, testifying before a Senate committee on the new look military policy, said today: "It is not our intention to turn every local war into a general war." Mr. Dulles said we (would) consult our allies before launching a massive retaliation against any aggressor. And in further clarification of the "new look", the Secretary said we must be able to meet any attack "with a wide range of air, sea and land power based on both conventional and atomic weapons."

And General Ridgeway, the army chief of staff, said today that any future wars, big or small, will be won or lost (by) ground forces.

A congressional investigation has started to determine whether adequate safety and security precautions were taken during the test of a "hydrogen device" in the Pacific on March first. Our ambassador to Japan, John M. Allison, says we will make ("JUST) compensation" if we find that 23 Japanese fishermen were innocently injured by the same explosion. And Chairman Short of the House Armed Services Committee, says an evaluation of the Bikini explosion indicates that hydrogen weapons "are getting so big that if they get much bigger, we won't be able to test them."

The State Department today gave the Russians what it calls "a concrete plan" for using atomic power for peaceful purposes. The plan was not made public but it's reported to call for: an international atomic energy agency...this agency to take charge of a pool of atomic materials, to be responsible for safeguarding it and preventing seizure by any nation bent on war. The agency would also mobilize experts to develop atomic enegery for power purposes in areas that lack sufficient electrical power.

The Treasury reported today that the government went into the red by eight billion 100-million dollars in the first eight months of the current fiscal year. [redacted]

The Senate Finance Committee today voted to cut excise taxes by 50-million dollars more than the 912-million reduction approved by the House. Even as Administration leaders pleaded "we need the money to pay our bills", the committee decided to wipe out all admission taxes on movie tickets costing less than 60 cents. The House had cut the admission tax from 20 to ten per cent.

The Labor Department reports that during March unemployment--which had been largely (CONFINED) to a few selected industries early this winter--continued to rise and to spread to " a wide range of industries." The President said last month that March would be the key month in the unemployment situation. ~~Senate Democrats say they'll have little trouble getting approval of an income tax cut if unemployment continues in March.~~

In Milwaukee today, Senator (MC CARTHY) was suffering from a severe attack of laryngitis but said he would go on with his speech (COMMENTING ON) one MADE recently by Adlai Stevenson. And in Washington, General Ridgeway told the National Press Club that "when the full story of unfolding events becomes known" the country will be deeply (PROUD) of Army Secretary Stevens. This was an obvious reference to the forthcoming hearings on McCarthy's row with the army. ~~Senator Symington, Missouri Democrat, says he wants all the information in this case to be made available to the public. And~~

Secretary of State Dulles today refused to answer questions by Democratic Senator Fulbright on whether McCarthy's tactics have hurt our relations with our allies. Mr. Dulles, at a Senate hearing, said this was a legislative problem and he didn't think "my responsibility as a member of

the executive department is to get into the problem you raise."

State Department Security Officer Scott McLeod has told a House committee that he found fewer State Department employes "with subversive tendencies" than he expected to find.

And Administration officials told the committee that despite a law passed last year to admit 214-thousand refugees to this country only six visas have been used. Robert Alexander, assistant administrator for refugee relief, says less than 50 visas were issued. He says the program has been snarled up by security investigations and other red tape.

Representative Bentley of Michigan told reporters today he has been assured of 100 per cent recovery from the wounds suffered when Puerto Rican nationalists shot up the House of Representatives.

In Indo-China, French planes continued their attacks on enemy positions surrounding Dien Bien Phu. Some probing enemy units were reported as close as 200 yards to the main barbed wire barricades.

In the Middle East, Lieut. General John Glubb Pasha, the British commander of Jordan's arab legion, has offered to help track down the murderers of eleven Isreali bus passengers. Isreal has accepted his offer.

In Vatican City, Pope Pius made the first public appearance since be became ill two months ago. He stood at an open window for sixty seconds.

Communist Poland's premier..Boleslaw Bierut..has resigned to become first secretary of his country's communist party.

Edward R. Murrow: March 19, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The announcement by Premier Mario Scelba of a far-flung campaign to curb communists in Italy opens one of the crucial battles of our times. Italy has the largest Communist movement of any non-communist state in the world. Some of its strength has been due to government laxity, and government laxity has been due chiefly to fear. Communists in the government are so numerous as actually to hamper the conduct of state business. Communist informers always can tip off the party about any government action against it. Some of the Communists' largest periodicals actually are printed on government presses. Communists occupy many former fascist buildings now owned by the state, and pay not a lira for them. And the power of the communists is shown by their command of theaters, ~~cinemas~~ Movie houses and powerful trading organizations and by their majority in the ranks of organized labor. The communists fill about 70 percent of all shop steward posts, and control sixty percent or more of the trades unions. In politics one voter out of three votes communist, though many who vote that way are not party members. But party membership is now more than 2,200,000, which is 180,000 higher than last year, and the total for the first time has passed the peak figure of 1948.

Italy is a land that for a generation has tasted much woe. It has experienced tyranny, war and humiliating defeat. It also is a land where much has been done to redeem the sordid failures of fascism, where democratic vitality has been revived, economic recovery has made gratifying headway, and yet where the glaring contrast between luxury and poverty is a constant political peril.

Premier Scelba announced the new campaign in the midst of a national scandal involving the police and some men of prominence. The scandal has to do with vice and drugs, and it has shaken the government. Maybe these tremors were necessary to unite the cabinet behind the premier's new policy, though Signor Scelba himself did not need such prodding. He is a potential strong man, noted for his stern treatment of communists in past years. This fight is the chance of his lifetime. Either he will emerge the most forceful and successful of Italy's recent leaders, or Italy will sink into confusion, and perhaps into the morass of communism, and be lost altogether to the family of democratic nations.

Whether this is the time and occasion for launching so crucial a battle need not be asked. It has been launched. The fight is on. Whether Premier Scelba's slim majority, dependent on a handful of right wing

socialists, is steadfast enough to bear the brunt of battle, only events will show. The Communists already are crying that Scelba wants to be dictator, and are appealing to the democratic freedoms they have exploited to entrench themselves. They will try to weaken Scelba by stirring up hatred for America.

But the premier is expected to be ready to meet them head on. He will take measures to get all avowed communists out of government. He will try to oust them from control of credit institutions, theaters and motion pictures. He will put a stop to a practise of exporters selling to Iron Curtain countries through an agency that pays part of their earnings to the Communist party. He will make the Communist party pay for using former fascist quarters. All this would seriously weaken what now is the richest party in Italy. It is not to be expected that the Communists will bow or even bend under this pressure. They are much too powerful, and they have formidable means of incitement and resistance.

One factor in Premier Scelba's favor is his record of opposition to fascism. Only recently complaints were loud that he was breaking up fascist meetings but doing nothing to curb the communists. Evidently he wasn't yet ready to launch the present crusade.

One thing outsiders should bear in mind about Italy. It is not a country where anything that is anti-communist is by that fact acceptable to the democrats. "It would be difficult for us Christian Democrats to form a government with the Monarchists" said former premier De Gasperi, as quoted in the New York Times. "To begin with, it would pose the question of the type of regime, and that is very important. The danger comes more from a Rightist revival than from Communism. You cannot expect us Democrats who fought fascism to join with fascism. If the Monarchists come in, the Social Democrats and Republicans will work with the Communists and they will be lost forever".

Students of Italy know that much of the present strength of communism was the response to fascism. Communism was relatively weak when fascism came in, and high when it ended. So Premier Scelda will not link hands with the fascists in his attempt to cut down communist power.

That fact points to the always pertinent truism about fighting communism abroad, that the best way is to hasten social reforms. The Christian Democratic regimes since the war, with generous contributions from the United States, can point to considerable progress, though it falls short of what is called for. Now that a showdown struggle has begun, continued

American aid becomes vital. Dollars will not decide the outcome, which naturally has to be decided by Italians. But dollars are tokens of Western solidarity and Western loyalty. Italy's continued partnership with the West may well be at stake.

We have learned from past events...or at least we should have... that what happens in any part of the world today, ultimately will affect us too. Even in the days of the Romans, Seneca was aware of this when he said:"No man can live happily who regards himself alone, who turns everything to his own advantage. Thou must live for another if thou wishest to live for thyself."

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have learned from past events or at least we should have that what happens in any part of the world today, ultimately will affect us too. Even in the days of the Romans, Seneca was aware of this when he said: "No man can live happily who regards himself alone, who turns everything to his own advantage. Thou must live for another if thou wishest to live for thyself."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, March 22, 1954

This is the news:

The president of the American Bar Association has turned down an offer to serve as chief counsel for the Senate committee that will investigate the dispute between the Army and Senator McCarthy. The acting committee chairman, Senator Mundt, says William J. Jameson of Billings, Montana.. the bar association leader.. offered two reasons for not accepting the position: eleven of the 16 directors of the Association feel this would disrupt his speaking commitments before state bar groups for too long a time; and they fear that because the Association has members of various grades and shades of opinion, the President of the Bar Association should not take a leading role in a controversial inquiry.

Senator Mundt says the committee will seek other counsel...and Mundt says he will consider Senator McCarthy's proposal that all witnesses submit to lie detector tests. Senator Potter, another committee member, calls this "poppycock." And Adlai Stevenson says:"I think it gets to a lamentable state when such methods are proposed in an investigation of public questions."

Mc Carthy today told reporters he insists on the right to cross-examine

any witnesses who testify on his row with the Army. And he wants the committee's chief counsel, Roy Cohn, to be given a similar privilege. McCarthy says: "No one except a liar need fear cross-examination."

Today, at a Senate appropriations subcommittee hearing on funds for the Justice Department, McCarthy asked Attorney General Brownell what had happened to what he called espionage charges against a newspaperman who was not named. Democratic Senator Ellendar suggested the Senator could get this answer by mail without..as he put it.."making a big show of it." Democratic Senator McCarran said: "We are not trying espionage cases here." And Republican Senator Dirksen said McCarran's point is "well taken." Then Brownell promised to look into the matter.

The Marine Corps revealed today that Senator McCarthy was promoted to leiutenant colonel in the reserve a year ago.

And the Army today disclosed that it has issued orders for all officers to sign new loyalty certificates. Persons who do not sign such certificates cannot be promoted, decorated, commended, reassigned, seperated or ordered to active duty..pending final action in each case. And the Army wants to know quickly of any cases involving officers who refuse to sign such certificates for fear of inrciminating themselves.

The Army makes it clear that these new orders are due to the case of Major Peress whose promotion and honorable discharge, started the army-McCarthy charges.

The President today spent thirty minutes (CONFERRING) with Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and France's top general.. Paul Ely. Admiral Radford said that if the French request more American planes for Indo-China, we will certainly consider sending them B-26's. He said the Indo-China aid program is being discussed and modified daily. And the Admiral believes the French "are going to win the battle" at Dien Bien Phu.

The French High command says enemy infiltrators appear to have penetrated close to the heart of the French fortress.

In Canada today, Prime Minister St. Laurent said he knows of no consideration being given by Canada to recognizing Communist China or supporting her for membership in the United Nations .

And in Toronto, Secretary of Commerce Weeks said the United States economy is "in excellent shape."

Treasury Secretary Humphrey told a Senate committee in Washington that he looks for no particular change in the eceonomic

situation before May. Recently the President indicated he would take action if employment did not improve in March. But Humphrey told Senators today: uncertainty over tax legislation and a late Easter buying (SEASON) mean its going to be a late spring as far as any upturn in business is concerned.

Here in New York today coffee prices went up another five to six cents a pound at the wholesale and retail level.

The Department of Commerce reports tonight that last year our foreign aid hit a record high of over six and a quarter billion dollars... with four and a third billion going for military aid.

The Senate again debated a recommendation that New Mexico's Democratic Senator Chavez be ousted because of a ballot dispute in the 1952 election. Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri said the Republican majority on an elections subcommittee used " every available means to discredit Chavez but failed utterly and dismally."

The United States today expressed "deep regret" over the shooting of eleven Israelis in the Negev desert last week. We are

"closely following" a United Nations investigation of Isreal's charge that Arabs from Jordan did the shooting.

The British today told Egypt they will not resume talks on the Suez Canal until the Egyptians stop sniping and ambushing British troops at Suez. Foreign Secretary Eden says four soldiers were killed, several others wounded, in the last few days.

And the British are said to have offered to co-operate "more closely" with the proposed European army..when it is formed.

The Times of London said TODAY in an EDITORIAL on the United States that :"No nation (besides the United States) has ever come into possession of such powers for good or ill, for freedom or tyranny, for friendship or enmity among the peoples of the world, and no nation in history has used those powers, by and large, with greater vision, restraint, responsibility and courage."

Representative Holfield of California said today that our recent hydrogen bomb test at Bikini was so much bigger than anticipated "that you might say it was out of control."

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[redacted]

strong-arm boys" have been cleared from the port.

Edward R. Murrow: March 22, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Occasionally in the dreary deluge of despatches describing the state of the world, there appears a relatively obscure item, calculated to lift the heart - one dealing with familiar symbols or symptoms. One such crossed this reporter's desk today - one that is perhaps designed to lift the feet, rather than the heart - but it is welcome none the less. We are indebted for it to Alton Blakeslee, the Associated Press Science reporter. He was writing from Cleveland, Ohio, where he is covering the meeting of The American Academy of General Practise. It would appear that two orthopedic surgeons of New York City - Drs. Harry C. Stein, and I.E. Fixel - have stated an obvious proposition. They contend that we are becoming a nation of "foot cripples," with aching feet, bunions and other troubles, largely because our shoes aren't best engineered for our feet.

The desire of these two doctors is to make our feet the boss of our shoes, instead of our shoes bossing our feet. Anyone who ever went barefoot in his youth, and faced the awful prospect of shoes in the Autumn, will agree that this is an altogether laudable project. The two doctors are bone specialists, presumably, although it is not so stated in the despatch, concerned primarily with the bones of the feet. If they can't make us happier in the head, it is their purpose to ease the tensions in the feet.

The two doctors suggest shoes equipped with a kind of automatic gearshift as one way of bringing more happiness to our feet. They contend that when we stand we use one set of bone gears in the feet. When we walk we switch to a different set of gears, or set of bones and muscles. The orthopedic surgeons further assert that shoes having a rigid shank or sole, don't permit an easy switch of gears. So special joints were designed in the shank reinforcement which permit the shoe to follow the natural gear action of walking. There is another change, too. The heel section of the shoe is slightly offset to one side, so the weight-bearing motion is directed toward the big toe. They explain that natural walking motion starts from the heel, (which it certainly does,) goes along the outer side of the foot, then across to the ball of the big toe, with that big toe giving the final take-off push. Shoes which put the heel more in line with the little toe than the big toe, make the push-off force for a step come more from the outer side of the foot than the inner side. As evidence to support their contention, they say the way rubber heels and the soles of shoes wear down on the outside are signs of this fault.

Most sober-minded and reasonably observant citizens will at least agree that there is something wrong with the grace and rhythm displayed by the

man or woman who wears down the sole or heel on the inside. The doctors add that shoes often are designed as though the big toe were in the center of the foot, and this throws the walking action inward, which in turn curves the big toe inward.

There is another proposal, and that is to put a movable center - I suppose it might be called a fluid transmission - in the rubber heel itself, so that when the heel first strikes the ground, the rubber heel bends to provide a rolling rocker action. I do not quite understand this, nor am I quite clear what results might follow if the wearer attempted to walk backward. However, ~~MEXXEAX~~ lest you rush out to purchase these almost self-propelled, automatic gearshift shoes, Mr. Blakeslee, careful reporter that he is, points out that these research findings have not yet been adapted to other than ~~experiment~~ experimental shoes.

If you're still interested in this subject, the average person is said to walk about eight miles a day, taking fourteen thousand or more steps. (This is probably just a rough average.) A 200 pound man puts a 704 ton daily work load on each foot, and faulty mechanics in shoes can cause an enormous waste of energy.

These two doctors may or may not have devised a device to ease the foot

ills of the nation. Time and toes will probably tell. But reading this despatch I was reminded of something Thomas Paine wrote on the subject of disease. As you will remember he wrote not of the feet but of the mind and the spirit: "The nearer any disease approaches to a crisis, the nearer it is to a cure. Danger and deliverance make their advances together, and it is only the last push in which one or the other takes the lead. There are many men who will do their duty when it is not wanted, but a genuine public spirit always appears most when there is most occasion for it."

We were talking of the possibility of a new-type shoe. And somehow it reminded me of something Will Rogers once said:"Every invention during our lifetime has been to save time and time is the only commodity that every American has plenty of. Half our life is spent trying to find something to do with the time we have rushed through life trying to save."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The president of the American Bar Association has turned down an offer to serve as chief counsel for the Senate committee that will investigate the dispute between the Army and Senator McCarthy. The acting committee chairman, Senator Mundt, says William J. Jameson of Billings, Montana, the bar association leader, offered two reasons for not accepting the position: eleven of the 16 directors of the Associstion feel this would disrupt his speaking committments before state bar groups for too long a time; and they fear that because the Association has members of various grades and shades of opinion, the President of the Bar Association should not take a leading role in a controversial inquiry.

Senator Mundt says the committee will seek other counsel and Mundt says he will consider Senator McCarthy's proposal that all witnesses submit to lie detector tests. Senator Potter, another committee member, calls this "poppycock." And Adlai Stevenson says: "I think it gets to a lamentable state when such methods are proposed in an investigation of public questions."

McCarthy today told reporters he insists on the right to cross-examine any witnesses who testify on his row with the Army. And he wants the committee's chief counsel, Roy Cohn, to be given a similar privilege. McCarthy says: "No one except a liar need fear cross-examination."

Today, at a Senate appropriations subcommittee hearing on funds for the Justice Department, McCarthy asked Attorney General Brownell what had happened to what he called espionage charges against a newspaperman who was not named. Democratic Senator Ellendar suggested the Senator could get this answer by mail without as he put it "making a big show of it. Democratic Senator McCarran said: "We are not trying espionage cases here." And Republican Senator Dirksen said McCarran's point is "well taken." Then Brownell promised to look into the matter.

The Marine Corps revealed today that Senator McCarthy was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the reserve a year ago.

And the Army today disclosed that it has issued orders for all officers to sign new loyalty certificates. Persons who do not sign such certificates cannot be promoted, decorated, commended, reassigned, separated or ordered to active duty... pending final action in each case. And the Army wants to know quickly of any cases involving officers who refuse to sign such certificates for fear of incriminating themselves. The Army makes it clear that these new orders are due to the case of Major Peress whosepromotion and honorable discharge, started the army-McCarthy charges.

The President today spent thirty minutes conferring with Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and France's top general, Paul Ely. Admiral Radford said that if the French request more American planes for Indo China we will certainly consider sending them B-26's. He said the Indo-China aid program is being discussed and modified daily. And the Admiral believes the French "are going to win the battle" at Dien Bien Phu.

The French High command says enemy infiltrators appear to have penetrated close to the heart of the French fortress.

In Canada today, Prime Minister St. Laurent said he knows of no consideration being given by Canada to recognizing Communist China or supporting her for membership in the United Nations.

And in Toronto, Secretary of Commerce Weeks said the United States economy is "in excellent shape."

Treasury Secretary Humphrey told a Senate committee in Washington that he looks for no particular change in the economic situation before May. Recently the President indicated he would take action if employment did not improve in March. But Humphrey told Senators today: uncertainty over tax legislation and a late Easter buying season mean its going to be a late spring as far as any upturn in business is concerned.

Here in New York today coffee prices went up another five to six cents a pound at the wholesale and retail level.

The Department of Commerce reports tonight that last year our foreign aid hit a record high of over six and a quarter billion dollars with four and a third billion going for military aid.

The Senate again debated a recommendation that New Mexico's Democratic Senator Chavez be ousted because of a ballot dispute in the 1952 election. Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri said the Republican majority on an elections subcommittee used "every available means to discredit Chavez but failed utterly and dismally."

The United States today expressed "deep regret" over the shooting of eleven Israelis in the Negev desert last week. We are "closely following" a United Nations investigation of Israel's charge that Arabs from Jordan did the shooting.

The British today told Egypt they will not resume talks on the Suez Canal until the Egyptians stop sniping and ambushing British troops at Suez. Foreign Secretary Eden says four soldiers were killed, several others wounded, in the last few days.

And the British are said to have offered to cooperate "more closely" with the proposed European army when it is formed.

The Times of London said today in an editorial on the United States that: "No nation (besides the United States) has ever come into possession of such powers for good or ill, for freedom or tyranny, for friendship or enmity among the peoples of the world, and no nation in history has used those powers, by and large, with greater vision, restraint, responsibility and courage."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were talking of the possibility of a new-type shoe. And somehow it reminded me of something Will Rogers once said: "Every invention during our lifetime has been to save time and time is the only commodity that every American has plenty of. Half our life is spent trying to find something to do with the time we have rushed through life trying to save." Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday, Mar 23, 1954

This is the news:

The French in Indo-China said today that their bombers have [redacted] "completely destroyed" two battalions of Communist reinforcements moving toward Dien Bien Phu. They estimate that twelve hundred men were killed by surprise, low-level fire-bombing and strafing. [redacted]

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles told reporters that we will take quick action if the French ask for more military equipment. And he is still confident the French will defeat the rebels.."according to the French plan".. in about a year.

And Defense Secretary Wilson told reporters [redacted] that we would like to have more Indo-Chinese trained on a more intensive basis.. he wants "a more aggressive training program". And Wilson says the visiting French General Ely is "receptive" to the American view that the hope of winning in Indo-China will rest largely on the native people.

At the same news conference, Mr. Wilson said the battle between the army and Senator McCarthy is most unfortunate..he hopes the press will

turn to more important things. [redacted] He feels the whole thing has been blown up out of all proportion in relation to the facts.

And Senator McCarthy feels the same way. He told reporter he wants to get on with his committee work. He said:"I [redacted] can't in good conscience have our staff of trained investigators idle. I dislike very much holding up work because of the blown up fight between Mr. Cohn and Mr. Adams." Cohn is McCarthy's chief counsel who, with the Senator, has been accused of seeking special favors for Army Private David Schine. [redacted] Adams..is John G. Adams.. the army's legal counsel. Mc Carthy has charged that the Army tried to blackmail him with a report on Cohn's alleged activities on behalf of Schine..in the hopes of having Mc Carthy call-off an investigation of the army.

For an hour today the Senator had plans to discuss two new investigations with committee members tomorrow...bribery and fraud [redacted] in Alaska.. and an investigation [redacted] of 91 cases where, he says, workers in defense plants [redacted], have records of communist activities. But later three committee members said [redacted]

Mc Carthy told them this was off. (It was only a week ago that the committee decided to hold no hearings on any business until it had determined whether the army or Senator McCarthy and Roy Cohn were telling the truth in the Schine matter.)

At today's committee meeting, McCarthy offered to give up his vote in this hearing. But he insists on retaining the right to cross- examine witnesses. Republican Chairman Hall THINKS it would be fair play for McCarthy to step a side. Democratic Senator Symington said he wants McCarthy barred from cross-examining witnesses. Democratic Senator McClellan thinks McCarthy should "step down" from an active part as a committee member. And Republican Senator Potter of Michigan says: "I'd be happy if McCarthy would voluntarily take himself out of the picture as far as cross-examination is concerned."

The committee has not yet chosen a special counsel. Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington state says when a man is chosen it will take "many days" for him to familiarize himself with committee rulles and procedures. Acting Chairman Mundt hopes the hearing may start "sometime next week."

Secretary of State Dulles said today that he has called for the appointment of a special security board to hear more evidence in the case of Career Diplomat John Paton Davies, Junior. Davies, a frequent target of McCarthy, has been cleared seven times (IN THE PAST) by State Department loyalty-security boards, [redacted] Now, Secretary Dulles says there are some matters " bearing upon reliability, which are suspceptible of conflicting interpretations and which seem to call for clarification by testimony under oath" by Davies and others.

The Senate today defeated a Republican move to oust New Mexico's Democratic Senator Chavez. The vote was 53 to 36..mostly along party lines.

The F.B.I. has notified all police to be on guard against the smuggling of atomic weapons into this country. I'd like to discuss the warning in a few minutes.

And prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today [redacted] he supports

the American policy of "massive retaliation" against aggression. He has an agreement with Washington that American bases in Great Britain will not be used for such atomic retaliation without consultations between the two governments.

~~In Jerusalem, a mixed armistice commission failed to uphold Israel's claim that Arabs massacred eleven Israeli bus passengers. There were two Israeli, two Jordan members on the commission with United States Navy Commander Hutchison. He refused to break a deadlock vote.~~

~~And in Washington seven Arab nations accused Israel of building up tension in the Middle East. They told Secretary of State Dulles that if Israel attacked any of these nations all would retaliate.~~

~~Italian Premier Scelba's government tonight forced the postponment until July first of a Communist demand for debate on the Wilma Montessi scandal. The death of this 22 year old party girl on a beach last April has has repercussions high in Italian government and society. Premier Scelba has promised to make public the whole record of an investigation that is now in progress.~~

Here in New York, the executive Board of the C.I.O. says the

Eisenhower Administration has a "do nothing, look-the-other way" policy on rising unemployment. It calls the situation both "dangerous and disgraceful."

And in Los Angeles, the district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has ordered Singer Dick Haymes to be deported to his native Argentina. ~~He was found to be ineligible for citizenship because the [illegible] "We draft exemption as a mutual aid."~~ Haymes' lawyer has appealed what he calls this "cruel and inhuman banishment."

The rest of my time is to be devoted to the reading of some scientific information - It almost ~~said some~~ sounds like "science fiction". But though it sounds like that, it is real, and from an official report of the United States Government. It has been published for the guidance of the police, and the instruction of the public, about atomic weapons that might be smuggled into the United States.

This is the latest chapter of the education of this country, in the realities of the atomic era. It follows closely on the thermo-nuclear explosion at Bikini, the greatest explosion ever set off by man. The information I shall read has to do with the other end of the scale of size; it is of an atomic weapon, small enough to be carried by a single person. (But it is an atomic weapon all the same.) And if it includes a mass of fifty pounds of fissionable material, as the report suggests, that might cause an explosion ten times as powerful as the original Hiroshima bomb. (I state that only as a possibility.) The report says nothing about its power. But improved techniques are known to have multiplied the effectiveness of atomic explosions, and with the right material the effectiveness, even of a small bomb - one that could be carried by a person - could be the equivalent of 200,000 tons of TNT.

The official report goes into greater detail than any past statements about atomic weapons. "In order that citizens of the United States may intelligently assist in the defense of the country", it says, "they should have sufficient information regarding atomic weapons, to enable them to recognize bombs, or parts of bombs, which might be smuggled into the United States by enemy agents. It is impossible to describe exactly what foreign bombs will look like. On the other hand, it is possible to explain the basic idea which will govern their design. . . Atomic explosions result when, 1) certain amounts of fissionable material in two pieces or more, are brought quickly together to form one piece, and when, 2) a certain amount of fissionable material is quickly made dense by squeezing it together. . .

"In the first case we would look for some kind of gun-barrel device, using high explosive to blow one piece of fissionable material from the breech end of the gun, down through the barrel, into another piece of fissionable material, firmly anchored in the muzzle end of the gun. In the second case we should look for a device using high explosive to squeeze fissionable material.

"We note that the essential features of the gun-type device are the gun-barrel itself, and fissionable material; and the two essential

features of the second type are high explosives that could be used to build up a sphere, and, again, fissionable material.

"We see by this that we shall be able to help protect ourselves and our country if we can recognize any one of three essential components. They are, 1) fissionable material; 2) a gun-barrel type device; and 3) high explosives.

"Fissionable material is uranium and/or plutonium, which are extremely heavy metals, weighing half again as much as lead of the same size. Fifty pounds of these heavy fissionable materials would be approximately 5 inches in diameter, about the size of a soft-ball. Since both these metals can be coated, with other metal or plastics, and can be machined into all sorts of shapes, we should be especially alert regarding any article that is extremely heavy for its size." (That is, they don't necessarily register on a geiger-counter). "Pieces which might be smuggled would probably be of a size that could be carried on the person.

"The gun-barrel device will probably be made of steel. The diameter of the bore of such a gun-barrel, would probably be not less than two inches or more than ten inches. We may expect the outer diameter of the gun-barrel to range from about five inches to about twelve inches. Both ends

of the barrel may be closed by breech block-type devices, so that the bore of the gun will not be visible. It is, of course, possible that the gun tube, and the two breech blocks, may be carried in three separate pieces; in this case the inner bore may be visible.

"The fissionable material for this gun-type weapon may be concealed within, or usually at the end of, the gun-barrel, or it may be carried in separate packages, for later assembly with the barrel. We may visualize the gun-type device then, as a gun-barrel in which a projectile of fissionable material is fired down a gun-barrel, into another plug of fissionable material in the muzzle of the gun-barrel. The length of the entire device need not exceed about two-and-a-half feet.

"The high explosives of the other type of weapon will probably be in specially fabricated shapes, one side of which will be part of a spherical surface."

I have read the report, with some abbreviation, so as to make what contribution I can to the public education. I should add that if anyone finds one of these atomic weapons, he is not to try to dismantle it. That task is to be entrusted to certain Explosive Ordnance Disposal Units, under Army jurisdiction. The police are to notify the F.B.I. if an atomic

weapon is discovered.

The only appropriate comment is to express the hope, however far-fetched it may seem, that any foreign agent entering this country with a soft-ball size or less of fissionable material, on his or her person, will be recognized instantly. We have a long frontier, and no training in looking for strangers concealing specially heavy things. It also is to be hoped that we shall not have to sharpen the wits of our detection on the whetstone of experience. We have been warned.

It is usually in times of crises that we find ourselves concerned about things that should have been defined and discussed in less tense moments. Thus, tonight's reading of the government's atomic ~~reports~~ WARNING. Centuries ago, the Roman Cato remarked:"He that is warned is half armed. So, to sound warnings let prudence lend an ear."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

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"The fissionable material for this gun-type weapon may be concealed within, or usually at the end of, the gun-barrel, or it may be carried in separate packages, for later assembly with the barrel. The length of the entire device need not exceed about two-and-a-half feet.

"The high explosives of the other type of weapon will probably be in specially fabricated shapes, one side of which will be part of a spherical surface."

I have read the report, with some abbreviation, so as to make what contribution I can to the public education. I should add that if anyone finds one of these atomic weapons he is not to try to dismantle it. That task is to be entrusted to certain Explosive Ordanance Disposal Units, under Army jurisdiction. The police are to notify the F.B.I. if an atomic weapon is discovered. The only appropriate comment is to express the hope, however farfetched it may seem, that any foreign agent entering this country with a soft-ball size or less of fissionable material, on his or her person, will be recognized instantly. We have a long frontier, and no training in looking for strangers concealing specially heavy things. It also is to be hoped that we shall not have to sharpen the wits of our detection on the whetstone of experience. We have been warned.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCAIL

MURROW: It is usually in times of crises that we find ourselves concerned about things that should have been defined and discussed in less tnese moments. Thus, tonight's reading of the government's atomic warning. Centuries ago, the Roman Cato remarked: "He that is warned is half armed. So, to sound warnings, let prudence lend an ear."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday Mar. 24, 1954

This is the news:

The French today carried out the biggest fire-bomb air attack of the war in Indo-China. The high command says American-supplied flying box cars, and Dakota transports..all piloted by Frenchmen.. joined smaller planes in striking at enemy columns moving supplies and ~~and~~ reinforcements to surrounded Dien Bien Phu.

And French military quarters in Saigon made it known today that they strongly oppose Defense Secretary Wilson's suggestion, that American military men be sent to Indo-China to train the new Viet Nam Army.

The President--at his news conference today-- had high praise for the French colonel conducting the defense of Dien Bien Phu..said he was doing a wonderful job. Old-soldier Eisenhower, said the big question there is morale.. the situation is comparable to that at Anzio in World War Two... if the French keep their morale high, they can win. And again Mr. Eisenhower said that until conditions change, there will be no change of the Administration's position against admitting Communist China to the United Nations.

In Korea, President Rhee said that unless we help South

Korea unify all of Korea by force..or give him an army that would need no help "if peaceful efforts fail", South Korea will not attend the Geneva conference.

The government today reported a small drop in living costs. ~~And~~ Commerce Secretary Weeks says there are "some indications" of a slight drop in unemployment this month. And the President told reporters there is no need yet for a "slamb-bang" government emergency program to combat unemployment. He said rising unemployment is admittedly dangerous but it has not reached a point where the government has to step in. ~~The President said its difficult to get a true picture of economic conditions because of the lateness of the Easter season and the delay in spring buying.~~

At his news conference the President was asked about Senator McCarthy and the scheduled investigation by his committee of the McCarthy-Cohn-Army charges. The President said "In America, if a man is party to a dispute, directly or indirectly, he does not sit in judgmenet on his own case. And"--said the President--"I don't believe that any leadership can escape responsibility for carrying on that tradition and practise."

The Senator later told reporters he and the President agree with each other completely. He said:"It was decided long ago that I would not vote on these matters. I'm not sitting in judgment." But the Senator insists

on the right to cross-examination.

Chairman Saltonstall of the Senate Armed Services Committee today heard the armed forces testify that in the past five years they discharged 624 men, in all the services, as "security risks in cases involving loyalty connotations." Saltonstall said the discharged men represent a mere handful of the MILLIONS who have served in the armed forces. He added: "It is plain that extraneous factors have made this problem larger than it really is." Senator McCarthy has accused the army of coddling Communists.

McCarthy today charged that Columnist Drew Pearson had violated the "espionage act" with two former government employes. Pearson says he'd be delighted to have the matter investigated by anyone who is "competent and sane."

The Christian Advocate.. official Methodist church weekly..tonight urges the President to appoint a non-partisan commission to replace Congressional committees investigating Communism in government. ~~The Advocate says this is not a political issue" and [illegible] peril to the welfare of our country. The paper says the President "seems to be sufficiently [illegible] from the sad spectacle of recent weeks to see"~~

Today at his news conference the President said that certain types of F.B.I. files will be kept inviolate..will never be released to Congressional committee s.

And when reporters asked about the recent hydrogen explosion at Bikini Mr. Eisenhower said: the effects apparently surprised and astonished our scientists..things happened which apparently never happened before.. we must take precautions in future tests. ~~The Navy discloses that the tanker Tatuposs, with 22 men aboard, had been contaminated by "fallout" of ashes from the Bikini test. None of the seamen dangerously exposed.~~

And the Atomic Energy Commission has told Congress it is raising the production of "new type" atomic and hydrogen weapons in a drive that is cutting national defense costs.

5

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~~The magazine Christian Herald reported today that a survey shows that four million Roman Catholics have been converted to Protestantism in this country in the past ten years. The Magazine says the Catholics had reported that one million 71 thousand persons had been converted from Protestantism to Catholicism in the same period.~~

Isreal's Premier Moshe Sharett today told his parliament, that "if the United Nations is unable to control Arab aggressors, Isreal is obliged to protect her own interests."

And both the Dutch and Greek governments today TURNED DOWN ~~replied to~~ recent Soviet protests over American bases in both countries. ~~The Dutch said American flyers will be based in the Netherlands if the Russians like it or not. The Greeks said they need the bases because of fear of forces beyond Greek borders, such as in Communist Bulgaria.~~

We are not the only nation concerned with domestic problems. Italy has also been having troubles. And so tonight I asked my colleague Bill Downs to give us a fill-in from Rome and this is what he had to record:

(runs 6:15
comes at 7;50;55
return cue: This is Bill Downs recording from Rome)

And this is Ed Murrow...I'll be back in a minute etc.

Italy's Premier Scelba has much to accomplish if he is to maintain his power. It's as Lynn Landrum once said: "Responsibility gravitates to the power that can carry out that responsibility. If you alone can do what ought to be done, then that "oughtness" rests on you. You can't dodge it. It is yours."

Good Night and Good Luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, March 24, 1954
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... We are not the only nation concerned with domestic problems. Italy has also been having troubles and so tonight I asked my colleague, Bill Downs, to give us a fill-in from Rome and this is what he had to record.

DOWNS: For the past two months the people of Italy have been on a kind of scandal binge and, if Americans have been intrigued with the alleged adventures of the privileged private, then multiply the sensationalism a hundred times and you have an idea of how all Italy has been rocked by the now-notorious Montesi case. As you know, the libel hearings in the affair now have been temporarily suspended and the politicians now have a few weeks to assess the situation, but the charges of murder, narcotics, corruption, and worse have made a serious dent in the prestige and public confidence in the Christian Democratic Party, the Party which the western Allies are depending upon to maintain freedom and democracy in this country against the growing menace of totalitarianism.

The Montesi case started out being a police mystery centering around the death of an unknown Roman party girl, Wilma Montesi, whose body was found on a near-by resort beach last April, but now some of the most prominent names in Italy, including that of Premier Mario Scelba himself, have been mentioned in connection with the case and the fat is in the fire. The question now is - how is it going to be pulled from the flames and who is going to get burned? The Italian press, particularly the Communist publications, have been feeding the people a steady diet of sensationalism and, although much of the evidence presented is hearsay, there appears to be enough truth behind the stories so that the great mass of the population is shocked. The man most mentioned in the stories coming out of the trial is Ugo Montagna, a kind of Italian Henry Grunewald whose mysterious mechanizations in Washington

were so intriguing a few years ago. Montagna listed as close friends the Vice Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, also the Italian chief of police who resigned after being mentioned in the Montesi case, also the personal physician to Pope Pius XII, and last week the Left-wing press printed pictures of Premier Scelba attending a wedding, sitting beside Montagna, also Scelba and Montagna attending the swearing-in of the resigned police chief together.

In addition to the highly-placed Government and social connections, a carabiniere report reveals some less notable contacts of Montagna. This report charges Montagna was an informer for the Fascists, a spy for the Nazis, and an Intelligence agent for the Allies. He also is alleged to have connections with Italy's extensive dope traffic. Witnesses have testified that he "fixed" the police when the son of Italy's Foreign Minister, Piero Piccioni, became involved in the famous Montag ... (correction by speaker) Montesi case. In other words, the situation in Italy is a mess.

Though Christian Democratic leaders have declined to discuss the Montesi scandals publicly, but they know they are in trouble.-(sentence sic) In fact, in an uproarious session of the Chamber of Deputies last night the Montesi case provided a doubtful kind of cement for the Christian Democrats and the other anti-Communist Parties. Scel ... Premier Scelba's Government got a whopping 270-198-vote victory in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of whether to debate the scandals before the police and Government investigations are completed. Scelba received implied support in this vote from the monarchists who presumably abstained from the secret balloting an indication of how wide the scandals have spread.

Well, for the Italian people the stories of decadence, dope, and immorality among their Government leaders, the so-called fast aristocracy and some of the nation's top families, these revelations become political arguments now being exploited by the Communists. The contrast of unemployment, poverty, and misery is too great.

Well, the question of whether Italy is going Communist

has been widely debated here and abroad and some very good reporters have pooh-poohed the idea. They point out that even in last June's election, in which the Centrist Parties received a set-back, that still some 65% of the people did not vote for the Communist Party. Well, what these arguments ignore are the dynamics of the political situation here and the factors which will govern future elections in Italy cannot be measured by what happened in the last one. This is where the Montesi scandals enter the picture. American Republicans credit the five-percenterscandals as a major factor in the recent Democratic defeat. The Montesi affair is a hundred times more shocking. Italian political reporters tell me that if an election were held in this country tomorrow the Christian Democrats would be repudiated.

Well, a few days before the Montesi court hearings were suspended Premier Scelba made the strongest statement against the Italian Communist Party that any Rome Government has dared to make since the end of the war. Scelba said he was going to attack the Communists financially, economically, and culturally. He indicated Red organizations would be thrown out of former Fascist buildings, a step that should have been taken long ago. He said the Communist Party export monopoly, wherein the Party receives a commission on every truck or pound of rice shipped behind the Iron Curtain, that this would be abolished. He hinted that there would be a crackdown on Communists now employed in the nation's extensive bureaucracy. Scelba also announced he would go ahead with planned social and economic reforms. Well, perhaps if the Scelba Government can do these things, - reform his Government's complacent attitude towards the Communists, reform his nation's economy for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden and the nation's wealth, and also show himself as a moral reformer, in the Montesi case as well, then he may be able to give Italy the kind of strong, progressive government the country needs. As of now, Premier Scelba has a few weeks, or months, between scandals in which to act.

This Bill Downs recording from Rome.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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The President said: "In America, if a man is party to a dispute, directly or indirectly, he does not sit in judgement on his own case. And" said the President, "I don't believe that any leadership can escape responsibility for carrying on that tradition and practice."

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Well, the question of whether Italy is going Communist has been widely debated here and abroad and some very good reporters have pooh-poohed the idea. They point out that even in last June's election, in which the Centrist Parties received a set-back, that still some 65% of the people did not vote for the Communist Party. Well, what these arguments ignore are the dynamics of the political situation here and the factors which will govern future elections in Italy cannot be measured b what happened in the last one. This is where the Montesi scandals enter the picture. American Republicans credit the five-percenter scandals as a major factor in the recent Democratic defeat. The Montesi affair is a hundred times more shocking. Italian political reporters tell me that if an election were held in this country tomorrow the Christian Democrats would be repudiated. Well, a few days before the Montesi court hearings were suspended, Premier Scelba made the strongest statement against the Italian Communist Party that any Rome Government has dared to make since the end of the war. Scelba said he was going to attack the Communists financially, economically, and culturally. He indicated Red organizations would be thrown out of former Fascist buildings, a step that should have been taken long ago. He said the Communist Party export monopoly, wherein the Party receives a commission on every truck or pound of rice shipped behind the Iron Curtain, that this would be abolished. He hinted that there would be a crackdown on Communists now employed in the nation's extensive bureaucracy. Scelba also announced he would go ahead with planned social and economic reforms. Well, perhaps if the Scelba Government can do these things, - reform his Government's complacent attitude towards the Communists, reform his nation's economy for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden and the nation's wealth, and also show himself as a moral reformer, in the Montesi case as well, then he may be able to give Italy the kind of strong, progressive government the country needs. As of now, Premier Scelba has a few weeks, or months, between scandals in which to act. This is Bill Downs, recording from Rome.

MURROW: And this is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Premier Scelba has much to accomplish if he is to maintain his power. It's as Lynn Landrum once said: "Responsibility gravitates to the power that can carry out that responsibility. If you alone can do what ought to be done then that "oughtness" rests on you. You can't dodge it. It is yours."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday Mar. 25, 1954

This is the news:

The East German news agency says the Soviet Union HAS declared Germany's East Zone, to be a soverign state..with full freedom to control its own domestic and foreign affairs. The announcement says, this will give the East German government the same relation to the Soviet Union, as all other soverign states. And the Red Army will stay in the zone.. and reserve such rights as are necessary to guard its security.

The State Department says the announcement is "a sheer facade"..the significant fact is that Soviet troops will remain in East Germany. Earlier, the western powers in Bonn approved amendments to the West German constiution. They authorize the German president to sign a peace contract with the west and approve the European Defense Community. But there is still French-German FRICTION which I'd like to discuss in a few minutes.

A Moscow newspaper today accused four American military attaches in Moscow of spying..while on a trip by railroad from Moscow to Siberia. Washington officials, who have not yet had any report from our embassy, say the charges are probably phoney. And for a second time, we have refused to give the Russians any details on one of their former diplomats who disappeared in Tokyo two months ago.

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In Egypt, Premier Naguib won a promise from the ruling Revolutionary Council to end his country's military dictatorship on July 24th. But a group of army officers calling themselves "Terrorist Free Rebels" issued a proclomation opposing the elections pledged for July.

The secretary general of the United Nations, Dag Hammershold, says he is suspending his efforts to get Isreal and Jordan to settle their border troubles at a conference table. Isreal agreed but Jordan refused to attend. An Isreali spokesman calls this "the most serious breach of the armistice agreement since it was signed."

In Washington, the Senate today refused to approve a cut in sales taxes on automobiles, radio and television sets and phonograph receivers. The votes were taken after Democratic Senator George made it known he would oppose any further cuts in the excise tax bill.

Spruille Braden, a former ambassador to Colombia, Cuba and Argentina, told a Senate committee today that the same "young Soviets" who pulled wires in the State Department in World War Two are apparently still at work today. Braden said:"Swarms of state interventionists have been injected or absorbed into agencies having to do with our foreign operations. Behind them, in the wings, developing and pushing plans, infiltrating not only our political structures but education, the press and elsewhere, exists an unidentifiable 'they." Braden added:"Among the 'they' we may expect to find the dangerous communists and traitors." He said he could give no names.

The United Press reports from Washington that a Republican senator today suggested in the presence of seven other Republican senators and four White House officials that Senator McCarthy's feud with the army could be settled with two resignations: that of McCarthy Committee Counsel Cohn and Army Counsel Adams. Democratic Senator McClellan, speaking for the three Democratic members of the Mc Carthy committee, said no resignation or dismissals could resolve the controversey. He added:"There will be no brush off, cover-up or whitewash." A source close to the White House says the Administration would have "nothing to do" with such a deal.

Chairman Velde of the House un-American activities committee said today that Representative Kearney, a New York Republican member of the committee, has fallen for "a sucker pitch aimed at diverting attention from subversion." Kearney says the committee's staff is in an intolerable condition. Velde says, in effect, this is the line of "left-wing editorialists and extremists who have found themselves on the outs with the change of Administration and who have been attempting to sow seeds of dissension" in the Republican party.

Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey has called off hearings on changes in the Taft-Hartley law until the White House makes it clear whether it favors federal or state jurisdiction in labor-management relations.

New York's Mayor Wagner today sent the President an urgent appeal to intervene in the city's 21-day old longshoremen's strike. He said the lack of decisive action by the National Labor Relations Board has "contributed greatly to the crisis." [redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: March 25, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The present frustration of an agreement between France and Germany that would permit completion of the European Defense Community is a familiar experience, and on that account may be misleading. In the past, the differences have risen and then often have ebbed again. And until there is outright failure, one cannot say positively that the present crisis will not be surmounted. Where national feuds are of long standing they may have to grow worse before the situation can grow better. But it takes more than this capsule of philosophy to permit the present impasse to be viewed without disquiet. This time the chance of a change for the better is not bright. While the French today made one concession in regard to the amendments of the Bonn constitution, that is good only as far as it goes. And even an optimist cannot say it goes far.

It is now clear that the French are deliberately delaying an agreement with the Bonn Government. That, in turn, delays the debate in the French Assembly on the E.D.C. treaty. And that in turn would permit France to go to the Geneva conference in a position to bargain there - peace in Asia in return for scuttling the Defense Community.

Let it be said that this ugly possibility does not look from here to be the result of a plot by a few selfish or disloyal men. It is the result

of a parliamentary deadlock. At the bottom of the trouble is the fact that the Laniel government is now fairly sure it will be overthrown if it insists on a vote on E.D.C. at this time. And if it is ousted, the government that succeeds it might carry France into even more drastic and uncooperative policies.

The United States and Britain are bringing all the pressure they can on the French. They had one minor success over the German constitution today. But it is now taken for granted in Paris that Monsieur Bidault cannot win his fight. He promised Mr. Dulles at the Berlin conference that if Mr. Dulles would sit down with the Chinese communists in a peace conference, he would do his utmost to get the E.D.C. treaty debated and accepted before that conference. Presumably Monsieur Bidault has done his utmost, though some Paris observers question it. Anyhow he has not won. As things look tonight, the debate and vote on the E.D.C. cannot be completed before the start of the Geneva conference. And it is the Laniel government that has taken the steps to make sure that they wouldn't be.

It has used certain outstanding issues to produce the delays. One is the Saar. The French are complaining that the Germans at the last moment came up with unacceptable terms. The Germans say the same thing of the

French. Certain diplomats who know the details, and who usually side with the French against the Germans, this time are blaming the French. The French have made it clear that the Saar settlement has to be reached before the E.D.C. treaty is laid before the Assembly. But the terms they set for the agreement are virtually sure to be rejected by Dr. Adenauer. Moreover, opponents of E.D.C. in the French Assembly ~~of E.D.C.~~ are warning Bidault that if he doesn't get still more concessions in the Saar they will defeat the Saar accord and therewith the E.D.C.

The French have used two other conditions to delay action. One is the British pledge of close co-operation with the European Army, the other a pledge by the United States to keep its present forces in Europe. The British sent their pledge in the form of a secret undertaking that was to be made public at the psychological moment in the Assembly debate. They complain that the French leaked the agreement so that it already has lost its psychological impact. As to the American undertaking, Washington has said it cannot be announced till the date of the E.D.C. debate is set. The French say they can't set the date of the debate first.

That of itself isn't a basic difficulty. The basic difficulty is that the French are contriving delays. That was what they tried in the matter

of the amendments to the German constitution. To be valid, these amendments, which permit the Bonn government to join the E.D.C. and recruit forces for a European Army, have to have the unanimous approval of the United States, British and French high commissioners in Germany. The French commissioner refused his approval, on the ground that as the amendments read, the Germans could go ahead and recruit an army before E.D.C. came into existence. Thereupon, the other commissioners, with German consent, inserted a stipulation, that the German forces were not to be recruited before E.D.C. was created. Then the French tried another tack. They insisted that the Germans ratify a set of six protocols to the E.D.C. treaty, drafted and initialed some time ago, that give France a favored position in E.D.C. It wasn't the content of the protocols that made for trouble, it was insistence on their being ~~ratified~~ agreed to before German ratification could take effect. That would mean going through all the legislative routine of committee hearings and debate, which might last perhaps six months. This is the demand the French today dropped.

The Germans suspect that the French are trying to madden them into explosive action, so they can blame their own rejection of E.D.C., on a rebirth of extreme German nationalism. All told, it is a dark and ominous

situation. [And if still another capsule of philosophy is wanted, one can say it always is darkest before dawn. Only the trouble is that Franco-German relations are not, and never have been, blessed with daily sunrises.

What applies to nations also applies to individuals. And both the Germans and the French could do worse than recall something Thackeray once wrote: "To endure is greater than to dare; to tire out hostile fortune; to be daunted by no difficulty; to keep heart when all have lost it; to go through intrigue spotless; to forego even ambition when the end is gained - who can say this is not greatness."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1954
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A Moscow newspaper today accused four American military attaches in Moscow of spying while on a trip by railroad from Moscow to Siberia. Washington officials, who have not yet had any deport from our embassy, say the charges are probably phoney. And for a second time we have refused to give the Russians any details on one of their former diplomats who disappeared in Tokyo two months ago.

In Indo-China today, French transport planes dumped more than 12-thousand gallons of napalm on enemy trenches. And French infantrymen, in the Dien Bien Phu area, stopped a Communist drive aimed at cuttinga vital road to the south. A former premier of Viet Nam today called for a cease-fire in the war and joined the nationalist who favor a reconciliation with the rebels.

In Egypt, Premier Naguib won a promise from the ruling Revolutionary Council to end his country's military dictatorship on July 24th. But a group of army officers calling themselves "Terrorist Free Rebels" issued a proclamation opposing the elections pledged for July.

The Secretary general of the United Nations, Dag Hammershold, says he is suspending his efforts to get Israel and Jordan to settle their border troubles at a conference table. Israel agreed, but Jordan refused to attend. An Israeli spokesman calls this "the most serious breach of the armistice agreement since it was signed."

In Washington, the Senate today refused to approve a cut in sales taxes on automobiles, radio and television sets and phonograph receivers. The votes were taken after Democratic Senator George made it known he would oppose any further cuts in the excise tax bill.

Spruille Braden, a former ambassador to Colombia, Cuba and Argentina, told a Senate committee today that the same "youn Soviets" who pulled wires in the State Department in World War Two are apparently still at work today. Braden said: "Swarms of state interventionists have been injected or absorbed into agencies having to do with our foreign operations. Behind them, in the wings, developing and pushing plans, infiltrating not only our political structures but education, the press and elsewhere, exists an unidentifiable 'they.'. Braden added: "Among the 'they' we may expect to find the dangerous communists and traitors." He said he could give no names.

The United Press reports from Washington that a Republican senator today suggested in the presence of seven other Republican senators and four White House officials that Senator McCarthy's feud with the army could be settled with two resignations: that of McCarthy Committee Counsel Cohn and Army Counsel Adams. Democratic McClellan, speaking for the three Democratic members of the McCarthy committee, said no resignation or dismissals could resolve the controversey. He added: "There will be no brush off, cover-up or whitewash." A source close to the White House says the Administration woudl have "nothing to do" with such a deal.

Chairman Velde of the House un-American activities committee said today that Represnetative Kearney, a New York Rpublican member of the committee, has fallen for "a sucker pitch aimed at diverting attention from subversion." Kearney

says the committee's staff is an intolerable condition. Velde says, in effect, this is the line of "left-wing editorialists and extremists who have found themselves on the outs with the change of Administration and who have been attempting to sow seeds of dissension" in the Republican party.

Republican Senator Smoth of New Jersey has called off hearings on changes in the Taft-Hartley law until the White House makes it clear whether it favors federal or state jurisdiction in labor-management relations.

New York's Mayor Wagner today sent the President an urgent appeal to intervene in the city's 21-day old longshoremen's strike. He said the lack of decisive action by the National Labor Relations Board has "contributed greatly to the crisis."

The present frustration of anagreement between France and Germany that would permit completion of the European Defense Community is a familiar experience, and on that accoun may be misleading. In the past, the differences have risen and then often have ebbed again. And until there is outright failure, one cannot say positively that the present crisis will not be surmounted. Where national feuds are of long standing they may have to grow worse before the situation can grow better. But it takes more than this capsule of philosophy to permit the presnnt impasse to be viewed without disquiet. This time the chance of a change for the better is not bright. While the French today made one concession in regard to the amendments of the Bonn constitution, that is good only as far as it goes. And even an optimist cannot say it goes far. It is now clear that the French are deliberately delaying an agreement with the Bonn Government. That, in turn, delays the debate in the French Assembly on the E.D.C. treaty. And that in turn would permit France to go to the Geneva conference in a position to bargain there - peace in Asia in return for scuttling the Defense Community. Let it be said that this ugly possibility does not look from here to be the result of a plot by a few selfish or disloyal men. It is the result of a parliamentary deadlock. At the bottom of the trouble is the fact that the Laniel government is now farily sure it will be overthrown if it insists on a vote on D.C.C. at this time. And if it is ousted, the government that

that succeeds it might carry France into even more drastic and uncooperative policies. The United States and Britain are bringing all the pressure they can on the French. They had one minor success over the German constitution today. But it is now taken for granted in Paris that Monsieur Bidault cannot win his fight. He promised Mr. Dulles at the Berlin conference that if Mr. Dulles would sit down with the Chinese communists in a peace conference, he would do his utmost to get the EDC treaty debated and accepted before that conference. Presumably Monsieur Bidault has done his utmost, though some Paris observers question it. Anyhow he has not won. As things look tonight, the debate and vote on the E.D.C. cannot be completed before the start of the Geneva conference. And it is the Laniel government that has taken the steps to make sure that they wouldn't be. It has used certain outstanding issues to produce the delays. One is the Saar. The French are complaining that the Germans at the last moment came up with unacceptable terms. The Germans say the same thing of the French. Certain diplomats who know the details, and who usually side with the French against the Germans, this time are blaming the French. The French have made it clear that the Saar settlement has to be reached before the E.D.C. treaty is laid before the Assembly. But the terms they set for the agreement are virtually sure to be rejected by Dr. Adenauer. Moreover, opponents of E.D.C. in the French Assembly are warning Bidault that if he doesn't get still more concessions in the Saar they will defeat the Saar accord and therewith the E.D.C. The Frenchhave used two other conditions to delay action. One is the British pledge of close cooperation with the European Army, the other a pledge by the United States to keep its present forces in Europe. The British sent their pledge in the form of a secret undertaking that was to be made public at the psychological moment in the Assembly debate. They complain that the Frenchleaked the agreement so that it already has lostits psychological impact. As to the American undertaking, Washington has said it cannot be announced until the date of the E.D.C. debate is set. The French say they can't set the date of the debate first. That of itself isn't a basic difficulty. The basic difficulty is that the French are contriving delays. That was what they tried in the matter of the amendments to the German constitution. TO be valid these

amendments, which permit the Bonn government to join the E.D.C. and recruit forces for a European Army, have to have the unanimous approval of the United States, British and French high commissioners in Germany. The French commissioner refused his approval on the ground that as the amendments read, the Germans could go ahead and recurit an army before E.D.C. came into existence. Thereupon, the other commissioners, with German consent, inserted a stipulation that the German forces were not to be recruited before E.D.C. was created. Then the French tried another tack. They insisted that the Germans ratify a set of six protocols to the E.D.C. treaty drafted and initialed some time ago, that give France a favored position in E.D.C. It wasn't the content of the protocols that made for trouble, it was insistence on their being agreed to before German ratification could take effect. That would mean going through all the legislative routine of committee hearings and debate, which might last perhaps six months. This is the demand the French today dropped. The Germans suspect that the French are trying to madden them into explosive action so they can blame their own rejection of E.D.C. on a rebirth of extreme German nationalism. All told, it is a dark and ominous situation. And if still another capsule of philosophy is wanted, one can say it always is darkest before dawn. Only the trouble is that Franco-German relations are not, and never have been, blessed with daily sunrises.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: What applies to nations also applies to individuals. And both the Germans and the French could do worse than recall something Thackeray once wrote: "To endure is greater than to dare; to tire out hostile fortune; to be daunted by no difficulty; to keep heart when all have lost it; to go through intrigue spotless; to forego even ambition when the end is gained - who can say this is not greatness."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday Mar 26, 1954

This is the news:

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The President today authorized a bigger government stockpiling program for metals and minerals. The White House says the decision is based on the assumption that, "in the event of an emergency, some supplies from domestic sources may not be available in view of the fact that the Soviets now have the capability of an attack on the United States." The program is also aimed at helping out the "distressed" mining industry [redacted] in western states.

And Mr. Eisenhower urged the Congress to tighten up the Taft-Hartley law, by giving the states broader jurisdiction over labor-management disputes.

The United States Chamber of Commerce said today, that the President's plan for limited government support of private health indurance plans, could lead to socialized medicine. Mr. Eisenhower has said he is opposed

to socialized medicine. But Edwin J. Faulkner, a Nebraska insurance man, speaking for the Chamber, told a House committee the ultimate end of the President's plan "could well be socialized medicine, under a compulsory health insurance plan.. William McNary of the American Hospital Association, testified in favor of the plan.

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Republican Chairman Hall says the "effectiveness of Senator McCarthy has diminished in the last few weeks because of his dispute with the army. Hall says this feud has not helped anyone. He says McCarthy is still in great demand as a congressional campaign speaker. And Hall feels that "economic conditions will have a lot to do" with the outcome of this year's congressional elections. He says the Democrats are playing politics by harping on unemployment and trying to get higher income tax exemptions.

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appears their plight can usefully be taken up." (Representative Roosevelt says the Department is ducking the issue)

An examiner for the National Labor Relations Board recommended today that the recent collective bargaining election on the New York waterfront be thrown out. He says that the independent International Longshoremen's Union.. which apparently won the election over the A.F. of L union.. was responsible for intimidation and violence during the December voting. He wants a new election. The I.L.A. says this recommendation is the result of political pressure..."orders from Governor Dewey." The port has now been shut down for 22 days.

The official Catholic publication of the Boston archdiocese..the Pilot.. today questioned the accuracy of a survey by a Protestant publication that 4-million Catholics had (BECOME) Protestants in the past ten years. The Pilot questions the poll because it did not indicate the percentage of returns from 25-thousand persons.

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenaur says the Russian grant of "sovereignty" to East Germany is an old trick "to bring more delusion to the East Germans."

And Isreal's Ambassador AbbaEban has told Secretary of State Dulles that the Arabs are preparing "for new assaults upon Isreal's independence and intregity."

Edward R. Murrow: March 26, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The difference between a Congressional Committee investigation, and a court of law is great, so great that some people lose sight of the truth, that certain legal rights apply to both of them. In theory, the purpose of a Congressional Committee investigation is simply to inform the Congress, so that it can write legislation on a given subject. It does not conduct a trial. And that is why the rights of the committee, and the rights of those appearing before it, have not always been understood. A Congressional Committee has the power to compel testimony, and that is one of the strong compulsions in a modern state. It is this power, and its use, that now have come under nation-wide discussion. It can count as a deliberate under-statement on my part if I say that the power over witnesses of one or two Congressional Committees has not always been exercised to everyone's satisfaction. Only Congress can correct that condition. For the only power a committee has, is delegated to it by Congress. The committee "as such" has no rights of its own, neither does the chairman as such have rights of his own. They exercise rights only on behalf of Congress. That being so, the present controversy about the conduct of Congressional investigations, should be aimed at Congress first of all, and on what Congress could or should do to correct all that needs correction.

Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School has made a contribution to this discussion, that will interest a wider audience than heard him speak at Mount Holyoke College a day or so ago. He advocated the adoption of a proper code of practise for legislative investigators, and he suggested a number of provisions it should contain. He pointed out, that one or two of the states are ahead of the Federal government in this respect, notably Massachusetts. In Congress, he said, a number of members have been working on the problem. "There has been leadership, and good leadership" he declared, "but it has been hard for the leaders to get an effective following. The matter is too important to be longer neglected."

First of all, Dean Griswold would eliminate the one-man sub-committee, in any proceedings involving a witness who appears involuntarily. As long as a witness testifies because he wants to, Mr. Griswold sees no objection to his doing so before any body, including a sub-committee of one. But when the witness is there under subpoena, he is there under the power of Congress, and Congress should not be represented by a single member.

He considers certain practises now current in issuing subpoenas to be highly improper. In some committees the chairman signs blank subpoenas

which the committee staff then fills in with the witness's name. Mr. Griswold believes that only the committee itself, and nobody else, not even the chairman, should have the power to compel testimony.

When a witness is summoned, he continues, he should be entitled to know in advance, the subject and scope of the inquiry. Further he should have the right to counsel, and counsel should be entitled to speak on his behalf. He notes that while in many committees the right to counsel now is recognized, the counsel is restricted to giving advice to his client when called upon. Counsel who have sought to address the committee, have been ejected from the hearing room. The right to counsel, Mr. Griswold points out, should be to effective counsel.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday March 29/1954

This is the news:

We have set off another hydrogen explosion at our (TESTING) grounds in the Pacific. The atomic energy commission says it happened last Friday.. it was "successfully carried out"... "information highly important to national defense is being derived from this test series." The announcement also says that before the explosion, naval and air units searched the area visually and by radar. No shipping was discovered in the area.

This announcement came after India's Prime Minister Nehru called for a halt to such tests saying: they are dangerous and likely to bring havoc and destruction in their wake." And reports from London said Prime Minister Churchill tomorrow will answer questions on our hydrogen experiments raised by Laborite members of the House of Commons.

And in Washington, Representative Holifield who saw the effects of the March first test said a bomb of this type could destroy an area of 28-and-a-quarter miles and severly damage everything in an area of 314 square miles. Holifield called on the President to give the people a full statement on the Bikini test.

[redacted]:

The French in Indo-China have carried out a two-hour raid from their surrounded fortress at Dien Bien Phu. They killed an estimated one thousand troops..wiped out all soldiers in two villages..lost twenty of their own men and then pulled back, with their tanks and mobile artillery, to their fortress.

In the Near East, Jordan charged that an armed Isreali band invaded a border village killed nine Arabs and injured 16 in a midnight raid. Jordan has called for an emergency meeting of the mixed United Nations armistice commission to discuss the attack. Isreal has been boycotting the commission since it failed to back-up Isreal's charge that Jordan forces ambushed an Isreali bus and killed eleven passengers. In London, British Foreign Secretary Eden said he hopes the United Nations Security Council will meet soon to consider the mounting tension between Isreal and Jordan.

3

At the United Nations today the Russians cast their 58th security council veto when Andrei Vishinsky objected to a resolution demanding, again, that Egypt drop restrictions it has placed on Isreal-bound cargoes passing through the Suez Canal.

In Egypt today there was another switch in the government's plans for the future. General Naguib remains as president, premier and chairman of the revolution council but his plan to restore parliamentary government is out. Egypt's ruling military council appears to be back in the saddle

and dispatches from Cairo indicate that Deputy Premier Colonel ~~Abdel Gamel~~ Nasser is the new (Boss of) ~~boss of~~ Egypt. A government spokesman says the military regime will continue because the people want it to fulfill its aims.

West Germany today signed the allied-west German peace contract and the European army pact. The next step is for the Germans to officially send the papers to the French Foreign Ministry. Holland already has done so. Belgium and Luxembourg are in the process of ratifying the agreements. France and Italy have yet to start debate.

A Senate-House conference committee today approved a compromise tax bill that would cut excise taxes by 999-million dollars..beginning Thursday. The bill, which now goes back to both houses, retains the Senate-approved five percent cut in the old 10 per cent sales tax on refrigerators, stoves and many other household appliances. It also wipes out the tax on movie admissions costing fifty cents or less. And it established a flat ten per cent sales tax on certain items that used to be taxed from eleven to 25 per cent.

The House Rules committee today refused to approve an Appropriation committee recommendation to continue the public housing program, on a skeleton basis, in the next fiscal year. Democrats say this is "a complete repudiation of the President's plan."

A spokesman for the National Farmers union says Secretary of Agriculture Benson is trying to incite "civil war" in the farmlands with his demands for lower price support levels.// Republican Senator Young of North Dakota says no one who approves flexible supports will be elected in November... And Benson says that when the government's dairy price support program shifts to a new basis on Thursday, some retail outlets will sell

butter for 59 cents a pound... its now generally above 75 cents.

In Washington today an estimated [redacted] one thousand longshoremen picketed the White House in an attempt tp speed up settlement of the New York dock strike. Later, in Philadelphia, Captain Bradley, president of the independent Longshoremens Association, said the union would not call a general East Coast strike to support the New York longshoremen's walkout.

And three Republican Senators..Hendrickson of New Jersey, Langer of North Dakota and Case of South Dakota..intorudced a bill to clean up what they describe as a multi-million dollar traffic in "insidious filth" purveyed in illicit films and booklets."

Edward R. Murrow: March 29, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Shortly after this broadcast, Secretary Dulles will make a speech in New York on the subject of Indo-China. Dispatches from Washington say that the Administration is launching a campaign to tell the American public clearly and dramatically what is at stake in Indo-China. So Mr. Dulles may be both clear and dramatic. Some Americans already know what is at stake in Indo-China, but they are relatively few. And it will take a great deal of clarity and a great deal of drama to inform and convince those who don't.

This Administration has not yet talked clearly and dramatically about power, as such, in the present power struggle. In this respect its delinquency is matched by that of the preceding Administration. For some mysterious reason it isn't considered good politics to talk about power in terms of power.

An illustration of this is what happened during the Truman Administration when the British served notice on us that they could no longer be responsible for the defense of Greece and for financing the security of Turkey. If the British withdrew, a vacuum of power would remain in the Middle East which could be filled either by the United States or the Soviet Union. As the Middle East is the hub of a vast wheel of power reaching into Europe, Africa and Asia, there could be no question of allowing the Soviet Union to fill

the position the British were giving up. One should imagine that any Congressman would understand the issue if it were explained to him in terms of power. Action should have followed quickly, quietly and confidently.

The Truman administration took action, but this simple problem of power was laid before Congress in the elaborate costuming of a doctrine - the Truman doctrine. It still is so called. And the doctrine was, that the United States must defend the threat to democracy in Greece and Turkey. The doctrine as such is worthy, and the aid to Greece and Turkey had to be given whether the democracy was weak or strong. It had to, to prevent the Soviet Union from winning a tremendous power victory. That was what was at stake. But what Congress voted for, after blowing off a lot of rhetoric, was aid to democracies, and not for the security of the United States. It turned out all right, our security was duly served, and in fact Greece and Turkey subsequently became a great deal more democratic. But the episode demonstrated that this country, though one of two great powers in a world of great power rivalry, still hadn't learned to think in terms of that power.

Suppose this question were asked: What has been the most outstanding defeat in terms of power since the end of the war? There may be several good answers. It may be when the Chinese Nationalists were driven from the

Asian mainland. But it also may be it was the defeat suffered by the Soviet Union when it was excluded from sharing the Administration of Japan. Not that Japan now counts positively in the balance of power. But if the Soviet Union had had a foothold there, Japan would be hard to keep on our side. One reason for the importance of Korea, in terms of power, is that whoever holds Korea affects decisively the security of Japan. That is not the only reason the Truman Administration chose to stand and fight for Korea. But it was one motive. Another reason - probably a bigger one - was that the Communists were trying to seize Korea by aggression, and if they succeeded, the same kind of aggression would have to be met elsewhere. So the U.N. and all the free nations were involved.

Since the defeat of the aggression in Korea, the United States has signed a treaty to defend the Korean Republic, and so is formally committed to the defense of a piece of the Asian mainland. For us this is revolutionary, but in terms of power it is considered desirable if we are to keep Japan a member of the non-communist family. This is true regardless of our interest in our Korean friends, though that also is genuine.

Now to the main point about Indo-China: Our interest there is probably still greater than our interest in Korea. Not that Japan would be threatened

at once if the Communists were to swallow Indo-China. But if all the free nations in Southeast Asia were swallowed, Japan's security also would be affected. But that is only part of the story. Indo-China is one of the richest rice-bowls in Asia, and control over it is of first-rate political value. Then Indo-China protects Thailand and Burma geographically, and also is a shield to Malaya. If the Communists absorb Indo-China they are well along to the control of all of Southeast Asia. They also would menace Indonesia and the Philippines, and our main line of Pacific defense. And if no free countries remain east of India, on the Asian mainland, what remains free in all of Asia may be doomed.

Outright military victory - a total victory - in Indo-China may be out of the question. But it still should be possible to save the region from falling to the Communists. Even if France is too confused politically to contribute further, the other free nations should realize what is at stake. It may take collective action, perhaps U.N. action. But if crucial power interests are consulted, talk of an armistice should wait, at almost any cost, until the certainty is demonstrated that the region can be saved from Communism. Not till then would it be safe to negotiate. #

It may well be that before the problems of Indo-China are finally resolved, the free nations of the world will be compelled to take collective action. But as Emerson and Lord Byron once pointed out: "We are taught by great actions that the universe is the property of every individual in it...and it sometimes is better to sink beneath the shock than moulder piecemeal on the rock."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

We have set off another hydrogen explosion at our testing grounds in the Pacific. The atomic energy commission says it happened last Friday - it was "successfully carried out" "information highly important to national defense is being derived from this test series." The announcement also says that before the explosion, naval and air units searched the area visually and by radar. No shipping was discovered in the area.

This announcement came after India's Prime Minister Nehru called for a halt to such tests saying: they are dangerous and likely to bring havoc and destruction in their wake." And reports from London said Prime Minister Churchill tomorrow will answer questions on our hydrogen experiments raised by Laborite members of the House of Commons.

And in Washington, Representative Holifield who saw the effects of the March first test said a bomb of this type could destroy an area of 28 and a quarter miles and severly damage everything in an area of 314 square miles. Holifield called on the President to give the people a full statement on the Bikini test.

The French in Indo-China have carried out a two hour raid from their surrounded fortress at Dien Bien Phu. They killed an estimated one thousand troops - wiped out all soldiers in two villages - lost twenty of their own men and then pulled back, with their tanks and mobile artillery, to their fortress.

In the Near East, Jordan charges that an armed Israeli band invaded a border village killed nine Arabs and injured 16 in a midnight raid. Jordan has called for an emergency meeting of the mixed United Nations armistice commission to discuss the attack. Israel has been boycotting the commission since it failed to back up Israel's charge that Jordan forces ambushed an Israeli bus and killed eleven passengers. In London, British Foreign Secretary Eden said he hopes the

United Nations Security Council will meet soon to consider the mounting tension between Israel and Jordan.

At the United Nations today the Russians cast their 58th security council veto when Andrei Vishinsky objected to a resolution demanding, again, that Egypt drop restrictions it has placed on Israel-bound cargoes passing through the Suez Canal.

In Egypt today there was another switch in the government's plans for the future. General Naguib remains as president, premier and chairman of the revolution council but his plan to restore parliamentary government is out. Egypt's ruling military council appears to be back in the saddle and dispatches from Cairo indicate that Deputy Premier Colonel Nasser is the new boss of Egypt. A government spokesman says the military regime will continue because the people want it to fulfill its aims.

West Germany today signed the allied-west German peace contract and the European army pact. The next step is for the Germans to officially send the papers to the French Foreign Ministry. Holland already has done so. Belgium and Luxembourg are in the process of ratifying the agreements. France and Italy have yet to start debate.

A Senate-House conference committee today approved a compromise tax bill that would cut excise taxes by 999-million dollars beginning Thursday. The bill, which now goes back to both houses, retains the Senate-approved five percent cut in the old 10 percent sales tax on refrigerators, stoves and many other household appliances. It also wipes out the tax on movie admissions costing fifty cents or less. And it established a flat ten percent sales tax on certain items that used to be taxed from eleven to 25 percent.

The House Rules committee today refused to approve an Appropriation committee recommendation to continue the public housing program, on a skeleton basis, in the next fiscal year. Democrats say this is "a complete repudiation of the President's plan."

A spokesman for the National Farmers union says Secretary of Agriculture Benson is trying to incite "civil war" in the farmlands with his demands for lower price support levels. Republican Senator Young of North Dakota says no one who approves flexible supports will be elected in November. And Benson says that when the government's dairy price support program shifts to a new basis on Thursday, some retail outlets will sell butter for 59 cents a pound - its now generally above 75 cents.

In Washington today an estimated one thousand longshoremen picketed the White House in an attempt to speed up settlement of the New York dock strike. Later, in Philadelphia, Captain Bradley, president of the independent Longshoremens Association, said the union would not call a general East Coast strike to support the New York longshoremen's walkout.

And three Republican Senators, Hendrickson of New Jersey, Langer of North Dakota and Case of South Dakota, introduced a bill to clean up what they describe as a multi-million dollar traffic in "insidious filth" purveyed in illicit films and booklets."

Shortley after this broadcast, Secretary Dulles will make a speech in New York on the subject of Indo-China. Dispatches from Washington say that the Administration is launching a campaign to tell the American public clearly and dramatically what is at stake in Indo-China. So Mr. Dulles may be both clear and dramatic. Some Americans already know what is at stake in Indo-China, but they are relatively few. And it will take a great deal of clarity and a great deal of drama to inform and convince those who don't.

This Administration has not yet talked clearly and dramatically about power, as such, in the present power struggle. In this respect its delinquency is matched by that of the preceding Administration. For some mysterious reason it isn't considered good politics to talk about power in terms of power.

An illustration of this is what happened during the Truman Administration when the British served notice on us that they could no longer be responsible for the defense of Greece and for financing the security of Turkey. If the British

withdrew, a vacuum of power would remain in the Middle East which could be filled either by the United States or the Soviet Union. As the Middle East is the hub of a vast wheel of power reaching into Europe, Africa and Asia, there could be no question of allowing the Soviet Union to fill the position the British were giving up. One should imagine that any Congressman would understand the issue if it were explained to him in terms of power. Action should have followed quickly, quietly and confidently.

The Truman administration took action, but this simple problem of power was laid before Congress in the elaborate costuming of a doctrine - the Truman doctrine. It still is so called. And the doctrine was, that the United States must defend the threat to democracy in Greece and Turkey. The doctrine as such is worthy, and the aid to Greece and Turkey had to be given whether the democracy was weak or strong. It had to, to prevent the Soviet Union from winning a tremendous power victory. That was what was at stake. But what Congress voted for, after blowing off a lot of rhetoric, was aid to democracies, and not for the security of the United States. It turned out all right, our security was duly served, and in fact Greece and Turkey subsequently became a great deal more democratic. But the episode demonstrated that this country, though one of two great powers in a world of great power rivalry, still hadn't learned to think in terms of that power. Suppose this question were asked: What has been the most outstanding defeat in terms of power since the end of the war? There may be several good answers. It may be when the Chinese Nationalists were driven from the Asian mainland. But it also may be it was the defeat suffered by the Soviet Union when it was excluded from sharing the Administration of Japan. Not that Japan now counts positively in the balance of power. But if the Soviet Union had had a foothold there, Japan would be hard to keep on our side. One reason for the importance of Korea, in terms of power, is that whoever holds Korea affects decisively the security of Japan. That is not the only reason the Truman Administration chose to stand and fight for Korea. But it was one motive. Another reason - probably a bigger one - was that the Communists

were trying to seize Korea by aggression, and if they succeeded, the same kind of aggression would have to be met elsewhere. So the U.N. and all the free nations were involved. Since the defeat of the aggression in Korea, the United States has signed a treaty to defend the Korean Republic, and so is formally committed to the defense of a piece of the Asian mainland. For us this is revolutionary, but in terms of power it is considered desirable if we are to keep Japan a member of the non-communist family. This is true regardless of our interest in our Korean friends, though that also is genuine.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It may well be that before the problems of Indo-China are finally resolved, the free nations of the world will be compelled to take collective action. But as Emerson and Lord Byron once pointed out : "We are taught by great actions that the universe is the property of every individual in it - and it sometimes is better to sink beneath the shock than moulder piecemeal on the rock."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday March 30, 1954

This is the news:

Defense Secretary Wilson told reporters today: the results of our hydrogen bomb explosions, are almost unbelivable. He says the relative power of the H-bomb to the atomic bomb is the same as the ratio between the A-bomb and conventional t.n.t. explosions. Wilson was asked if the people might be told more about the tests. He said:"I don't think you should scare everybody, so they can't sleep nights."

Chairman Straws of the atomic energy commission, says he sees no reason for concern over the unexpected fury of the March first test.

And Representative Holfield, who recently returned from Bikini, says "the danger of destroying civilization has become real."

In London, Prime Minister Churchill rejected Laborite demands that he try to persuade us to halt further tests. He said that on the basis of British scientific knowledge, there is no foundation for fears that the American explosions might get out of control. And again he said our possession of the H-Bomb is the greatest possible deterrent against the outbreak of World War Three.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said today, that Britain and the United States will undoubtedly talk over Secretary of State Dulles'

call for united action against the Communist threat in Asia. Last night Mr. Dulles warned of the grave danger to the free world if Indo-china and other southeast Asia nations fall under communist control. He called for "united action"..but did not explain what he meant by this. A French foreign office spokesman says this is "affirmation of the determination in Washington to prevent positions of first importance in southeast Asia falling under communist domination.

In Washington today the President asked Congress for power to cut tariffs 15 per cent to strengthen the economy of the nation and the free world. And the United States, Great Britain and France have agreed to expand trade with Russia "compatible with security requirements." The three governments would continue present controls on trade with Red China and North Korea. (I should like to discuss these trade developments in a few minutes.)

Congress today passed and sent to the White House a bill to reduce excise taxes by 999-million dollars a year ..beginning Thursday. And the White House says the president probably will sign the bill tomorrow.

Democratic Senator Symington of Missouri says the Administration's "new look" defense policy means a two year delay in building up our air

force power to maximum strength. He called it a foot-dragging program, that will mean a two year delay in the air force buildup. Symington called the military budgets "incredible" and called on the Administration to tell the people "all the truth" about relative American and Soviet strength. But Senator ~~Hamgnm~~ Ferguson says Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, has convinced him, that the nation's defense preparations are "adequate and sound."

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At the United Nations today, Preston Hotchkis, an American delegate, said that "to admit Communist China, which believes in the use of war as an instrument of national policy, would " defeat the whole purpose of the U.N.

In Indo-China, French warplanes again attacked enemy positions around Dien Bien Phu. The action between ground forces was comparatively quiet.

In Jerusalem, the United Nations armistice commission condemned Isreal for an attack on a Jordan village, in which nine Arabs were killed. The commission, composed of Jordan and the commission's American chairman, called on Isreal to seize and punish those responsible.

Thousands of Egyptian students in Cairo today, demonstrated against the revolutionary council's decision to continue its military rule of Egypt.

In East Germany, Deputy Premier Ulbricht demanded that the western powers get their military missions out o east Germany.

In Washington, Chairman Saltonstall of the Senate armed services committee, has introduced legislation to force all present and future

veterans to sign loyalty oaths, or forfeit most veterans' benefits. He said he wants to make sure that "we are not paying pensions to communists."

Here in New York, the state today asked the National Labor Relations Board, to disqualify the independent International Longshoremen's Association as a bonafide labor union. The state is also supporting an American Federation of Labor request, to set aside last December's bargaining election on the New York waterfront..and hold a new election.

~~And Acting chairman Kundt of the McCarthy committee~~

Edward R. Murrow: March 30, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It pays, when possible, to relate what happens in a given week, to larger trends and deeper motives. With the President's message to Congress on trade policy today, and with Mr. Stassen's activities abroad, in connection with East-West trade, this could rightly be called "World Trade Week." But even a big name like that, doesn't set down the full significance of what is happening. It would, if there were any prospect of creating a single world market. But that is not to be, not now. The world is too deeply divided into two parts, and the purpose of one part, continues to be to destroy the other.

In his famous revision of Soviet policy in October 1952, Stalin taught the inevitability of war, and the necessity to destroy what he called imperialism. He did this, though he laid down the campaign for peace, and the prevention of another world war as the ostensible aim of Soviet policy. "With all these successes of the movement for peace" he wrote, "imperialism will continue to remain in force, consequently there will remain in force, the inevitability of wars. In order to destroy the inevitability of wars, it is necessary to destroy imperialism." Previously he had identified the United States, Britain and France as the imperialist countries.

To recall still more of what Stalin wrote, he did not forecast the destruction of imperialism by a great war between the Soviet Union and the United States. The sensation of his analysis, was that it played down an early solution of this kind, and in its place, put the rise of discord between the United States and its Allies, ending in wars between the capitalist countries. Britain and France would try to wrench themselves free from the American grasp, and later Germany and Japan would do the same. The Soviet role, as he saw it, would be to try to prevent war, postpone it, seek to replace a warlike government, with a peaceful one. And this, he said, would be very good. But it wouldn't be enough. War was inevitable, for to end its inevitability, imperialism would have to be destroyed.

It may seem a far cry from World Trade Week, to this half-forgotten analysis of Stalin's. But the connection is not far-fetched. The half-forgotten analysis is not forgotten in the Kremlin. It is the very heart of Soviet policy. The Soviet Union has been throwing out glittering promises of trade to the West. What it wants, of course, is to eliminate the boycott on strategic goods. Soviet industry is under a great strain trying to supply itself, China and other countries of the Soviet family, with capital goods. It can't do it, and take care of its clamoring consumers at the

same time. So it is bidding for consumer goods from the West, as a starter on getting rid of the boycott.

This promise of trade, interests Britain and Germany in particular, and France only less so, though France is still more interested in Soviet help, in getting an armistice in Indo-China. Mr. Dulles last night put the quietus on an early armistice. And Mr. Stassen, while not opposed to greater East-West trade, is doing his best to keep it in governable channels.

The connection between East-West trade, and the Eisenhower trade policy, as laid before Congress today, is close. For if the United States is to discourage its allies from trading freely with the Soviet bloc, it must provide some other market, in which they can expand and promote their prosperity. The only market over which this country disposes is its own.

Mr. Eisenhower is urging Congress to adopt the recommendations of the Randall Commission, which are to renew the reciprocal trade act for three years, empower the President to reduce certain tariffs for three years, and reform customs procedures. The President appointed the Randall commission, and now supports its recommendations. He has done this much ~~at least~~. It is not his fault, that the Randall report represents a compromise, and does not go far enough to suit those economists who want trade barriers reduced

still further. As it stands, it is the least that can be adopted to prevent serious discord with our allies. Observers in Washington report that the President must assert leadership as never before to get this much.

If the Republicans balk at the Randall recommendations and the half-way liberal trade policy is defeated, discord with the allies will be assured. Then the Allies can be expected to insist on trading with the Soviet bloc, in any goods they please. And then the first phase of Soviet policy will be fulfilled. Our friends will be trying to wrench themselves free from our economic grip. And the Soviet Union can behave as Stalin directed, it can talk of peace, while watching the capitalist world tear itself apart for the Soviet benefit.

Disunity among the Allies has grown since the end of the Korean war. The great coalition now will feel the pressure of the Indo-China crisis. But nothing creates discord so effectively as economic differences. Our promise has been trade not aid, and we are cutting down the aid. If we do not increase the trade the Kremlin alone will reap the benefit. The Communists in 1952 spelled out - in greater detail than Hitler did in "Mein Kampf" - just how they plan to destroy the coalition of free nations.

All the forces that are creating disunity can be controlled. What it takes is intelligence and a deep appreciation of self-interest. And for our part in it, the control starts in Congress.

The foreign policies of any nation are determined to a considerable degree by the amount of self-interest involved. Mark Twain once remarked:"Do I seem to be seeking the good of the world ? That is the idea. It is my public attitude; privately I am merely seeking my own profit. We all do it, but it is sound and it is virtuous, for no public interest is anything other or nobler than a massed accumulation of private interests."

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government with a peaceful one. And this, he said, would be very good. But it wouldn't be enough. War was inevitable, for to end its inevitability, imperialism would have to be destroyed. It may seem a far cry from World Trade Week to this half-forgotten analysis of Stalin's. But the connection is not far-fetched. The half-forgotten analysis is not forgotten in the Kremlin. It is the very heart of Soviet policy. The Soviet Union has been throwing out glittering promises of trade to the West. What it wants, of course, is to eliminate the boycott on strategic goods. Soviet industry is under a great strain trying to supply itself, China and other countries of the Soviet family with capital goods. It can't do it, and take care of its clamoring consumers at the same time. So it is bidding for consumer goods from the West, as a starter on getting rid of the boycott. This promise of trade interests Britain and Germany in particular, and France only less so, though France is still more interested in Soviet help in getting an armistice in Indo-China. Mr. Dulles last night put the quietus on an early armistice. And Mr. Stassen, while not opposed to greater East-West trade, is doing his best to keep it in governable channels. The connection between East-West trade and the Eisenhower trade policy, as laid before Congress today is close. For if the United States is to discourage its allies from trading freely with the Soviet bloc, it must provide some other market in which they can expand and promote their prosperity. The only market over which this country disposes is its own. Mr. Eisenhower is urging Congress to adopt the recommendations of the Randall Commission, which are to renew the reciprocal trade act for three years, empower the President to reduce certain tariffs for three years, and reform customs procedures. The President appointed the Randall commission, and now supports its recommendations. He has done this much. It is not his fault that the Randall report represents a compromise, and does not go far enough to suit those economists who want trade barriers reduced still further. As it stands, it is the least that can be adopted to prevent serious discord with our allies. Observers in Washington report that the President must assert leadership as never before to get this much.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The foreign policies of any nation are determined to a considerable degree by the amount of self-interest involved. Mark Twain once remarked: "Do I seem to be seeking the good of the world? That is the idea. It is my public attitude; privately I am merely seeking my own profit. We all do it, but it is sound and it is virtuous, for no public interest is anything other or nobler than a massed accumulation of private interests."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday, March 31, 195

This is the news:

We can now build a hydrogen bomb, powerful enough to put any city in the world out of commission./ Chairman Straws of the atomic energy commission told reporters today: The bomb could be made as large as military requirements demand./ Such a bomb could "take out".. a city the size of metropolitan New York..that's an area of three thousand five hundred and fifty square miles./ Straws spoke at the President's news conference. And as Mr. Eisenhower stared at the floor, and shook his head, the Atomic Energy commissioner told reporters: the recent Hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific were stupendous.. in the "megaton range"..meaning power equal to more than a million tons of t.n.t.(Some unofficial sources estimate the power of the hydrogen bomb is 12 to 14 megatons.) Straws says the March first test at Bikini "was about double the calculated estimate". He said this was a margin of error "not incompatible with a totally new weapon.", ~~He believes the Russians started work on an H bomb before we did.~~ And he denies published reports, that the explosion was out of control... that it destroyed an entire island or atoll (actually it destroyed a sandspit or reef, especially created for the test.) Chairman Straws also said there was not any widespread contamination of tuna or other fish, as the

result of the explosion..the Japanese fisherman who were AFFECTED [redacted] were in a danger zone..our best checking had not been able to spot them./Straws denies that there is any danger of a "fallout" of [redacted] radioactive materials over the United States. He says we have now made such progress that soon we will be "more free to increase our impetus on the peaceful uses of atomic power."/We have moved much nearer to the "satisfaction of military requirements."

The Japanese today formally asked us not to conduct any new atomic or hydrogen tests in the Pacific from November through March..the best fishing season./And in London, Prime Minister Churchill, yielding to pressure from some Laborites, scheduled a debate on the hydrogen bomb for Monday. In a few minutes we'll hear a report on what Europe's reaction has been to these developments.

The President said at his news conference today that he completely supports Secretary of State Dulles' call for united action [redacted] against a possible Communist conquest of Indo-China and Southeast Asia. The president says we must be ready to meet any kind of attack.. that's the kind of united action we are seeking. When a reporter asked if this means possible use of American troops in Indo-China, the President said:

He can conceive of no greater disadvantage to the United States than to employ our [redacted] ground forces all around the world...we are trying to make our allies strong enough to take care of local situations themselves..each case must be acted upon individually...there can be no general answer..[redacted] we will do what our best interests dictate.

In Indo-China today, the French are holding fast to their Dien Bien Phu fortress, which is under heavy Communist attack. The French say they've killed more than 13-hundred enemy troops. But they acknowledge that they are outnumbered four to one.[redacted] This showdown struggle..biggest of the Indo-Chinese war.. is now in its second night. And as one French officer at headquarters put it:"One side or the other won't come out of this."

At his news conference today, the President said he is still all out for the European Defense Community. And the Russians today gave the western powers a note OFFERING [redacted] to join NATO..the North Atlantic Treaty Organization..if [redacted] the United States joins Moscow's planned European security system. As part of the deal the Russians would have us junk the European Defense Community and its proposed German troops. The State Department calls this a sly manuver to try to undermine the security of the WEST [redacted]. NATO was formed to protect Western Europe against Communist aggression.

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Here in Washington, the President has signed the new tax bill...it calls for 999-million dollars in cuts in excise taxes and goes into effect ~~tonight~~ tomorrow. The President says the reductions are bigger than he wanted. He hopes this will not damage, too much, his efforts to balance the budget.

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The Senate Labor committee today approved all but one of the President's proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley law. It took no action on the recommendation that secret ballots be required before unions may call strikes. The Democrats say they were not allowed to offer any of their own amendments. ~~The most controversial feature of the new bill is that which says that federal law does not interfere with state laws covering labor disputes that create a "clear and present danger"...to the health or safety of the residents of a state. Democratic Senator Lehman says this gives governors the power to break any strikes.~~

The House Judiciary committee has approved a bill legalizing wire-tapping, and the use of wire-tapped evidence in federal courts...in the prosecution of spies and saboteurs. The bill gives the Attorney General sole authority to authorize wiretapping by the F.B.I., and military intelligence agents.

In Buffalo, ten elementary school children were killed, and 24 pupils and teachers injured, when a flash fire destroyed a frame school building.

The American people are not alone in trying to evaluate the future implications of our recent hydrogen bomb tests. The people of Europe are equally concerned. Today I asked Howard K. Smith, the chief of our European staff, to record for us some of his impressions. And from London, this is what he has to say:

(runs 5 minutes.. return cue:
This is HS recording from London)

And this is Ed Murrow ~~reporting from NY.~~ I'll be back etc

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, March 31, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The American people are not alone in trying to evaluate the future implications of our recent hydrogen bomb tests. The people of Europe are equally concerned. Today I asked Howard K. Smith, the chief of our European staff, to record for us some his impressions and from London, this is what he has to say:

SMITH: People in Europe are too practised in the art of crisis to take alarm very easily. In fact, they have a tendency, subconscious in most cases, to look down on Americans forallegedly being given to hysteria. It has therefore puzzled some American observers here how deeply alarmed people in Europe have become, in the past week, over the hydrogen bomb explosions in the Pacific, which apparently have caused nothing like the same stir in the United States.

The "London Times," perhaps the soberest and least hysterical newspaper in the world, has joined Left-Wing Laborites in calling for a top-level world conference between Churchill, Eisenhower and Malenkov to try to control the new weapon. Britain's chief cancer research expert, Dr. Alexander Hadow?, has - like the tabloid newspapers here - proposed the immediate outlawing of all further nuclear explosions even for experimental purposes. Over one hundred members of Parliament have put their names to a motion before the House of Commons, calling for Churchill to intercede with the United States against continuing the explosions. Churchill, yesterday, in a heated session, refused to take such action, but he made it clear that he refused not because he disagreed with his critics on substance, he simply thought it would be unwise political tactics to intervene in American affairs. His choked voice, his flushed face, the tears that welled in his eyes as he talked about this matterin the House yesterday, left no doubt that he was even more concerned than his opponents were about it. The Laborites are pressing their motion anyhow. And this morning a conservative

newspaper, "The London Daily Sketch", has taken the unusual step of sidding with them against Churchill. In an editorial the newspaper said: "Many sincere friends of Sir Winston, we among them, will find it impossible to support him in his decision not to intercede with America." In somewhat less degree most of the other peoples in Europe seem to share this concern. But as frequently happens in moments of crisis, they tend tacitly to accept Britain, in particular Churchill, as a spokesman for all.

For example the Paris newspaper "Compa?", this morning accusesthe Prime Minister of letting France down. It wrote: "All those of us - and that means a large majority - who hoped that Churchill would yesterday bring comfort to an anguished world, have experienced grave disappointment." Another Paris paper reprints a London editorial cartoon showing a baby labelled: The present little level of humanity tossing a hydrogen bomb in the air and babbling "Don't worry, I know what I'm doing, I think."

The cause of this deep concern, in a degree that is apparently not shared in America, appears to be a combination of things. To begin with - there'sthe frightening impression that the bomb has got out of control of the scientists and this impression persists despiteall denials. President Eisenhower gave this impression at his news conference last week when he said "things had happened that had not been expected by the scientists." Statements made at the President's news conference today will,when they become generally known here, possibly have an allaying effect on this.

There's been other alarming statements, like Defense Secretary Charles Wilson's statement yesterday that the effects of the latest explosion were "unbelievable." Mr. Strauss toning down that remark today will no doubt help.

Alongwith these frightening teasers have come, in the past week, no information. That is forbidden by U.S. law. Ourallies are thus suffering from the fear that comes from the unknown which is said to be the worst kind of fearthere can be.

There're two aspects of this matter that make it ratherworse for

Europeans than it would be for Americans. In the first place, there's the frustrating feeling here that they, the Europeans, have no control or influence whatever over the new weapon while Americans through their elective representatives do have. Yet, people here feel that they are the most likely and the most vulnerable victims if H-bomb warfare should ever happen. They're all nearer to a potential enemy. Many of them have airbases for U.S. atom bombers, which an enemy would want to wipe out at the very beginning of a conflict. It is probably considerations of this order that have made for that much greater degree of concern herethan there is in the United States.

I asked a member of Parliament here this morning what he thought should be done. He answered "Either lay off the alarming statements or else provide us with information to remove ignorance and fear. Certainly," he said, "few scenes could be more pitiful than thescene here yesterday in Parliament, America's leading friend, Sir Winston Churchill, striving to withstand a barrage of criticism of the U.S. but with no fix information to use in defense." This is Howard K. Smith recording in London.

MURROW: ...

(30)

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good night and good luck...

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

We can now build a hydrogen bomb powerful enough to put any city in the world out of commission. Chairman Straws of the atomic energy commission told reporters today: the bomb could be made as large as military requirements demand. Such a bomb could "take out" a city the size of metropolitan New York - that's an area of three thousand five hundred and fifty square miles. Straws spoke at the President's news conference. And as Mr. Eisenhower stared at the floor and shook his head, the Atomic Energy commissioner told reporters: the recent hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific were stupendous in the "megaton range" meaning power equal to more than a million tons of t.m.t. Some unofficial sources estimate the power of the hydrogen bomb is 12 to 14 megatons. Straws says the March first test at Bikini "was about double the calculated estimate." He said this was a margin of error "not incompatible with a totally new weapon." And he denies published reports that the explosion was out of control - that it destroyed an entire island or atoll (actually it destroyed a sandpit or reef especially created for the test. Chairman Straws also said: there was not any widespread contamination of tuna or other fish as the result of the explosion - the Japanese fishermen who were affected were in a danger zone - our best checking had not been able to spot them. Straws denies that there is any danger of a "fallout" of radioactive materials over the United States. He says we have now made such progress that soon we will be "more free to increase our impetus on the peaceful uses of atomic power." We have moved much nearer to the "satisfaction of military requirements."

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MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: No one can measure the fear and concern created by the figures regarding the destructive capabilities of the hydrogen bomb - humans approach the point where they can destroy humanity. James Hall once said: "The thing that numbs the heart is this, that men cannot devise some scheme of life, to banish the fear that lurks in most mens' eyes" and someone else said: "We must expect everything, and fear everything, from time and from men."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday - April 1 1954

This is the news:

The French commander at Dien Bien Phu, has made an urgent appeal for reinforcements. The Communists have seized three positions from the outnumbered defenders. The French garrison has been ordered to "stand or die." Officials admit the situation is "very confused." Several French planes have been shot down, trying to land ~~at an~~ on the airstrip at Dien Bien Phu. And a spokesman for Supreme French Commander, General Navarre, says every effort will be made to get through with reinforcements..despite very strong Communist anti-aircraft fire.

In Paris, the French government has fired its top military commander.. Field Marshal Juin.. because he ignored Premier Laniel's summons to explain criticism of the European Defense [redacted] Community.

And today, British Foreign Secretary Eden joined Washington, in rejecting Moscow's bid to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, if we give up the European army plan, and join the Russian idea of a European security system. One British source says the Russian proposal amounts to "the robbers wanting to join the cops." The State Department says there will be a prompt exchange of views on the subject with the

British and French.

The British have also joined us in denying that there is any intention of making the Geneva conference a Big Five meeting..with Red China joining the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. On Monday Secretary of State Dulles said that Molotov had agreed it would not be a Big Five meeting. Moscow says that's "entirely baseless." ..that Mr. Dulles agreed to put the Chinese on an equal footing with the other powers.

~~Peiping radio says we timed our hyrdorgen bomb xplosions to "have a better bargaining position" at Geneva. And in London, the Labor party has formally called on Prime Minister Churchill to seek a meeting with the President and Malenkov to control the H-bomb.~~

The Arabs tonight demanded a (special) meeting of the United Nations security council to take up the Isreal raid on a Jordan village where nine Arabs were killed last Friday.

The Senate today approved a bill to grant statehood to both Hawaii and Alaska. The vote was 57 to 28. Republican leaders in the House are opposed to statehood for Alaska but favor Hawaii.

Acting Chairman Mundt of the McCarthy committee says the group has unanimously approved Samuel P. Sears of Boston to be its counsel in the investigation of the Army's row with Senator McCarthy and Committee Counsel Cohn. Mundt hopes Sears will get to work Monday..with the (HEARINGS) ~~hearings~~ to start the following week. Sears is 58.. a career trial lawyer...three times president of the Massachusetts Bar Association.. a member of the American Bar Association Board of delegates. He is a Republican. He told reporters in Washington he is resolved (to) ~~the~~ conduct the hearings "as (DISPASSIONOTELY) ~~dispassionately~~ as I can and without letting partisanship enter into it." ~~In answer to questions, Sears said he recently objected violently to the use of alumni funds for scholarships for students who used the fifth amendment to avoid answering questions before the Jenner Committee. He said he also has objected to a branch of the National Lawyers Guild at Harvard.~~ He was asked if he had ever taken a stand on Mc Carthy or McCarthyism. And he replied:"Not publicly and not privately." But the Associated Press reports that Boston newspapers reveal that after Senator McCarthy's re-election , Sears was quoted as saying:"McCarthy has done a great job and will continue to do so as he drives the pinks and commies out of government." Harvard Law Professor Mark de Wolfe Howe

says Sears has a political reputation in Boston legal circles as being on the McCarthy side. Howe says: "A lot of people will doubt" whether Sears can conduct an impartial investigation. But Committee members Mundt and Potter and Democrats Symington and McClelland say they feel Sears will do a fair job. Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington State says he wants more facts.. may want to reconsider the appointment. Republican Senator Saltonstall says Sears wrote him expressing an interest in the job and he turned the letter over to Senator Mundt with a high recommendation.

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Navy Lieutenant Commander Francis X. Brady today flew a Grummann F-9-F Cougar from San Diego to New York in three hours, 45 minutes and 30 seconds.. the first time man has spanned the country in less than four hours.

Supreme Court Justice Jackson has suffered a mild heart attack but is reported "out of immediate danger." And the Air Force says former chief of staff, General (Hoyt) Vandenbergh "has taken a turn for the worse and is failing rapidly" at Walter Reed army hospital.

Edward R. Murrow: April 1, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Most of the talk about the hydrogen bomb is about ours, whereas the great concern should be about the one the Russians have. Security considerations put a limit on what can be told about our own hydrogen bomb, because such information would help the Soviet Union. But there is no major security interest to keep us from hearing all that can be told about the Soviet bomb. We can't be told anything about it that the Russians don't know. There may be a minor security consideration in telling them to what extent we know what they know, but that is all. And it should be legitimate to talk about the Soviet bomb if it isn't done in too great detail.

The statement has been published that the Soviet hydrogen bomb of last August was stronger than our hydrogen bomb of the previous November. Yesterday, Harry Schwarz, the Russian specialist of the New York Times, made some startling assertions about the Soviet bomb. "It can be authoritatively stated" he wrote, "that the Soviet advance revealed in August surprised United States technicians and touched off an all-out American effort to duplicate the Soviet feat."

He says the Russians obtained their knowledge of the hydrogen bomb from the British atom spy, Dr. Klaus Fuchs. It may be that he told them of two

processes, and that we later developed one of these, and the Russians the other. The Russians presumably went to work as soon as they got the information in 1945. We had stopped work on the hydrogen bomb, and did not resume it until 1950, after the Russians set off their first atomic explosion. So the Russians got ahead, and they used techniques and materials we did not use. A United Press dispatch quotes an authority as saying that at Bikini last month we used the triggering method, and the material that the Russians had used in August. In other words, we caught up with the Russians. Mr. Schwarz quotes one source as saying that the Russians had used a chemical trigger, instead of relying solely on an atomic bomb to set off their explosion. He also says they used a light metal, probably lithium, to obtain an even stronger explosion than if they had depended solely on deuterium and tritium.

But another writer in the Times disagrees with some of Mr. Schwarz's information. William L. Laurence, the newspaper's authority on atomic subjects, says today that he doubts that the Russians are technically ahead in the hydrogen bomb field. He believes they are far behind despite their head start. And he says categorically that there is no such a thing as a chemical triggering of the hydrogen explosion. However, he speaks in detail

about the use of lithium. ~~I shall not be technical about it.~~ What he suggests is that deuterium - or heavy hydrogen - can be used as a solid, instead of a liquid, by combining it in a chemical compound with an isotope of lithium. Perhaps that is the chemical factor that has been wrongly called a chemical trigger. Anyhow, Mr. Lawrence says this combination of heavy hydrogen and lithium may well turn out to be the ideal hydrogen bomb element. It is very light, and is three times as powerful as Uranium 235 or plutonium. A hundred kilograms - two hundred and twenty pounds - of this substance added to a fission bomb, he says, would increase its power by a factor of six million.

The working of the security mentality can be utterly mysterious. Howard K. Smith complained from London this morning that Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill hadn't been told as much about the Bikini tests by the United States government, as Admiral Strauss yesterday told the American press. Thereupon the London Daily Mirror today blasted the Prime Minister as an old and tired man, whose influence with the United States is negligible. Mr. Smith remarked that it is beginning to look as though Churchill's political career may become the chief victim of the hydrogen bomb explosion.

There may be reason for a bitterness worse than gall in Sir Winston's

heart. He was the man who made the great renunciation of Britain's atomic knowledge, and its foremost atomic scientists, early in the war, so that the joint research with the United States could be done in this country, under the most favorable conditions. He never has told his countrymen on what terms he took this great step. It would be strange if he had not obtained a promise, that Britain was to share the fruits of the joint effort, and had not obtained the promise in writing. But he has never produced a document containing such a pledge signed by Mr. Roosevelt.

I am going to suggest, that if he has not produced such a document, it may be because it was signed in secrecy, and so has no legal validity. But at the time, any such agreement would have to be secret. Then by the time the war was over, and the bomb was there, Congress p~~assionately~~y passed the atomic secrecy act, forbidding the sharing of atomic secrets.

If Sir Winston did have such a document, and did not press the moral claim at that time, it would have been because he did not wish to strain Anglo-American relations. And having kept silent then, no more useful time has come to speak out. So he stood helpless and uninformed before the House of Commons this week. His eyes were wet with tears. But he did not

utter a syllable of reproach against the United States. To his opponents he looked a pitiful figure. But his restraint may have made this one of the most honorable moments in his life.

These words were spoken by Winston Churchill in 1949:"No technical knowledge can outweigh knowledge of the humanities. Our inheritance of well-founded slowly conceived codes of honor, morals and manners, the passionate convictions which so many hundreds of millions share together of the principles of freedom and justice, are far more precious to us than anything which scientific discoveries could bestow."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Supreme Court Justice Jackson has suffered a mild heart attack but is reported "out of immediate danger." And the Air Force says former chief of staff, General Hoyt Vandenbergh "has taken a turn for the worse and is failing rapidly" at Walter Reed army hospital.

Most of the talk about the hydrogen bomb is about ours, whereas the great concern should be about the one the Russians have. Security considerations put a limit on what can be told about our own hydrogen bomb, because such information would help the Soviet Union. But there is no major security interest to keep us from hearing all that can be told about the Soviet bomb. We can't be told anything about it that the Russians don't know. There may be a minor security consideration in telling them to what extent we know what they know, but that is all. And it should be legitimate to talk about the Soviet bomb if it isn't done in too great detail.

The statement has been published that the Soviet hydrogen bomb of last August was stronger than our hydrogen bomb of the previous November. Yesterday, Harry Schwarz, the Russian specialist of the New York Times, made some startling assertions about the Soviet bomb. "It can be authoritatively stated" he wrote, "that the Soviet advance revealed in August surprised United States technicians and touched off an all-out American effort to duplicate the Soviet feat."

He says the Russians obtained their knowledge of the hydrogen bomb from the British atom spy, Dr. Klaus Fuchs. It may be that he told them of two processes, and that we later developed one of these and the Russians the other. The Russians presumably went to work as soon as they got the information in 1945. We had stopped work on the hydrogen bomb and did not resume it until 1950, after the Russians set off their first atomic explosion. So the Russians got ahead and they used techniques and materials we did not use. A United Press dispatch quotes an authority as saying that at Bikini last month we used the triggering method, and the material that the

Russians had used in August. In other words, we caught up with the Russians. Mr. Schwarz quotes one source as saying that the Russians had used a chemical trigger, instead of relying solely on an atomic bomb to set off their explosion. He also says they used a light metal, probably lithium, to obtain an even stronger explosion than if they had depended solely on deuterium and tritium. But another writer in the Times disagrees with some of Mr. Schwarz's information. William L. Laurence, the newspaper's authority on atomic subjects, says today that he doubts that the Russians are technically ahead in the hydrogen bomb field. He believes they are far behind despite their head start. And he says categorically that there is no such a thing as a chemical triggering of the hydrogen explosion. However, he speaks in detail about the use of lithium. What he suggests is that deuterium - or heavy hydrogen - can be used as a solid instead of a liquid by combining it in a chemical compound with an isotope of lithium. Perhaps that is the chemical factor that has been wrongly called a chemical trigger. Anyhow, Mr. Lawrence says this combination of heavy hydrogen and lithium may well turn out to be the ideal hydrogen bomb element. It is very light and is three times as powerful as Uranium 235 or plutonium. A hundred kilograms - two hundred and twenty pounds - of this substance added to a fission bomb, he says, would increase its power by a factor of six million. The working of the security mentality can be utterly mysterious. Howard K. Smith complained from London this morning that Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill hadn't been told as much about the Bikini tests by the United States government as Admiral Strauss yesterday told the American press. Thereupon the London Daily Mirror today blasted the Prime Minister as an old and tired man whose influence with the United States is negligible. Mr. Smith remarked that it is beginning to look as though Churchill's political career may become the chief victim of the hydrogen bomb explosion. There may be reason for a bitterness worse than gall in Sir Winston's heart. He was the man who made the great renunciation of Britain's atomic knowledge and its foremost atomic scientists, early in the war, so that the joint research with the United States could be done in this country under the most favorable conditions.

He never has told his countrymen on what terms he took this great step. It would be strange if he had not obtained a promise that Britain was to share the fruits of the joint effort, and had not obtained the promise in writing. But he has never produced a domument containing such a pledge signed by Mr. Roosevelt. I am going to suggest that if he has not produced such a document it may be because it was signed in secrecy, and so has no legal validity. But at the time, any such agreement would have to be secret. Then by the time the war was over and the bomb was there, Congress passed the atomic secrecy act forbidding the sharing of atomic secrets If Sir Winston did have such a document and did not press the moral claim at that time, it would have been because he did not wish to strain Anglo-American relations. And having kept silent then, no more useful time has come to speak out. So he stood helpless and uninformed before the House of Commons this week. His eyes were wet with tears. But he did not utter a syllable of reproach against the United States. To his opponents he looked a pitiful figure. But his restraint may have made this one of the most honorable moments in his life.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: These words were spoken by Winston Churchill in 1949: "No technical knowledge can outweigh knowledge of the humanities. Our inheritance of well-founded slowly conceived codes of honor, morals and manners, the passionate convictions which so many hundreds of millions share together of the principles of freedom and justice, are far more precious to us than anything which scientific discoveries could bestow."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday, April 2, 1954 (1)

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will speak to the nation on radio and television Monday night. We're told he will discuss the criticial questions confronting us in this Atomic Age. And will elaborate on some of the broad problems discussed at his news conference several weeks ago. At that time the President said we are besieged by a "multiplicity of fears" that tend to produce "hysterical reactions." #

It was also made known that next Friday, Attorney General Brownell will give a report to the people, on the work of the Justice Department, the FBI, and the Courts, in combatting Communism. The President's news Secretary, James Hagerty, said Brownell will give a "complete and detailed report."

In a speech tonite in Charlotte, North Carolina, Adlai Stevenson will say that Mr. Eisenhower has the choice "of uniting his party, and uniting his nation." With reference to Senator Mc Carthy, Mr. Stevenson says, the "Republicans regard him as a scoundrel when he attacks Republicans, but a patriot when he attacks ordinary people, or calls men like Roosevelt or Truman the patrons of triators." He charges the Administration with "calculated use for political effect of misbranding,

misstatement, misrepresentation on great issues. When our President bestirs himself, ignores the expedient counsel of small-bore politicians, and clears the high-pressure salesmen, out of his house, then I confidently predict, Mr. Stevenson says, that the American people will be enthusiastically and gratefully behind him."

Republican Senator Mundt, said earlier today, that there is a left-wing effort to smear Samuel Sears, the Boston Attorney, chosen to conduct the investigation of Senator Mc Carthy's dispute with the army. Sears has been quoted as having made statements favorable to Mc Carthy and his activities. Republican Senator Potter, a member of the investigating sub-committee, wants Sears to say whether he feels he can conduct an impartial inquiry. Democratic Senator Monroney says he favored Sears appointment, but didn't know where he stood on Mc Carthy when he made the original recommendation.

INSERT

And the Army tonite reported that Private David Schine, former counsel to Mc Carthy, can not take an advanced criminal investigation course at Camp Gordon, Georgia, because he doesn't have sufficient experience to qualify.

[redacted]

(2A)

The Army also announced (TONITE) that it has turned over to the Justice Department for "possible action" the case of former Major Irving Peress. He was the dentist Senator Mc Carthy accused of being a "fifth amendment Communist."

In Indo-China the battle for Dien Bien Phu is reported "critical." The Communists have thrown a fresh division into the attack and have invaded the Kingdom of Cambodia in which the French say is an obvious diversionary action. The garrison at Dien Bien Phu is now out-numbered 6 to 1.

[redacted]

General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, the former Air Force chief of staff, died today of cancer. He was 55 years old. / President Eisenhower sent a personal message of sympathy to Mrs. Vandenberg. / "The nation," it said, "mourns the passing of a devoted and able military leader, and will hold him in grateful remembrance."

[redacted]

The House today voted down President Eisenhower's request for a new program of low-rent public housing. / The vote was (211 to 176) and leaves no authority for further construction after units already under contract are built. Mr. Eisenhower had asked for authority to build 35-thousand units over each of the next four years. (The House did agree, however, to [redacted] lower down payments and monthly payments for homes and home improvements. [redacted] It also voted to step up the slum-clearance program. [redacted]

[redacted]

House this year. [redacted] Alaska

at [redacted] Martin said he sees little chance of [redacted]e [redacted]al.

The House Labor Committee [redacted] today to require unions t[redacted] by a [redacted] the Government, before [redacted] This [redacted] Taft-Hartley [redacted] by th[redacted], although Mr. Eisenh[redacted] never specified whether the vote should [redacted] for or aff[redacted]n.

The 29-day-old dock strike, here in New York, has been called off. The independent longshoremen's association said it will send the strikers back to work tomorrow, in the face of a Government order the end the walkout or be stricken from the ballot in a forthcoming bargaining election. The strike is estimated to have cost a million dollars a day.

A [redacted] in grain mills in 13 states [redacted] their jobs in the [redacted] in the history of the [redacted]. Negotiati[redacted] for a new [redacted] collapsed when agreement [redacted] be reached on a wori[redacted] Twenty-seven General Mills plants [redacted] affected.

A Federal Court in Washington has convicted Ben Gold, president of the independent fur and leather workers union, of lying when he denied ever belonging to the Communist Party. Gold was allowed to remain free on 10-thousand

dollars bail. No date was set for passing sentence.

The government announced today that unemployment in the United States increased by 54-thousand in March, a four-year high. [redacted] (BUT) the Commerce Department says the job situation appears to have "leveled off".

Edward R. Murrow: April 2, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The London News Chronicle today accused the State Department of "shooting from the hip" in issuing its statement rejecting the Soviet Union's self-invitation to join NATO, and doing so before consulting the other NATO members. British Labor members also criticized American haste.

The Soviet note had been astonishing. It knocked at the door of NATO, it also reversed Mr. Molotov's position at the Berlin conference, against continued United States participation in European security. So it had the outward appearance of an almost revolutionary note. To untrained ears it sounded as though the Kremlin may have undergone a change of mind, or even more, a change of its nature. And the accent in the note on the hydrogen bomb might even be mistaken as an explanation of how something so profound could come about. Critics of prompt rejection consequently asked, how we could be so sure the Kremlin didn't mean it.

The answer is not hard to find. If the Soviet Union really meant anything so basic, it would have taken the greatest pains to confide privately in the Western leaders in advance. It would have worked out with them at least an acceptable outline, of what would amount to a new world order. If the cold war is to end, agreement has to come into view on several grave

issues. Such things don't happen in a hurry. Sending a note for public consumption is something that would be far down the line of procedure. It would be sent at a time carefully chosen, and the West would be alerted to appreciate and appraise, the gratifying new prospects.

The way things are done, often reveals their real purpose. Any earnest effort by the Kremlin to end the cold war and create conditions of trust and co-operation would not be voiced in a surprise note. So the surprise note must have had another purpose. Actually it was the Kremlin that was shooting from the hip. And if much time had been spent before replying, that would have helped build up the very illusion the Kremlin was trying to create.

The fact that the United States now draws criticism from the London press, and the British Labor Party, shows that Soviet diplomacy at any rate is smart. It is creating a condition in which some well-meaning people can ask if the West is rejecting a bid to end the cold war. And it adds to their perplexity to read, that reliable Western diplomats in Moscow, credit the Kremlin with being sincere, in fearing a revival of German militarism and wanting the cold war to end.

It may be true that Soviet thinking is changing. One should hope that

it is. The Soviet public for the first time is being given a few of the grim truths about the destructiveness of atomic weapons, and that is an important fact. It is an admission that the Soviet masters have helped bring about a world in which their power cannot assure the survival of their subject people. Such an admission might be the prelude to a more co-operative policy on international control of atomic weapons, and arms reductions. It would be in this field that a change in Soviet thinking would mean something.

But the latest Soviet note does not deal with this subject. And there is no point in going through it with a fine-toothed comb looking for some solid particle promising peace. Of course the Kremlin wants peace. So did Hitler. He kept saying he wanted peace, meaning only that he must have it on his own terms. So must the Kremlin. What the Kremlin insists on is that Germans shall not be armed as part of a European Army. The standard Kremlin version is to say that the Soviet Union must not permit the revival of German militarism. The assertion can also be put in the simple language of power: if Germany joins the West and contributes to Western defense, the Soviet Union suffers a severe power defeat. It would be a defeat that restored some balance in the power relationship between East and West. For in that relationship the East has been consistently stronger, ever since the

Soviet Union developed the atomic bomb.

The real cleverness of the Soviet note is not its effect in London, for that is secondary. The reaction in France is primary. Here the loud shouting about German militarism adds to the fright the French already have from their own memories of Germany. This fright, in addition to their war-weariness in Indo-China, is the reason they are balking on ratifying E.D.C. before the Geneva conference, if at all. Quite a few Frenchmen today believe they would rather entrust their country to an E.D.C., with the Soviet Union in it, than one with Germany in it. They do not seem able to take in the fact, that the Bonn government may perish, as a genuinely democratic regime, unless the European community is established. Dr. Adenauer is anti-nationalist, anti-militarist, pro-European. If his democracy goes, some kind of nationalism to replace it would seem inescapable. That the French should risk this, looks at this distance like the maddest kind of inconsistency. For they themselves had invented the idea of a European Army, to make the re-birth of German militarism impossible. But the Kremlin loves the confusion in France, and knows how to exploit it. And though the French Foreign Office has joined the NATO chorus in rejecting the Soviet

note, Premier Laniel has not set the date of the debate of the E.D.C. treaty. And the latest word about that is that it may not be held before Autumn.

One of the difficulties in trying to put acts of international diplomacy in their proper perspective, is that it's often hard to learn the motives which prompt such actions. But La Rochefoucauld once remarked:"However brilliant an action may be, it should not be accounted great, when it is not the result of a great purpose." For as Richard Steele put it:"The noblest motive, is the public good."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: One of the difficulties in trying to put acts of international diplomacy in their proper perspective is that it's often hard to learn the motives which prompt such actions. But La Rochefoucauld once remarked: "However brilliant an action may be, it should not be accounted great when it is not the result of a great purpose." For as Richard Steele put it: "The noblest motive is the public good."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday April 5, 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of States Dulles says the Chinese Communists are coming "awful close" to the kind of open aggression that might call for our "massive retaliation." Testifying before a House committee, on the war in Indo-China, the Secretary said: we have freshly verified information that, [redacted] "members of the Chinese military establishment"..are operating anti-aircraft guns at Dien Bien Phu. We know there are a score of Chinese technical advisers in Indo-China..under command of a Chinese Communist general at staff headquarters. Representative MORANO [redacted] of Connecticut asked: "Doesn't this mean the active participation that you said would bring retaliation on the Chinese mainland?" Mr. Dulles replied: "I said if the Chinese sent their red armies into Indo-China it would be apt to produce action which might not be confined to Indo-China. Technically, they have not done the thing I defined. They're coming awful close to it." In answer to another question, the Secretary said we are not committed to send American troops to Indo-China. The French foreign ministry says Mr. Dulles' testimony on the Chinese [redacted] is "generally correct but incomplete."

The French command today ordered their planes into an all-out attack on an estimated 20-thousand Communist troops, reported to be on the way to Dien Bien Phu, as reinforcements. We'll hear a report on this situation in a few minutes.

Secretary Dulles told the House committee that the development of the hydrogen bomb makes the allied system of global security "more essential than ever." And in London, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons, that our hydrogen bomb tests "have increased the chance of world peace rather than world war." Sir Winston said he believes hydrogen bomb production is now underway in the United States on a large scale...and in Russia, to a lesser degree. He said the Soviet Union is much closer on our heels in hydrogen bomb production, than they were in making atomic bombs. And he revealed a secret agreement made in 1943 with the late President Roosevelt. Both men said their countries would never use the atomic bomb against the other. They agreed not to use it against a third party, without consultation. Sir Winston charged that when the Atlee government was in power it lost for Britain the right of control, and even information, on the bomb. Mr. Atlee said this was due to the McMahon act passed by the Congress. And today the White House said the

agreement mentioned by Sir Winston is "not in effect at the present time."

Tonight.. a half hour from now at 8;30 pm. eastern time.. the President will be heard over many of these stations clarifying some of the questions raised by the Hydrogen bomb.

The United Nations disarmament commission will meet Friday to renew its work on arms reduction.

And Isreal has called on the Security Council to take action on its charge of armistice violations committed by Jordan. Last week Lebanon asked for U.N. action against Isreal.

Attorney General Brownell is going to speak to the nation Friday night on his proposals for more laws to strengthen our defenses against "the communist conspiracy."

And tomorrow the McCarthy committee..temporarily headed by Senator Mundt..will again question Samuel Sears of Boston who has been chosen as the committee's temporary counsel for the McArthy-Army investigation. Another Boston lawyer, James M. Walsh, said today that Mrs. McCarthy had recommended Sears to support the McArthy side in a debate that was later cancelled.

The Supreme Court today over-ruled the Federal Communications Commission and put a stamp of legality on most radio and television give-away programs.

Narcotics Commissioner Anslinger says a million dollars worth of heroin..smuggled in from Communist China.. has been seized in San Fransisco. Eight persons were arrested.

And in Washington, General Hoyt Vandenbergh, former air force chief of staff, was buried in Arlington cemetery. The President and many of our present and past military leaders attended the last services.

In Berlin, the western powers and west Germany today agreed to refuse diplomatic recognition to Soviet Russia's East German satellite state.

The war in Indo-China has brought with it repercussions throughout the world..particularly on the French people and the French government. Tonight I asked my colleague David Schoenbrun, in Paris, to record the situation as he sees it:

(runs 6;25 ending.. This is DS recording in Paris)

This is EM. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

But first here is Bob Dixon.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, April 5, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The war in Indochina has brought with it repercussions thruout the world, particularly on the French people and the French Government. So tonite I asked my colleague, David Schoenbrun, in Paris to record the situation as he sees it.

SCHOENBRUN: The French Government has been warned that the Communists are preparing a last desperate assault on the bastion of Dienbienphu. The message from the High Command at Hanoi said that the full fury of the new offensive must be expected momentarily and that planes are urgently needed, bombers and transports, to drop fire bombs on the enemy and plasma for the French, whose wounded cannot be evacuated. The American Ambassador to Paris, Douglas Dillon, has assured the French that at least two dozen more B-26s would be rushed with all speed to the Indochinese front. He was called in to report to the French Prime Minister during a restrictive council meeting late last nite in an unprecedented appearance of a foreign envoy at a Cabinet session. The Premier/~~thanked~~ thanked him and replied, "there must not be a moment's delay. Every plane is needed now, in this last crucial stage of the battle." There are only two or three weeks left before the summer monsoons swamp the Vietnam jungle and both sides are fighting against the skies. One to win before the rains stop all movement, the other to hold until rescue comes from the clouds.

The French will not retreat from Dienbienphu. They call it the Verdun of Vietnam; and the planes that drop their supplies are being called the modern taxis of the Marne. This avocation of the great names of World War I, the heroism of Verdun -- still the greatest battle ever fought in the history of warfare -- and the spirit of the taxicab army that rushed to the River Marne to break the back of the German offensive, these images have again gripped the hearts of the people of France, who so often in history have risen to great occasions to find a new national unity on the brink of

disaster. But will they do it again? Can they do it again, after the terrible blood-lettings that have drained France this century. This is an agonizing question tonite for France and for her allies, for this country is the linchpin in the complex machine called the Atlantic Alliance. The driving power of this alliance comes from the United States, but the alliance itself will come apart if this vital link of France cracks or pulls away. And there are all too dangerous signs tonite that the strain is near the cracking point.

The men in Dienbienphu cannot fight on indefinitely without sleep, as they have the last five days and nites, in that inferno. France itself cannot go on indefinitely trying to hold the worldwide empire together under attack from foe and friend alike. Tempers here are very near the breaking point in Paris. Never in the history of the French Republic has there been so shocking a scene as yesterday's riots in the shadow of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, when extreme Right-wing demonstrators attacked the Prime Minister and Defense Minister, who had come there to honor the soldiers of Indochina.

A weak French Government has paid dearly for its failure to assert authority. Marshal Juin, France's highest-ranking soldier, defied this Government publicly, criticized its weakness and its policy of sponsoring European union and then refused to answer a summons from the Premier to explain his insubordination. Belatedly, Premier Laniel acted to strip the Marshal of his national functions. That was the cause of the rioting yesterday by Juin's supporters. But the Marshal still has an international function: Commander of the vital central sector of the European front - and the Government has not removed him from that post. The Marshal called upon the Premier today, as the Council of the North Atlantic Alliance was meeting to decide what action to take in his case. I learned from the highest sources that the NATO Council decided that France itself, this Government, must take responsibility for its own commander, must either ask for Juin's dismissal or persuade

him to resign. NATO will not do it. The Government up to this moment has remained silent, but not the Marshal. He has just issued his own communique, announcing (and I quote): "Satisfaction has been given to Marshal Juin, who could not envisage resigning under present circumstances." The statement from his office went on to explain that the Marshal before resigning wants to be sure that he'll be replaced by another French general with the same full command of air, sea and ground forces in the center of Western Europe. Only the weakest kind of democracy could invite such assumption of authority by a soldier. And it must be said that this Government of Premier Joseph Laniel has lacked authority for many months. It has hesitated to take any positive action on a number of vital national issues, notably the European Army, a constant cause of friction between France and the United States, to say nothing of France's neighbors, Belgium, Holland and Germany, who have ratified the European Army treaty and are marking time, waiting for France. The closest friends of France and some members of the Government itself are highly critical of the Prime Minister's indecision. One high-ranking diplomat, a long-time friend of France, told a Cabinet minister recently: "You have a perfect right to change your mind and to reject the European Army concept now if you desire. But you do not have a right not to have a mind about it at all. Say yes or say no, which befits a great nation, but greatness is not built on perhaps."

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles says the Chinese Communists are coming "awful close" to the kind of open aggression that might call for our "massive retaliation." Testifying before a House committee, on the war in Indo-China, the Secretary said: we have freshly verified information that "members of the Chinese military establishment" are operating anti-aircraft guns at Dien Bien Phu. We know there are a score of Chinese technical advisers in Indo-China under command of a Chinese Communist general at staff headquarters. Representative Morano of Connecticut asked: "Doesn't this mean the active participation that you said would bring retaliation on the Chinese mainland?" Mr. Dulles replied: "I said if the Chinese sent their red armies into Indo-China it would be apt to produce action which might not be confined to Indo-China. Technically, they have not done the thing I defined. They're coming awful close to it." In answer to another question, the Secretary said we are not committed to send American troops to Indo-China. The French foreign ministry says Mr. Dulles' testimony on the Chinese is "generally correct but incomplete."

The French command today ordered their planes into an allout attack on an estimated 20-thousand Communist troops reported to be on the way to Dien Bien Phu as reinforcements. We'll hear a report on this situation in a few minutes.

Secretary Dulles told the House committee that the development of the hydrogen bomb makes the allied system of global security "more essential than ever." And in London, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that our hydrogen bomb tests "have increased the chance of world peace rather than world war." Sir Winston said he believes hydrogen bomb production is now underway in the United States on a large scale and in Russia, to a lesser degree. He said the Soviet Union is much closer on our heels in hydrogen bomb production than they were in making atomic bombs. And he revealed a secret agreement made in 1943 with the

late President Roosevelt. Both men said their countries would never use the atomic bomb against the other. They agreed not to use it against a third party without consultation. Sir Winston charged that when the Atlee government was in power it lost for Britain the right of control and even information on the bomb. Mr. Atlee said this was due to the McMahon act passed by the Congress. And today the White House said the agreement mentioned by Sir Winston is "not in effect at the Present time."

Tonight, a half hour from now at 8:30 p.m. eastern time, the President will be heard over many of these stations clarifying some of the questions raised by the hydrogen bomb.

The United Nations disarmament commission will meet Friday to renew its work on arms reduction.

And Israel has called on the Security Council to take action on its charge of armistice violations committed by Jordan. Last week Lebanon asked for U.N. action against Israel.

Attorney General Brownell is going to speak to the nation Friday night on his proposals for more laws to strengthen our defenses against "the communist conspiracy."

And tomorrow the McCarthy committee temporarily headed by Senator Mundt will again question Samuel Sears of Boston who has been chosen as the committee's temporary counsel for the McCarthy-Army investigation. Another Boston lawyer, James M. Walsh, said today that Mrs. McCarthy had recommended Sears to support the McCarthy side in a debate that was later cancelled.

The Supreme Court today over-ruled the Federal Communications Commission and put a stamp of legality on most radio and television give-away programs.

Narcotics Commissioner Anslinger says a million dollars worth of heroin smuggled in from Communist China has been seized in San Francisco. Eight persons were arrested.

And in Washington, General Hoyt Vandenbergh, former air force chief of staff, was buried in Arlington cemetery. The President and many of our present

and past military leaders attended the last services.

In Berlin, the western powers and west Germany today agreed to refuse diplomatic recognition to Soviet Russia's East German satellite state.

The war in Indo-China has brought with it repercussions throughout the world - particularly on the French people and the French government. Tonight I asked my colleague David Schoenbrun, in Paris, to record the situation as he sees it:
SCHOENBRUN: The French Government has been warned that the Communists are preparing a last desperate assault on the bastion of Dien Bien Phu. The message from the High Command at Hanoi said that the full fury of the new offensive must be expected momentarily and that planes are urgently needed, bombers and transports, to drop fire bombs on the enemy and plasma for the French, whose wounded cannot be evacuated. The American Ambassador to Paris, Douglas Dillon, has assured the French that at least two dozen more B-26's would be rushed with all speed to the Indochinese front. He was called in to report to the French Prime Minister during a restrictive council meeting late last night in an unprecedented appearance of a foreign envoy at a Cabinet session. The Premier thanked him and replied, "there must not be a moment's delay. Every plane is needed now, in this last crucial stage of the battle." There are only two or three weeks left before the summer monsoons swamp the Vietnam jungle and both sides are fighting against the skies. One to win before the rains stop all movement, the other to hold until rescue comes from the clouds. The French will not retreat from Dien Bien Phu. They call it the Verdun of Vietnam; and the planes that drop their supplies are being called the modern taxis of the Marne. This avocation of the great names of World War I, the heroism of Verdun - still the greatest battle ever fought in the history of warfare and the spirit of the taxicab army that rushed to the River Marne to break the back of the German offensive, these images have again gripped the hearts of the people of France, who so often in history have risen to great occasions to find a new national unity on the brink of disaster. But will they do it again? Can they do it again, after the terrible blood-lettings that have drained France this century. This is an agonizing question tonight for France and for her allies, for this country is the linchpin in the complex machine

called the Atlantic Alliance. The driving power of this alliance comes from the United States, but the alliance itself will come apart if this vital link of France cracks or pulls away. And there are all too dangerous signs tonight that the strain is near the cracking point. The men in Dien Bien Phu cannot fight on indefinitely without sleep, as they have the last five days and nights in that inferno. France itself cannot go on indefinitely trying to hold the worldwide empire together under attack from foe and friend alike. Tempers here are very near the breaking point in Paris. Never in the history of the French Republic has there been so shocking a scene as yesterday's riots in the shadow of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, when extreme Right-wing demonstrators attacked the Prime Minister and Defense Minister, who had come there to honor the soldiers of Indochina. A weak French Government has paid dearly for its failure to assert authority. Marshal Juin, France's highest-ranking soldier, defied this Government publicly, criticized its weakness and its policy of sponsoring European union and then refused to answer a summons from the Premier to explain his insubordination. Belatedly, Premier Laniel acted to strip the Marshal of his national functions. That was the cause of the rioting yesterday by Juin's supporters. But the Marshal still has an international function: Commander of the vital central sector of the European front - and the Government has not removed him from that post. The Marshal called upon the Premier today, as the Council of the North Atlantic Alliance was meeting to decide what action to take in his case. I learned from the highest sources that the NATO Council decided that France itself, this Government, must take responsibility for its own commander, must either ask for Juin's dismissal or persuade him to resign. NATO will not do it. The government up to this moment has remained silent, but not the Marshal. He has just issued his own communique announcing (and I quote): "Satisfaction has been given to Marshal Juin, who could not envisage resigning under present circumstances." The statement from his office went on to explain that the Marshal before resigning wants to be sure that he'll be replaced by another French general with the same full command of air, sea and ground forces in the center of Western Europe. Only the weakest kind of democracy could invite such assumption of authority by a soldier. And it must

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MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem from the report of my colleague David Schoenbrun that the people of France - not unlike others - are growing impatient over the inaction of the present government. Alfred North Whitehead once remarked: "We cannot always think first and act afterwards. From the moment of birth we are immersed in action and can only fitfully guide it by taking thought."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday April 6, 1954.

This is the news:

The French today carried out their heaviest air attacks of the Indo-China war..in an attempt to aid their surrounded garrison at Dien Bien Phu. And in at least six capitals of the free world, there were consultations on some sort of American proposal, to prevent new victories for the Communists in southeast Asia. The State Department says Secretary Dulles has conferred with representatives of Great Britain, France, Australia, New zealand, Thailand and the Phillippines. We are not told what has been discussed. But the British Foreign Office says it is consdering an American proposal, for a declaration aimed at protecting Indo-China, and the rest of Southeast Asia, from further Communist aggression. Australian sources say Mr. Dulles wants a firm declaration of support for France .. as much as necessary to preserve Indo-China from Communist domination.

~~It is suggested that this could be something like the declaration by the 16 nations that fought in Korea, warning that a break in the armistice may might mean a spread of that war.~~

The French have decided to make an urgent appeal to Washington for 50 heavy bombers, and other war materials that are needed in Indo-China now.

And on the Senate floor, Majority Leader Knowland said: the free nations of the world cannot ignore or sidestep any Chinese Communist entry--in force--into the Indo-China war. Knowland says our allies, who have received much aid from us, must now stand up and be counted on their intentions in Southeast Asia. He says they cannot stand on the sidelines while we assume the major burden as we did in Korea.

Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington state called on the President to tell Congress, in person, just what his policy is for Southeast Asia. Then, said Jackson, an informed Congress will do everything possible to back up the president. Democratic Senator Kennedy of [redacted]t Massachusetts said the fighting is hopeless unless it is recognized that the objective is to free people and not to maintain French colonialism. He said Secretary Dulles' recent call for "united action" in Indo-China indicates we would take the ultimate step to prevent a Communist victory. [redacted]

The President today asked Congress for one ~~million~~ billion 133-million dollars for military and economic aid for Indo China..the largest single item in his new foreign aid budget. The total budget is roughly three and a half billion... smallest since the foreign aid program started in 1948.

Samuel P. Sears of Boston, today voluntarily resigned as special counsel for the Senate committee that will investigate the McCarthy-Army row. Sears said:"I am completely satisfied in my own mind, that I am thoroughly competent to conduct the inquiry objectively, impartially, and in fairness to all. However, that is not the test. The investigation"...he said..."must go forward, not only with the full confidence of those involved but, perhaps more important, with absolute confidence of the people." There had been various charges that in the past Sears had revealed a bias in favor of Senator McCarthy. His resignation was accepted unanimously by the six committee members, who must now seek a new counsel.

The president today chose Deputy Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes to be budget director, replacing Joseph M. Dodge, who is returning to the Detroit bank as board chairman. And the President nominated ten Republicans as federal judges in seven [redacted]t states.

The Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company today told a Senate committee, that there will be "further substantial increases" in coffee prices. A spokesman says this will raise the price of the cheapest grade above $1.30 a pound..its now a [redacted] $1.09. A. and P. raised coffee prices five cents a pound yesterday.

~~Here in New York, the nation's largest stevedoring firm and its president pleaded guilty to bribing steamship company officials to obtain business. The president, Frank W. Noland, interrupted the trial in its second day to plead guilty.~~

General Bradley writes in the Staurday Evening Post that Russia is dangerously close to winning a major strategic victory in Europe.. because of the delay in incorporating German divisions into the European army. General Bradley says we now have available enough heavy equipment for six German divisions..and the west Germans are ready. Bradley says he's convinced a large majority of the French people are not opposed to German rearmament.

The North Atlantic Treaty council today informed French Marshal Juin that he has violated NATO policy BY CRITICIZING the proposed European defense community. Delegates from the 14 North Atlantic powers said Juin's statements were "contrary to the explicit and repeated declarations OF policy issued by the council under whose AUTHORITY all NATO commanders hold their appointments."

We've had some disagreement today on whether or not a 1945 atomic agreement, between the late President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is still in effect. Former President Truman says it is. But Senator Hickenlooper and White House Secretary Hagerty say no. Today Sir Winston told the House of Commons that British planes were permitted to fly over the sites of our hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific, a few hours after the tests. Hagerty says this was the same courtesy the British gave us after their nuclear tests in Australia. Sir Winston's announcement came as the British press was still condemning his attitude in yesterday's bomb debate. For a recorded summary of that, here is our chief European correspondent Howard K. Smith from London:

(runs 5;25

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the wor d for today. But first here is Bob Dixon.

Sir Winston Churchill is under heavy attack. And it could ~~well~~ be that he is confronted with the most serious challenge of his political career. Fifty Six years ago, Mr. Churchill observed that "nothing in life is so exhilarating as to be shot at without result." 14 years ago in a more temperate moment he said:"The only guide to a man is his conscience; the only shield to his memory is the sincereity of his actions." Nothing that has happened before or since has apparently changed Mr. Churchill's views.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, April 6, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

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SMITH: Today has been BudgetDay in Britain, the day the Chancellor of the Exchequer tells Parliament and the people how much of their money he's going to take from them in the coming fiscal year. Usually it's a day of high excitement, but today few people have been interested. For all its importance, the budget comes to the people as anticlimax after yesterday's session of Parliament, one of the strangest and most heart-rending days in the recent history of the House of Commons. It is all that people here are talking about, still, twenty-four hours later. The debate yesterday was on the hydrogen bomb. The purpose of the debate was to make a demonstration of national unity on a grave issue. In fact, it turned into one of the worst-tempered, most tumultuous sessions of the House of Commons since the years of war. There is wide agreement that during it the prestige of the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, suffered one of the worst blows of his political career. The debate was held at the insistence of the leader of the Labor opposition, the former Prime Minister, Clement Attlee. Attlee wanted the debate in order to erase the impression of national division caused by some nasty exchanges in the House of Commons on the H-bomb issue last week.

In opening the debate, Attlee made a speech which, by common consent, was about the best he had ever made. He called for national unity and

the burying of partisan feeling on this momentous issue. He called on the Prime Minister to take an immediate initiative to call Big Three talks at the top level and he ended by expressing faith in Churchill, whom he called "the greatest of the Big Three".

Churchill then rose to answer. He quickly revealed that he was not in the same frame of mind. He was obviously still angry over last week's exchanges in the House of Commons, when the opposition had belabored him for not asserting Britain's demands to the U.S. Government for more information about the bomb. Labor newspapers on that occasion had severely criticized Churchill, one of them saying, "He obviously had no more influence with America and was clearly too old to take an initiative or to lead Britain." So, yesterday, still smarting from those attacks, Churchill built his speech around the proposition that it was not his fault that Britain could get no information about the bomb. He had, he said, signed a secret agreement during the war with President Roosevelt, assuring Britain of access to atomic information; but, he said, the Labor Government under Attlee, after the war, had let this agreement lapse. Attlee hopped to his feet and denied this. Churchill insisted on it, and the House broke into a tumult of charges and countercharges that drowned out speech.

As the storm proceeded, it became clear that Churchill was getting the worst of it. Laborites kept shouting to him to resign. But the Conservatives in the House settled down to silence. They sat frozen-faced, giving no support to their leader. One Tory member of Parliament, Sir Robert Boothby, demonstratively stomped out of the chamber in protest against Churchill's standpoint. "The opposition's anger," as the London Times reporter put it, "gradually yielded to a weary contempt which proved deadlier to Churchill than the sharpest of their criticisms." No one cared very much about the issue the Prime Minister had raised, a long-past squabble about the outdated atom bomb. What was needed, it was felt on both sides of the House, was a lead in the present age of the hydrogen bomb. The general impression

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A curious feature in all this adverse comment is that no newspaper dares to come out and say what is obviously on all their minds - that is, that with this setback occurring in his eightieth year the old warrior's political career is virtually finished. The reason for their caution about this probably is the fact that many of these same editorial columns have on five distinct occasions over the past fifty years agreed that Winston Churchill's career was finished. After the fifth irretrievable collapse of his fortunes, Churchill became, in 1940, Prime Minister and probably the greatest man of his time.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Wednesday April 7, 1954

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While the French..and the British..showed no disposition to hurry on any decision for "united action" in Indo-China and ~~the~~ Southeast Asia, both the President and Secretary of State Dulles again made it clear, that they consider this a primary problem. The President says what to do

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about Indo-China is of the utmost importance to the free world..and is getting more attention, than almost any other thing. We cannot afford further losses to the Communists in this area of the world. The consequences of a Communist victory here, and elsewhere in Southeast Asia, would be incalculable. And Secretary of State Dulles says: the potential danger to the free world in this area is very great, and there exists the risk of a great disaster. He told a group of Republican women: we are trying to develop a united will among friendly nations interested in the area, that would make less necessary the need for united action.

Atomic Energy Commissioner Straws says the President has ordered "greatly increased production" of atomic weapons..including the hydrogen bomb. This was made known shortly after the announcement of a third nuclear explosion at the Pacific testing grounds, yesterday...presumably another hydrogen bomb. And the President told reporters today our bombs are now big enough to meet military requirements. We do not intend to see how big we can make them. [redacted]

The President was asked today about a charge by Senator McCarthy that research on the H-bomb was deliberately stalled for 18 mnths.

McCarthy asked: "If there were no Communists in our government, why did we delay?" The President said he never heard of any delay. Former President Truman, who ordered the bomb [redacted] experiment, says: there was no delay. The order was issued as soon as the scientists were ready to go to work. Senator Hickenlooper, the former chairman of the joint congressional atomic energy commission, says he doesn't have the least idea what McCarthy is talking about. The presnt chairman, Representative Cole, says there was a delay but there was nothing sinsister about it. Committee member Van Zandt of Pennsylvania says if McCarthy has such evidence he should present it to the committee. Democratic member Price says the McCarthy charge is absolutely ridiculous.

The charge was made last night on my television program. And today, Joseph C. Harsch, of the Christian Science Monitor and NBC asked the President if he would care to say anything about "the loyalty and patriotism of Edward R. Murrow." Mr. Eisenhower said: He has known this man for many years.. always thought of him as a friend. [redacted]

The President also reported that he finds many day-to-day encouragements in the economic picture: the rising unemployment curve shows very definite signs of flattening out. The important thing is for the people not to get panicky.

The Senate Investigations subcommittee today chose a new counsel to conduct the McCarthy-Army inquiry. He is Ray H. Jenkins..57.. [redacted] of Knoxville, Tennessee. He's a trial lawyer.. 1940 campaign manager in Tennessee for Wendell Willkie.. a Republican..veteran of World war one. Jenkins told reporters: "I have no record, publicly or otherwise, in respect to Senator McCarthy or what is called McCarthyism. I have no preconceived [redacted] notions on the merits of this controversy. My mind is completely open." He said he would "present the facts without favoritism." Committee members emphasize that [redacted] Jenkins did not volunteer for the job. And Acting Chairman Mundt says the hearings will start two weeks from today.

Edward R. Murrow: April 7, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Authentic talk about the realities of power is as rare as it is important, and General Omar Bradley's article in the Saturday Evening Post, called IS RUSSIA WINNING THE BATTLE OF EUROPE, is a useful pronouncement on this theme. The article is not a disclosure. It is an analysis. But it is an analysis by a man bracketed with President Eisenhower as one of the two ablest soldiers of the last war. The answer to the question IS RUSSIA WINNING THE BATTLE OF EUROPE is,not yet, and the West does not need to lose it. Germans still can be equipped to take part in the defense of their country, and hence of Western Europe, which General Bradley is sure is an essential factor of adequate defense.

General Bradley does not give up on ratification of the European Defense Community, and he tells his countrymen there are one or two contributions the United States still can make to help bring it about.

Before reporting some of the main points in General Bradley's analysis I want to repeat an anecdote he tells. At the NATO conference of 1952 in Lisbon, France was faced with the necessity of raising twelve and a third divisions for the European Army, if it was to be somewhat stronger than Western Germany with twelve divisions. The issue was, who was to foot the bill. The French Premier at the time was Edgar Faure. Monsieur Faure

couldn't raise the twelve and a third divisions without increasing his military budget, and he couldn't increase his military budget, without being overthrown. The American Defense Secretary at Lisbon was Mr. Lovett, and he couldn't scrape together another unspent nickel for France, from the funds Congress had voted. There the matter rested, General Bradley writes, when he received a mysterious summons to a dinner arranged by his aide, by the aide of his opposite number in France, and by an American radio correspondent. I can readily guess that the radio correspondent was David Schoenbrun of C.B.S. "I discovered" writes General Bradley, "that the other guest was none other than the Premier of France.... It was the first opportunity Monsieur Faure had had, to sit down with a military man in an atmosphere of private conversation, rather than the tension of a formal conference to discuss military necessities. At the end of the evening Monsieur Faure sighed and said: 'Very well, I shall announce tomorrow morning, that we shall raise the twelve and a third divisions, and increase the military budget. But I must tell you, that my government will fall within thirty days.'" It did fall - four days after the close of the conference. General Bradley praises Premier Faure for courage and self-sacrifice. For though he fell, France has held to the decision he made. The inference is that where there

is courage like this, there can be progress like this.

General Bradley tells Americans that the defense of Western Europe is almost of as much concern to the United States as the defense of New York, Detroit or the Panama Canal. That is because its resources in most respects are greater than those of the entire communist bloc. "Western Europe, free, tips the scales in our favor" he says. "Western Europe, conquered, weights the balance in terms of communism."

He points out that Western Europe cannot again be traded for time, as it was in World War Two. Another liberation of Europe, in the atomic-hydrogen age, he bluntly calls a strategic impossibility.

He also disposes of the idea that super-modern weapons can take the place of plenty of ground troops in defending Europe. "Tactical atomic weapons" he says, "are of no real value without sufficient ground strength to force an invading army to mass itself into a suitable target." The sufficient ground strength, he points out, will only be realized when the Germans are armed.

He answers the arguments heard in France against the E.D.C., though he says it is his information that 70 percent of the French people are not opposed to German re-armament as such. One argument is the nationalist one

that France would lose its historic identity in a federation. But all nations, he shows, now must accept limitations on their sovereignty. The United States has to keep its policies in accord with those of thirteen NATO allies, and its military strategy subject to direction by NATO's standing group, and NATO's military command.

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The United States, General Bradley says, can help assure E.D.C. in two ways. It can increase its NATO commitment to fifty years, and it can give assurance to its allies in Europe about tactical atomic weapons. It can share atomic information with the ground commanders of our allies, and at least promise them tactical atomic weapons the instant war comes.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1954
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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: General Bradley was talking about the need for greater unity with Western Europe. Here is something Lord Halifax once said on the subject; "There is no room in the modern world for easy indifference to the world's needs - we are all our brother's keeper. And only by translating this truth into terms of daily life can we hope to establish true understanding between men and nations - and make the world more worthy of all the sacrifice that twice in a generation has been spent to save it."

Good Night and Good Luck!

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The bill, which now goes to the Senate, would end a 20-year-old ban on using wire-tapped evidence in federal courts. It permits the [redacted] use of material recorded in the past and now in F.B.I. files. This could be made public without a court order.

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have been investigated.

Here in New York today, William J. O'Hara, a former naval officer, testified that intelligence files on Communism in the New York naval district "just disappeared" one week-end in 1944. But O'Hara added that information on Communists was passed on to the F.B.I. by the Navy "as fast as it was received."

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Edward R. Murrow: April 8, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It seems to become increasingly clear that we and our Allies are not in agreement as to the possibility of doing business with the Communists at the Conference in Geneva on April 26th. Mr. Dulles has gone about as far as he can go in warning the Chinese Communists that if they intervene directly in the war in Indo-China, the consequences or the retribution may fall on them. The Chinese are already in Indo-China, with certain technical personnel and anti-aircraft units. There is increasing talk in Washington of the possibility of American air and naval intervention. There is also the memory that it was in that fashion in which we entered the war in Korea.

Secretary Dulles has been trying to get from our Allies a statement of unity, common purpose and action in connection with the crisis in Indo-China. Senator Knowland has bluntly warned the British and French that the Senate may want to take another long look at the whole question of aid for our Allies, if they do not go along with our proposals.

The British and French do not want to do anything in advance of the Geneva Conference which might preclude the possibility of reaching an agreement there. The French remain unwilling to permit us to take a real

hand in training Vietnamese troops. They are also unwilling to ratify the European Army plan. ¶ We are required to face squarely the possibility that unless agreement can be reached, Southeast Asia may come under Communist control, and our grand strategy for the defense of Western Europe may have to be revised. In other words, we could lose in Asia and in Europe at the same time.

In Indo-China, the Chinese have intervened a little, and we have intervened a little, with aircraft and technicians. Our allies, including the French, who are doing the dying in Indo-China, are apparently unwilling to take up a more belligerent posture, in advance of the Geneva Conference. They apparently feel that the chances of agreement there are greater than we judge them to be. That's why Mr. Dulles is flying to Europe on the week-end, in an effort to persuade the British and French, that now is the time for a demonstration of unity and determination; that the free world will not permit the conquest of Indo-China by the Communists.

The stature of our Secretary of State in both France and Britain went up very considerably, as a result of his skill and diplomacy at the Berlin Foreign Ministers' Conference. He has powerful arguments to present - arguments that are economic, military and diplomatic. If he fails in this

mission, the unity of the free world will be further strained, for the time has clearly passed when words, however solemn, will be effective. What is now required is a demonstration of unity.

The bitter battle at Dien Bien Phu will not determine the fate of Indo-China. It appears to be going not badly for the French - the defenders have had a couple of night's sleep, and have been able to go over to some strictly limited spoiling attacks. This is the first major battle the Communists have risked, and both sides are fighting to strengthen the hands of their representatives at Geneva. If the French can hold till the end of this month, the rains will fall and there will be a military stalemate. But the fate of Indo-China will not be settled at Dien Bien Phu. It may well be settled by the success or failure of Mr. Dulles's mission to Europe.

We were speaking of the need for unity in times of crisis. Here are a few lines from Oliver Wendel Holmes:

"Union is river, lake, ocean and sky;
Man breaks not the medal when God cuts the die.
Though darkened with sulphur, though cloven with steel,
The Blue arch will brighten, the waters will heal."

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It seems to become increasingly clear that we and our Allies are not in agreement as to the possibility of doing business with the Communists at the Conference in Geneva on April 26th. Mr. Dulles has gone about as far as he can go in warning the Chinese Communists that if they intervene directly in the war in Indo-China, the consequences or the retribution may fall on them. The Chinese are already in Indo-China, with certain technical personnel and anti-aircraft units. There is increasing talk in Washington of the possibility of American air and naval intervention. There is also the memory that it was in that fashion in which we entered the war in Korea. Secretary Dulles has been trying to get from our Allies a statement of unity, common purpose and action in connection with the crisis in Indo-China. Senator Knowland has bluntly warned the British and French that the Senate may want to take another long look at the whole question of aid for our Allies, if they do not go along with our proposals.

The British and French do not want to do anything in advance of the Geneva Conference which might preclude the possibility of reaching an agreement there. The French remain unwilling to permit us to take a real hand in training Vietnamese troops. They are also unwilling to ratify the European Army plan. We are required to face squarely the possibility that unless agreement can be reached, Southeast Asia may come under Communist control, and our grand strategy for the defense of Western Europe may have to be revised. In other words, we could lose in Asia and in Europe at the same time.

In Indo-China, the Chinese have intervened a little, and we have intervened a little with aircraft and technicians. Our allies, including the French who are doing the dying in Indo-China, are apparently unwilling to take up a more belligerent posture in advance of the Geneva Conference. They apparently feel that the chances of agreement there are greater than we judge them to be. That's why Mr. Dulles is

flying to Europe on the weekend, in an effort to persuade the British and French that now is the time for a demonstration of unity and determination; that the free world will not permit the conquest of Indo-China by the Communists. The stature of our Secretary of State in both France and Britain went up very considerably as a result of his skill and diplomacy at the Berlin Foreign Ministers' Conference. He has powerful arguments to present - arguments that are economic, military and diplomatic. If he fails in this mission, the unity of the free world will be further strained, for the time has clearly passed when words, however solemn, will be effective. What is now required is a demonstration of unity.

The bitter battle at Dien Bien Phu will not determine the fate of Indo-China. It appears to be going not badly for the French - the defenders have had a couple of night's sleep, and have been able to go over to some strictly limited spoiling attacks. This is the first major battle the Communists have risked, and both sides are fighting to strengthen the hands of their representatives at Geneva. If the French can hold till the end of this month, the rains will fall and there will be a military stalemate. But the fate of Indo-China will not be settled at Dien Bien Phu. It may well be settled by the success or failure of Mr. Dulles's mission to Europe.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were speaking of the need for unity in time of crisis. Here are a few lines from Oliver Wendel Holmes:

> "Union is river, lake, ocean and sky;
> Man breaks not the medal when God cuts the die.
> Though darkened with sulphur, though cloven with steel,
> The Blue arch will brighten, the waters will heal."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, April 9, 1954

This is the news:

The White House says Secretary of State Dulles will confer with the President tomorrow morning and then leave by plane for Paris and London. The State Department says the Secretary will discuss with French and British leaders the Geneva conference and our plan for a united front in Indo-China and southeast Asia. Both Britain and France have been hesitatnt to join any such move until they see what happens at Geneva. The State Department says Thailand has become the first nation to accept the Secretary's call...12 days ago..for united action.

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Republican Senator Bridges said today that the Congress should reappraise the whole "foreign aid picture in the light of the current world situation." He made it clear that he favors continuing aid to those who will join us in "action not words" to halt Communist aggression in southeast Asia. But Democratic Senator [redacted] Humphrey warned that any effort to use foreign aid to pressure Britian and France to follow our proposals "would play right into the Kremlin's hands." [redacted] And in London, left-wing Laborite Aneurin Bevan said today that Britain must tell the United States "in the clearest possible terms that we are not

prepared to be dragged into military action in Indo-China. Bevan also said: the time will soon come to tell America that the presence of her military personnel in Great Britain is "intolerable if our policies no longer march together."

In Indo-China, French and enemy artillery dueled through the day. [redacted]

And in Paris, French Premier Laniel told his [redacted] people for the first time that the Chinese Communists are helping the rebels. He said: "This aid must stop." Laniel said it will be the policy of his government to "resist gloriously" at Dien Bien Phu with the help of supplies from the United States. And the French will "in complete liberty" seek a peaceful solution to the war at the Geneva conference.

Harold Stassen, the foreign aid chief, today told a Senate committee that the free world is ready to do more business with the Soviet bloc in the interests of peace. [redacted] Stassen said the new policy of expanded trade is based on the belief that we face a long-term struggle with the Soviet..ten years or more..rather than an early or inevitable war.

IN Kansas City today, former President Truman produced names, dates and portions of official communiques to support his contention that a 1943 Anglo-American atomic agreement is still in effect..in amended form.

And in Arziona, Senator Mc Carthy said he finds it difficult to believe that President Eisenhower SAYS he knows nothing about McCarthy's charge that there WAS a delay in making the hydrogen bomb. He is also surprised at the same reaction from Mister Truman. The Senator asked for, and received, a one-day postponment in the scheduled opening of the McCarthy-Army hearings. (He has scheduled a speech in Texas.) And he had "no comment" on an attack made on him today by Roman Catholic Bishop Sheil in Chicago.

Bishop Sheil, talking to a C.I.O. auto workers education conference said: "We have been victims in the last few years of a kind of shell game. We have been treated like country rubes taken in by a city slicker from Appelton" ...(Senator McCarthy's home in Wisconsin.) Bishop Sheil, making it very plain he was speaking for himself and not for his church, said: "It is time to cry out against the phoney anti-communism that mocks our way of life, flouts our traditions and democratic procedures and our sense of fair play." The 66-year-old bishop, who is widely

known as the founder of the Catholic Youth Organization, asked: "Are we more to be feared by the Communists because of the hundreds of headlines the senator from Wisconsin has piled up? I don't believe so".. he answered. And Bishop Sheil said: the church takes no position on "such matters of public controversey." But it does take a position on "lies, calumny, the absence of charity and calculated deceit. These things are wrong even if they are mistakenly thought of as a means to a good end. They are morally evil," he said," and to call them good or to act as if they were permissable under certain circumstances is itself a monstrous perversion of morality." Bishop Sheil said congressional committees do good work. The nation is faced with the job of protecting itself from subversion from within and aggression from without. But Bishop Sheil said in handling the job "we should drop the cops and robbers game that has been going on." He said the serious anti-communist is interested in seeing that people have decent homes and enough to eat and in removing class, religious and nationality barriers. A spokesman for Samuel Cardinal Stritch.. head of the largest Catholic archdiocese in the nation.. said there will be no comment on his assistant's speech.

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A look at the behavior of the political problem children of other countries is sometimes rewarding. It can take the mind off the problem children closer at hand. And it also can throw a sudden flash of light on the danger another country is in.

General Charles de Gaulle has a long record as one of France's most unpredictable problem children. During the war he often was as difficult as a fabled operatic tenor. After the war as political leader he soon found most of France out of step with him, and withdrew for a prolonged sulk. Later he set up his own political group in the Assembly. The opposition of this group, together with the Communists, has supplied the hard core of the resistance to the European army idea.

It is not easy to define De Gaulle's politics. He has interesting ideas, but he is distinctly authoritarian in flavor. His vanity is nothing less than magnificent. And he has been waiting for a moment that has seemed most unlikely to come, when France would turn to him again. Now he looms on the horizon because France is seething from pressures at home and abroad that it is incapable of easing.

General De Gaulle chose this week to re-emerge personally on the political stage by holding a NEWS conference that had some frightening

implications. # For one thing, he espoused the cause of rebellious Marshal Juin. # A would-be authoritarian, with only one-sixth of the Assembly behind him, might be no great danger. But an ambitious man with disaffected army leaders in his train is something else. Marshal Juin had revolted against the European army. He had been summoned to explain his insubordination by Premier Laniel, and refused to go. Thereupon he had been stripped of all his authority. # Paris hears that hundreds of French officers devoted to Juin are ready to refuse to serve in a European army under any conditions.

At his news conference General de Gaulle declared: "If the E.D.C. should be ratified by the Assembly, it would produce a state of permanent revolt. All organization of defense would be impossible." This was nothing less than a threat of an army strike, against a vote of the Assembly. General De Gaulle defended Marshal Juin for refusing to obey the command to appear before the Premier. The Laniel government, he explained, was full of mediocrities, it was not really a government. So why, he asked, should Marshal Juin obey it?

He was asked what he would have done as Premier if he had been disobeyed in the same way. Drawing himself up in his most impressive pose he declaimed: "I was France! I was the state! I was the incarnation of the

French interests! Everybody obeyed me!" This statement was greeted with rhapsodic applause at the conference. It has to be explained that the De Gaulle news conference was carefully packed by De Gaulle supporters, who outnumbered the journalists five to one. They repeatedly burst into thunderous applause in support of the leader, and turned a news conference into an overheated public meeting.

General De Gaulle went on to tell this meeting he would refuse to take part in the Paris armistice ceremonies of May eighth. Instead he would go to the Arc de Triomphe the day after. That is Joan of Arc day. De Gaulle sometimes speaks of himself as though he were the living perpetuation of the spirit of this heroine. He almost chanted his words as he told his audience: "I will go - alone - without followers, under this holy arch! I will stand there - alone! I will salute the Unknown Soldier - alone! And then I will go away - alone!" Then, after a dramatic pause he said solemnly: "The people will be there!" Indeed more than the people would be there, for the General announced: "The garrison of France will render the honors. The glorious police of France will assure the services of order and circulation. And all this", he foresaw, "in the most absolute silence!"

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government can't very well prevent a mass celebration on Joan of Arc day. The top brass of the army is with De Gaulle, so the Paris garrison presumably will have to be allowed to be at the arch. And for so huge a celebration the police must be on hand. So General De Gaulle will have his tremendous show on May 9th. On that day the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly will be discussing the E.D.C. treaty for the fourth day, [redacted] according to present plans. So the General will be bringing his utmost pressure to bear against the European Army Plan - short of overt action.

General de Gaulle has long had a tendency to regard himself as a combination of Napoleon and Joan of Arc. He has been known to quote Napoleon in the following terms: "I am the state. I alone am here the representative of the people. Even if I had done wrong, you should not have reproached me in public - people wash their dirty linen at home. France has more need of me than I of France."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday April 12, 1954

This is the news:

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Secretary of State Dulles was in London today trying to win the British to his plan for united action to stop Communism in Southeast Asia. British informants says Foreign Secretary Eden has offered a compromise: the British would support a plan for a ring of anti-Communist nations around Communist China. But they oppose any ultimatum to the Chinese before the April 26 conference at Geneva. Tomorrow Mr. Dulles flys to Paris. And the French are said to feel that there is little need for them to go beyond the British offer. I'd like to discuss the French situation in a few minutes.

The State Department announced today that two young brothers, held by the Communist government of Romania, have been set free. Constantin

and Peter Georgescu..now 20 and 15 years old..met their father in Munich for the first time in seven years. The father, Valerin Georgescu left the boys with their grandmother seven years ago..intending to be gone for two months. But then, he told the State Department, he was approached by a Romanian official in this country AND TOLD ~~that~~ in order to get his sons back he would have to spy for Romania. Georgescu refused and made his story public. Today, the State Department says the release of the boys came about "as the result of a long series of approaches by the department in which President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles took a personal interest." The department says no concessions were granted to Romania.

The White House announced today that the President has accepted the resignation of Guy T. O. Hollyday, as Federal Housing COMMISSIONER. [redacted] The President has ordered the seizure of all F.H.A. files and records. The White House says this is being done to make it easier to investigate the F.H.A. Housing Administrator Albert Cole says the [redacted] government may have lost millions of dollars as a result of "alleged [redacted] illegal or unethical actions." Cole says 14 senior officials of the [redacted] FHA will find their conduct under scrutiny. [redacted]

Attorney General Brownell today told a House committee that he is opposed to any law outlawing the Communist party and making membership a crime. He said this would involve "constitutional doubts"..force the Communists underground and increase the difficulties of the F.B.I. He said the idea that outlawing the Communist party would mean the quick conviction of a large number of Communists..is a false impression."

The Mundt committee today heard from Army Secretary Stevens in a closed session and prepared to call Senator McCarthy to a similar meeting tomorrow. The committee wants to determine "the dimensions" of the Army-McCarthy controversey..find out what witnesses will be called.. and what charges will be made. And today Ray H. Jenkins, the committee's new counsel, and his staff, were told not to discuss the case with reporters or on radio or television programs. Jenkins requested this ruling.

The Supreme Court today upheld a district court decision that the National Labor Relations Board does not have the power to inquire into the ACCURACY of non-Communist affidavits signed by union officers.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson says he's confident that if the Congress votes to continue rigid price supports for another year, the President would veto the law.

Republican Senator Griswold of Nebraska died of a heart attack early today. He was 60 years old. And Nebraska's Republican Governor Crosby is expected to name a Republican to replace Griswold, who had served his state as governor three times.

At the United Nations today, American Delegate Preston Hotchkis, condemned the Chinese Communists, for "the brutal kidnaping" of two American newsmen and a ship's captain a year ago. He called on the Peiping government to set these men free, and to release 30 other Americans held in Chinese jails.

And Andrei Vishinsky sided with the Arabs in the Security Council, against a western plan for a general review of problems in Palestine.

At Augusta, Georgia, Sam Snead defeated Ben Hogan in an 18-hole play-off for the masters golf champaionship. Snead finished with a two-under-par 70....one stroke under Hogan's 71. Snead joins Jimmy Demaret, the only other man to win the masters three times.

Edward R. Murrow: April 12, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

By the time Mr. Dulles gets back from his European trip we will be only one week away from the Geneva Conference. At the moment it appears that he will not get any ringing declaration of united action in Indo-China from our European allies. The British and French are unwilling to risk even the slimmest chance of agreement at Geneva, by taking up a more belligerent attitude in advance of that meeting. At the same time it is unlikely that either country will want our Secretary of State to come home without some kind of formula that will indicate increased unity rather than open signs of discord in the free world. Mr. Dulles himself does not appear to be pressing the Indo-China problem with any urgency. His talks this morning at the British Foreign Office dealt with Israeli-Arab relations and other problems, and the question of Indo-China didn't come up till this afternoon.

The most encouraging news of the day probably came from France. David Schoenbrun cables me that French Premier Laniel today took a bold and perhaps decisive step when he approved the British treaty associating that country with the European Defense Community. This means, in effect, that the French Government is now committed formally to the European Army Plan. The De Gaullist members of the Cabinet threatened to resign, which would

have provoked another political crisis. The French Parliament is now in recess, and any effort to unseat the Laniel government would have to wait until the parliament comes back in session on May 4th. In any event, the Laniel government is now committed more firmly than ever before to the European Army Plan. It was a climactic decision on a momentous issue, and there must now be a final test of strength between those who oppose and those who approve the European Army Plan in France.

Schoenbrun reports that the French government still finds it impossible to accept the full implications of Mr. Dulles's proposal for united action against China at this time. He feels that some compromise will be found re-affirming the determination of France and America not to allow Southeast Asia to fall under Communist domination. There is unlikely to be anything in the nature of an ultimatum. The French feel that nothing must be done to create the impression that the Western Powers are torpedoing the Geneva Conference in advance. The French contend that if Geneva fails, there will be plenty of time for the Allies to take the united action recommended by Mr. Dulles.

One result of our Secretary of State's visit to Paris may be to bring French and American policy statements regarding Indo-China into closer

accord. For the last month official American spokesmen have been promising that the French would win a military victory in Indo-China within two years or less. At the same time the French Premier kept promising his people that his government was looking towards Geneva for a peace settlement that would end the war; while Paul Reynaud was saying repeatedly "settlement at Geneva with China is the only way - I repeat the only way - to end the Indo-Chinese war." This remains official French policy repeated as recently as last Friday by Premier Laniel, who assured the French Parliament that his government would "maintain liberty of action at Geneva." This must be regarded as a clear warning that France will not tie her hands in advance of the Geneva meeting. The French still believe that the Western Allies ought to recognize Communist China, and negotiate extensive trade deals, if the Chinese will agree to give up their support of Ho-Chi-Minh. This may appear to be a forlorn hope, but the French cling to it.

Probably the point where French policy is weakest, and where they expect stout criticism from Mr. Dulles, is their failure to conclude a genuine independence treaty with Vietnam - the sort of treaty that would permit the Nationalist leaders to use it as a rallying point - definite proof that this is not a Colonial war. French Foreign Minister Bidault is said

to believe that if France is defeated, either militarily or politically, or if she permits American or United Nations participation in policy decisions, then France will lose her position as one of the world's great powers. Opponents of Mr. Bidault contend that there is no hope of winning either a military or political victory in Indo-China, unless the people can be stirred to fight, in a cause which they believe to be their own. They contend that freedom and independence are the only answers to Ho-Chi-Minh's communist challenge. Schoenbrun quotes a high-ranking member of the Vietnam delegation now in Paris, as saying that they demand not only independence from France, but also from Emperor Bao Dai's personal one-man rule. And he added: "If the French give us independence, only to let us stay under a feudal regime, that's very little improvement, and in many ways a step backwards."

Emperor Bao Dai is now in France; his representatives have been in touch with our Ambassador Dillon, and a meeting between Mr. Dulles and Bao Dai is a possibility.

The Geneva Conference, even more than the Berlin Conference, begins to take on the appearance of one of the real pivots, upon which history turns.

The struggle for Indo-China is no less involved in the political field than it is on the battlefield. And the question of freedom and independence is apparent in both areas. Nothing could point up the issue clearer than these two observations. Lenin said:"It is true that liberty is precious - so precious that it must be rationed." General Mac Arthur said:"The inescapable price of liberty is an ability to preserve it from destruction."

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The French have stopped another enemy counter-attack at Dien Bien Phu. Over the week-end French union forces seized a hill overlooking their fortress. Six times, since then, the rebels have tried to recapture it without success. And the new Viet Nam war cabinet today called for the drafting of another 140-thousand men all aged from 20 to 25 to join the French union forces.

Secretary of State Dulles was in London today trying to win the British to his plan for united action to stop Communism in Southeast Asia. British informants says Foreign Secretary Eden has offered a compromise: the British would support a plan for a ring of anti-Communist nations around Communist China. But they oppose any ultimatum to the Chinese before the April 26 conference at Geneva. Tomorrow Mr. Dulles flies to Paris. And the French are said to feel that there is little need for them to go beyond the British offer. I'd like to discuss the French situation in a few minutes.

The State Department announced today that two young brothers, held by the Communist government of Romania, have been set free. Constantin and Peter Georgescu now 20 and 15 years old met their father in Munich for the first time in seven years. The father, Valerin Georgescu left the boys with their grandmother seven years ago intending to be gone for two months. But then, he told the State Department, he was approached by a Romanian official in this country and told that in order to get his sons back he would have to spy for Romania. Georgescu refused and made his story public. Today, the State Department says the release of the boys came about "as the result of a long series of approaches by the Department in which President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles took a personal interest." The department says no concessions were granted to Romania.

The White House announced today that the President has accepted the resignation of Guy T.O. Hollyday, as Federal Housing Commissioner. The President

has ordered the seizure of all FHA files and records. The White House says this is being done to make it easier to investigate the FHA. Housing Administrator Albert Cole says the government may have lost millions of dollars as a result of "alleged illegal or unethical actions." Cole says 14 senior officials of the FHA will find their conduct under scrutiny.

Attorney General Brownell today told a House committee that he is opposed to any law outlawing the Communist party and making membership a crime. He said this would involve "constitutional doubts" force the Communists underground and increase the difficulties of the FBI. He said the idea that outlawing the Communist party would mean the quick conviction of a large number of Communists is a "false impression."

The Mundt committee today heard from Army Secretary Stevens in a closed session and prepared to call Senator McCarthy to a similar meeting tomorrow. The committee wants to determine "the dimensions" of the Army-McCarthy controversey - find out what witnesses will be called and what charges will be made. And today Jay H. Jenkins, the committee's new counsel, and his staff, were told not to discuss the case with reporters or on radio or television programs. Jenkins requested this ruling.

The Supreme Court today upheld a district court decision that the National Labor Relations Board does not have the power to inquire into the accuracy of non-Communist affidavits signed by union officers.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson says he's confident that if the Congress votes to continue rigid price supports for another year the President would veto the law.

Republican Senator Griswold of Nebraska died of a heart attack early today. He was 60 years old. And Nebraska's Republican Governor Crosby is expected to name a Republican to replace Griswold, who had served his state as governor three times.

At the United Nations today, American Delegate Preston Hotchkis, condemned the Chinese Communists for "the brutal kidnapping" of two American newsmen and a

ship's captain a year ago. He called on the Peiping government to set these men free and to release 30 other Americans held in Chinese jails.

And Andrei Vishinsky sided with the Arabs in the Security Council against a western plan for a general review of problems in Palestine.

At Augusta, Georgia, Sam Snead defeated Ben Hogan in an 18-hold play-off for the masters golf championship. Snead finished with a two-under par 70 - one stroke under Hogan's 71. Snead joing Jimmy Demaret, the only other man to win the masters three times.

By the time Mr. Dulles gets back from his European trip we will be only one week away from the Geneva Conference. At the moment it appears that he will not get any ringing declaration of united action in Indo-China from our European allies. The British and French are unwilling to risk even the slimmest chance of agreement at Geneva, by taking up a more belligerent attitude in advance of that meeting. At the same time it is unlikely that either country will want our Secretary of State to come home without some kind of formula that will indicate increased unity rather than open signs of discord in the free world. Mr. Dulles himself does not appear to be pressing the Indo-China problem with any urgency. His talks this morning at the British Foreign Office dealt with Israeli-Arab relations and other problems, and the question of Indo-China didn't come up till this afternoon. The most encouraging news of the day probably came from France. David Schoenbrun cables me that French Premier Laniel today took a bold and perhaps decisive step when he approved the British treaty associating that country with the European Defense Community. This means, in effect, that the French Government is now committed formally to the European Army Plan. The De Gaullist members of the Cabinet threatened to resign, which would have provoked another political crisis. The French Parliament is now in recess, and any effort to unseat the Laniel government would have to wait until the parliament comes back in session on May 4th. In any event, the Laniel government is now committed more firmly than ever before to the European Army Plan. It was a climactic decision on a

momentuous issue, and there must now be a final test of strength between those who oppose and those who approve the European Army Plan in France. Schoenbrun cables that the French government still finds it impossible to accept the full implications of Mr. Dulles's proposal for united action against China at this time. He feels that some compromise will be found re-affirming the determination of France and America not to allow Southeast Asia to fall under Communist domination. There is unlikely to be anything in the nature of an ultimatum. The French feel that nothing must be done to create the impression that the Western Powers are torpedoing the Geneva Conference in advance. The French contend that if Geneva fails, there will be plenty of time for the Allies to take the united action recommended by Mr. Dulles. One result of our Secretary of State's visit to Paris may be to bring French and American policy statements regarding Indo-China into closer accord. For the last month official American spokesmen have been promising that the French would win a military victory in Indo-China within two years or less. At the same time the French Premier kept promising his people that his government was looking towards Geneva for a peace settlement that would end the war; while Paul Reynaud was saying repeatedly "settlement at Geneva with China is the only way - I repeat the only way - to end the Indo-Chinese war." This remains official French policy repeated as recently as last Friday by Premier Laniel, who assured the French Parliament that his government would "maintain liberty of action at Geneva." This must be regarded as a clear warning that France will not tie her hands in advance of the Geneva meeting. The French still believe that the Western Allies ought to recognize Communist China, and negotiate extensive trade deals, if the Chinese will agree to give up their support of Ho-Chi-Minh. This may appear to be a forlorn hope, but the French cling to it. Probably the point where French policy is weakest, and where they expect stout criticism from Mr. Dulles, is their failure to conclude a genuine independence treaty with Vietnam - the sort of treaty that would permit the Nationalist leaders to use it as a rallying point - definite proof that this is not a Colonial war. French Foreign Minister Bidault is said to believe that if France is defeated either militarily or politically, or if she

permits American or United Nations participation in policy decisions, then France will lose her position as one of the world's great powers. Opponents of Mr.Bidault contend that there is no hope of winning either a military or political victory in Indo-China, unless the people can be stirred to fight in a cause which they believe to be their own. They contend that freedom and independence are the only answers to Ho-Chi-Minh's communist challenge. Schoenbrun quotes a high-ranking member of the Vietnam delegation now in Paris as saying that they demand not only independence from France, but also from Emperor Bao Dai's personal one-man rule. And he added: "If the French give us independence only to let us stay under a feudal regime, that's very little improvement and in many ways a step backwards."

Emperor Bao Dai is now in France; his representatives have been in touch with out Ambassador Dillon, and a meeting between Mr. Dulles and Bao Dai is a possibility. The Geneva Conference, even more than the Berlin Conference, begins to take on the appearance of one of the real pivots upon which history turns.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The struggle for Indo-China is not less involved in the political field than it is on the battlefield. And the question of freedom and independence is apparent in both areas. Nothing could point up the issue clearer than these two observations. Lenin said: "It is true that liberty is precious - so precious that it must be rationed." General MacArthur said: "The inescapable price of liberty is an ability to preserve it from destruction."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday, April 13, 1954

This is the news:

The President has ordered "a blank wall to be placed between Dr. Robert Oppenheimer and any secret" government data on our atomic or hydrogen developments. Dr. Oppenheimer is the man who directed the building of our first atomic bomb. Now a special three-man panel is (CONSIDERING) [redacted] security charges against him... charges that he associated with Communists and tried to [redacted] block the development of the hydrogen bomb. In a few minutes I'd like to discuss some of these charges and Dr. Oppenheimer's detailed reply in which he holds that he is not unfit for public service.

Dr. Hans Bethe, president of the American Physical society and a (PIONEER) [redacted] in the theoretical work that (LED) [redacted] to the H-bomb, said today he is shocked by the charges [redacted] against Oppenheimer. He told reporters: "Without Dr. Oppenheimer, the United States might not have the atom bomb because it was his insight and devotion more than anything else that led Los Alamaos to success during the war." Representative Holfield a member of the Congressional atomic energy committee says committee members have "known about the charges for years." Senator McCarthy says the suspension of Oppenheimer was long overdue.. (SHOULD) [redacted] have been taken years ago."

General Leslie Groves, who picked Oppenheimer to head the work on the atomic bomb, says he thinks his choice was sound. A reporter asked if he now considers Oppenheimer [redacted] trustworthy. The general said: "I don't know. How can you tell if your own husband or wife is trustworthy?" And (HERBERT) Maass, chairman of the board of trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.. where Oppenheimer is director.. said today:""Throughout his service with the Institute we have never had any occasion to doubt his complete loyalty and sincerity."

The Mundt Committee that will investigate the McCarthy-Army row suggested today that it might have to postpone the opening of the hearings now set for a week from Thursday. Chairman Mundt says this is a possibility. Today, Roy Cohn and Francis Carr, two members of the staff who are key figures in the inquiry with Senator McCarthy, promised full cooperation in the committee's effort to get an agreement on the scope and rules for the inquiry.

Former President Truman told Westminster College students today to guard our form of government and "don't encourage a man on horseback to take it away from you." Mr. Truman also said: any president who sits idly by

and lets Congress run over him gets what he deserves."

In London today, the United States and Great Britain agreed to push for a new 10-nation military agreement in the Pacific like the North Atlantic Treaty organization. Secretary of State Dulles and British Foreign Secretary Eden agreed to "examine the possibility" of such an organization with other countries. In the House of Commons, left-wing laborites charged that Eden has made a "deliberate attempt to sabotage the Geneva conference". Aneurin Bevan said Eden has "submitted to a surrender to American pressure." Eden replied: "Mr. Dulles will be criticized in the same terms in his own country." Secretary Dulles flew on to Paris for more consultations and said the western allies want to end the war in Indo-China "on conditions that will guarantee liberty and justice for all the people" of southeast Asia. Authoritative sources in London say that while there Secretary Dulles "never even mentioned the possibility of a joint warning to Communist China."

In Indo-China, French planes parachuted tons of ammunition to the garrison at Dien Bien Phu. And the French announced that their forces have sealed off the enemy's main communication route into south and central Laos. The operation was carried out in the past ten days..without a fight.

Australian Prime Minister Menzies announced today that the Soviet embassy's third secretary in Canberra has fled the Russians..asked for asylum.. and turned over to the Australians a number of documents naming Australians as participating in a Soviet espionage network. A royal commission has been appointed to investigate.

The case is similar to that of Igor Guzenko who left the Russian embassy in Ottawa in 1945 under similar conditions. Today, the Jenner committee revealed that in its recent questioning of Guzenko in Canada he gave them no new information.

~~The President today named Norman T. Mason of Massachusetts to be acting commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, while the F.B.I. and other government agents investigate a scandal in the F.H.A.~~

[redacted], The President TODAY threw [redacted] an over-hand pitch at Griffith Stadium to [redacted] open the baseball season OFFICIALLY. And after the game... (the Washington Senators beat the Yankees five to three...) the President left by plane for a golfing vacation at Augusta, Georgia.

Edward R. Murrow: April 13, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The charges against Dr. Oppenheimer fall into two categories. Some are old and have been repeatedly investigated, without affecting his employment by the government. The others are charges that have developed more recently. Some of them challenge Dr. Oppenheimer's answers to the earlier charges. The others deal with the hydrogen bomb, and bear on the question whether his conduct and views delayed its development.

Two facts can be stressed. The charges now published are charges only. The public has not seen the evidence on them. The other is that Dr. Oppenheimer was given the opportunity to resign. Had he done so he would not have been suspended and be undergoing a formal security hearing.

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It should be pointed out that the decision to press the charges against Dr. Oppenheimer was made last December. At that time the limelight was on former President Truman for having promoted Harry Dexter White when many accusations of communist association had been made against him. ~~It is not~~

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It is also to the point to say that the charges about a delay in making the hydrogen bomb were under investigation last year, before Senator McCarthy was heard on this theme. So the suspension of Dr. Oppenheimer and the A.E.C. security hearing are not in any way the consequence of Senator McCarthy's remarks [redacted] a week ago.

Dr. Oppenheimer has admitted repeatedly his association with left wing persons, before the start of the atomic project. His brother and his brother's wife had been communists. His own wife had previously been married to a communist, who fell in the Spanish Civil War, and she had been a member of the party. "I didn't know in those days" he writes, "who was and was not a member of the communist party." He confesses that he was without knowledge or experience of the political world for many years. He did not even hear of the stockmarket crash of 1929 until months after it occurred. His first contact with political realities was colored by the left wing persons he associated with. He had been virtually engaged to

the daughter of a leading professor. SHE was a communist, though not active in the party. When he married his present wife her attachment to the Spanish Loyalist cause affected his outlook.

~~One of the charges against him is that he [redacted] $150 a month to the Communist party. He explai[redacted] for his contrib[redacted] to the Spanish Loyalist, and [redacted].~~ In the charges against him the names are given of seven persons who testified that he was a member of the party who had to work without identification as such. "I have no knowledge what these people might have said," he writes. "What I do know is that I never was a member of the party, concealed or open." Two of the seven persons, he says, are strangers to him. He may have met a third, while two others were the most casual acquaintances. Because of the associations he admits, and his financial contributions, Dr. Oppenheimer says: "I might well have appeared at the time as quite close to the Communist party - perhaps even to some people as belonging to it. But I never was a member. I never accepted Communist dogma or theory, in fact it never made sense to me."

One charge is that a closed meeting of the Communist party actually was held in Dr. Oppenheimer's Berkeley house. He wracked his memory, he says, for anything that might have given rise to this report but could come on

nothing. He could not even remember having lent his house to young people on the campus for a meeting. Then he was able to establish that he had left Berkeley nineteen days before the approximate date given for this meeting.

It was charged that Dr. Oppenheimer employed known Communists at Los Alamos. He answered in detail about those named. Two of them, he says, never worked at Los Alamos. If he recommended the others, he says, it was only with the knowledge that they would have to pass the normal security check. It is charged that he said that he knew of several persons employed at Los Alamos who had been communists. The only one he knew, he says, was his wife, of whose loyalty to the United States at the time there could be no question.

As to the hydrogen bomb, Dr. Oppenheimer himself had been one of the pioneers in calling attention to the possibility of making it. Study of it was progressing at the time the Soviet bomb exploded. That event brought up the proposal to concentrate on the hydrogen bomb. Eight members of the advisory committee of the A.E.C. voted against it. The ninth member was absent. "I think I am correct in asserting" says Dr. Oppenheimer, "that the unanimous opposition we expressed was based on conviction, to which technical and other considerations contributed, that because of our

over-all situation at that time, such a program might weaken rather than strengthen the position of the United States." "It would have been my duty so to report" he remarks, "had I been alone in my views."

As Chairman of the committee he had to explain the position taken on several occasions, once at a meeting of the Joint Congressional Committee. "This," he writes, "is the full story of my quote 'opposition to the hydrogen bomb' unquote. It is a story that ends once and for all, when in January 1950 President Truman announced the decision to proceed with the program. I never urged anyone not to work on the hydrogen bomb project. I never made or caused any distribution of the advisory committee report, except to the commission itself."

The closing paragraph of Dr. Oppenheimer's 47-page letter is highly quotable: "In preparing this letter" he writes, "I have reviewed two decades of my life. I have recalled instances where I acted unwisely. What I have hoped for was, not that I could wholly avoid error, but that I might learn from it. What I have learned has, I think, made me more fit to serve my country." His fitness will be judged in due course by the proper authorities.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

Oppenheimer

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday April 14, 1954

This is the news:

The British government today agreed to keep some of her troops on the European continent as long as the threat of Communist aggression ~~[illegible]~~ (CONTINUES) #

The British also agree to integrate their ground and air forces with those of six European nations when the European defense community comes into being. The British don't want to actually join the European army because they fear this would hamper their role as the leader of the British Commonwealth. In the House of Commons today, Former Prime Minister Atlee asked Foreign Secretary Eden if the United States is going to make a similar committment..to keep American troops in Europe. Eden replied: "I understand a full statement of the United States position may be expected shortly."

The British decision to keep troops in Europe had been one of the conditions the French demanded for ratification of the European army plan. #

And today the French joined the British in approving Secretary of State Dulles plan for consultations on the possibility of a ten-nation collective defense organization in Southeast Asia. Mr. Dulles and French Foreign Minister Bidault agree this would help "assure the peace, security and freedom of this area."

Aneurin Bevan, the left wing British laborite, today resigned from his party's shadow cabinet..the cabinet that might normally take over the government if Labor should return to power. Bevan objects to the approval of the Dulles plan for southeast Asia..he opposes the European army and the re-arming of Germany.

Russia and the Western powers today made new moves to treat Communist China as they want her treated. The three western powers have sent Moscow a note repeating our view that at the forthcoming Geneva conference Red China will be just a participant..not one of the sponsoring Big Powers. The Russian press and Russian diplomatic notes have tended to give the impression that the Chinese would be accepted on an equal footing with the sponsoring powers of the Geneva meeting. So today..as one State Department spokesman put it..we told Moscow the facts "to get the matter cleared."

At the United Nations, Andrie Vishinsky demanded that Communist China..together with Czechoslovakia and India..be represented on a ~~subcommit~~ subcommittee that will meet in secret to discuss a reduction in world armament. Vishinsky said China is one of the great powers.. cannot be overlooked. But Ambassador Lodge said we oppose the Chinese Communists on this committee for the same reason we oppose their entrance into the United

nations.

In Washington today, Everett F. Drumright, deputy assistant secretary of state, told the House Foreign Affairs committee, that we must be prepared to run what he called "the most serious risks", to protect Southeast Asia from falling to the communists. He said: "We intend to prevent the Chinese Communists from reaping the full benefits of further aggression." And Major General Stewart told the committee that if the people of Southeast Asia come under Communist control, "we would be faced with a major, and perhaps disastrous shift in military and economic strength from the free to the Communist world.

In Indo-China today, Communist night raiders, dressed in black, blew up steel landing mats at the battered Dien Bien Phu airstrip. It was the second time in five days they've carried out a similar successful operation. This means that the French now, at least for the moment, cannot evacuate their wounded. The French High command reports that the enemy is increasing his pressure on the northwest corner of the fortress. The French today ordered a sort of rationing of news about the battle for Dien Bien Phu. They told correspondents, stories could be sent out only three times a day, a few lines at each time. But the order was

withdrawn after protests by correspondents in Hanoi.

In Australia, as a Royal Commission prepared to investigate the case of former Soviet embassy secretary-- Ivan Petrov, his wife told reporters that Petrov did not abandon Communism and seek asylum in Australia. She said this is a lie..charged her husband has been kidnapped. But a Royal Commission is about to investigate the documents Petrov brought with him. Some are understood to link certain Australians to a Communist espionage ring.

In Washington, Gordon Dean, former chairman of the atomic energy commission, said he is going to testify before a special security board on the fitness of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, the atomic scientist. Oppenheimer has been barred from all secret data by (ORDER) of the President. Today, Defense Secretary Wilson was asked about the Oppenheimer case. He said: "I'm not trying to hurt or smear anybody who has been trying to do a good job for the country. "Frankly"..he added....."I have sympathy for anyone who made a mistake and then reformed. But I think they should be reformed elsewhere than in the armed services." Wilson indicated that Oppenheimer had been squeezed out last July as an adviser to the armed forces.

[redacted]

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Edward R. Murrow: April 14, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

This is one of those evenings when dispatches from two foreign capitals appear to agree. Howard K. Smith cables from London that when Mr. Dulles left there, people wondered what all the shouting had been about. Authoritative sources in Whitehall say that Mr. Dulles never even mentioned the possibility of a joint warning to Red China. All he sought was for Britain to agree to examine the possibility of some vague form of collective defense in Southeast Asia. British officials say this would be a job of at least six months, and no details whatever were discussed. Mr. Dulles is said to have told the British that he still opposes the sending of American ground troops to Indo-China. The opinion in London is that this was another sally of psychological warfare.

Tonight in Paris an official American source said Mr. Dulles had succeeded in getting broad agreement with France and Britain to create some sort of security system in Southeast Asia, regardless of the outcome of the Geneva Conference. It was explained that this area of the world is the only one where the free nations do not have a united security pact, and this hole must be plugged permanently. Therefore even if Geneva should produce any kind of settlement or cease fire in Indo-China, it would be at

best precarious in the absence of a united security system such as Europe has in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This same official American source reports Mr. Dulles as being convinced that Russia and China do not want a general war now. The real danger, in Mr. Dulles's view, arises from the fact that the Communists may miscalculate the weakness or apparent lack of unity of the free nations, and be tempted to undertake more acts of aggression, such as Korea and Indo-China, which could indeed lead to a general war. If the Communist world knows that the free world will resist any aggression with full force, then there is a chance that they will abandon their grandiose plans for expansion. American officials in Paris deny that Mr. Dulles ever intended to threaten an atomic attack on China, or that he advocated any specific measure for action now.

It is contended that American policy and intentions had been misrepresented and misunderstood in Europe, and that is why Mr. Dulles decided to make his trip - in order to clarify the position and reassure our allies personally.

The same official American source in Paris flatly denied that there had been any talk about possible concessions to China at the Geneva Conference. Mr. Dulles is said to have made it clear to the French that we attach the utmost importance to the removal of the stigma of colonialism

from the Indo-China war. Our representatives are said to be convinced that the French genuinely intend to grant complete independence to the associated states, and to do it very soon.

There appears to be general agreement that the Communist offensive at Dien Bien Phu was launched, not for military but for political reasons, in order to strengthen the Communists' hand at Geneva.

There remain certain discrepancies between the Anglo-French version of the talks, and the American version. The French and British maintain that all they have agreed to is to examine the possibility of establishing a collective defense in Southeast Asia. American sources give the impression that agreement has already been reached in principle, and that such a system will be created regardless of the outcome of the Geneva Conference. American sources deny discussing any possible concessions to China, whereas the French say they made it clear to Mr. Dulles that they interpret the negotiations at Geneva as being a two-way trade. It seems to be clear that there is a general unity of purpose and objective between the French and Americans, in the broadest possible terms. But there remain very real differences on how to achieve the agreed objective.

The free peoples of the world seemed determined to work toward peace on the basis of military strength. The Communists may interpert this approach in their own way. But there can be little argument with Frank Vanderlip's observation that "nothing is settled until it is settled right. And no matter how unlimited the power man may have, unless it is exercised fairly and justly, his actions will return to plague him."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The British government today agreed to keep some of her troops on the European continent as long as the threat of Communist aggression continues. The British also agree to integrate their ground and air forces with those of six European nations when the European defense community comes into being. The British don't want to actually join the European army because they fear this would hamper their role as the leader of the British Commonwealth. In the House of Commons today, Former Prime Minister Atlee asked Foreign Secretary Eden if the United States is going to make a similar committment to keep American troops in Europe. Eden replied: "I understand a full statement of the United States position may be expected shortly."

The British decision to keep troops in Europe had been one of the conditions the French demanded for ratification of the European army plan. And today the French joined the British in approving Secretary of State Dulles plan for consultations on the possibility of a ten nation collective defense organization in Southeast Asia. Mr. Dulles and French Foreign Minister Bidault agree this would help "assure the peace, security and freedom of this area."

Aneurin Bevan, the left wing British laborite, today resigned from his party's shadow cabinet the cabinet that might normally take over the government if Labor should return to power. Bevan objects to the approval of the Dulles plan for southeast Asia - he opposes the European army and the re-arming of Germany.

Russia and the Western powers today made new moves to treat Communist China as they want her treated. The three western powers have sent Moscow a note repeating our view that at the forthcoming Geneva conference Red China will be just a participant - not one of the sponsoring Big Powers. The Russian press and Russian diplomatic notes have tended to give the impression that the Chinese would be accepted on an equal footing with the sponsoring powers of the Geneva meeting. So

today as one State Department spokesman put it, we told Moscow the facts " to get the matter cleared."

At the United Nations, Andrie Vishinsky demanded that Communist China together with Czechoslovakia and India be represented on a subcommittee that will meet in secret to discuss a reduction in world armament. Vishinsky said China is is one of the great powers - cannot be overlooked. But Ambassador Lodge said we oppose the Chinese Communists on this committee for the same reason we oppose their entrance into the United Nations.

In Washington today, Everett F. Drumright, deputy assistant secretary of state, told the House Foreign Affairs committee, that we must be prepared to run what he called "the most serious risks" to protect Southeast Asia from falling to the communists. He said: "We intend to prevent the Chinese Communists from reaping the full benefits of further aggression." And Major General Stewart told the committee that if the people of Southeast Asia come under Communist control "we would be faced with a major, and perhaps disastrous shift in military and economic strength from the free to the Communist world.

In Indo-China today, Communist night raiders, dressed in black, blew up steel landing mats at the battered Dien Bien Phu airstrip. It was the second time in five days they've carried out a similar successful operation. This means that the French now at least for the moment cannot evacuate their wounded. The French High command reports that the enemy is increasing his pressure on the northwest corner of the fortress. The French today ordered a sort of rationing of news about the battle for Dien Bien Phu. They told correspondents stories could be sent out only three times a day, a few lines at each time. But the order was withdrawn after protests by correspondents in Hanoi.

In Australia, as a Royal Commission prepared to investigate the case of former Soviet embassy secretary - Ivan Petrov, his wife told reporters that Petrov did not abandon Communism and seek asylum in Australia. She said this is a lie - charged her husband has been kidnapped. But a Royal Commission is about to investigate the documents Petrov brought with him. Some are understood to link certain

Australians to a Communist espionage ring.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The free peoples of the world seemed determined to work toward peace on the basis of military strength. The Communists may interpret this approach in their own way. But there can be little argument with Frank Vanderlip(s observation that "nothing is settled until it is settled right. And no matter how unlimited the power man may have, unless it is exercised fairly and justly, his actions will return to plague him."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday, April 15, 1954

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Secretary of State Dulles said today, that unity among the ten nations he wants in an alliance to combat Communism is Southeast Asia, "is taking form." Just back from visits to London and Paris, the Secretary said: the loss of this area to the Communists can be prevented "without extending the Indo-China war, if the free nations of the world, having vital interests in the area, are united." Mr. Dulles says he's well-satisfied with his talks in Europe, and the agreement of the British and French to explore the possibility of a collective defense for southeast Asia. He'll fly to Augusta on Monday, to make a personal report to the President.

Senator McCarthy said today that "somebody" should be cited for contempt if it develops that the Army's report on the McCarthy-Army row was made public intentionally. He blames this on (civilian) politicians in the Pentagon. And Roy Cohn, counsel for the McCarthy committee, says the release of the report is "a one-sided smear." It makes 29 charges of improper means used by McCarthy and Cohn to get favored treatment for Private David Schine. Cohn wants an investigation of who (leaked) the report to the press.. a fact which caused Senator Symington to make it all public today. And Cohn indicates he may not co-operate with the committee until it conducts this investigation and assures him there will be no new leaks. The committee had decided to keep secret both the Army statement and one from McCarthy and Cohn. Chairman Mundt says this is still the policy..he hopes there will be no further leaks.

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committee staff promised that such an investigation would be reasonable..if Schine received a special assignment in New York. The Army says Cohn--in the presence of McCarthy--threatened to expose the army "in its worst light", unless Schine received special treatment. The Army also charges that at various times Cohn made threatening and violent statements about future investigations.. that he "exerted his influence" over McCarthy to release a statement that might have been derogatory to the army. The Army report also charges that with help from McCarthy, Cohn managed to get special treatment for Private Schine, during his basic training period at Fort Dix. The grounds for this was the need of Schine to work on committee reports. The Army said Schine did no such work. The report also charges that Cohn and Carr managed to get Private Schine relieved of K.P. duty after Cohn told three army officers he had a long memory and would never forget their names.. because they made things difficult for Schine. In the past, Senator McCarthy has charged that the Army tried to "blackmail" him to get his committee to stop investigating the army.

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Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, says France and Italy "must sooner or later face up to their problems realistically and realize that their future prosperity and security lies in unity with western Europe ..including Germany." ~~Admiral Radford says the North Atlantic organization "needs a German contribution and, above all, it needs a France German unity."~~

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This may not satisfy a considerable group of the French public, which fears an American withdrawal from the Continent as soon as German troops are raised and armed. But the French Government knows that this is the most they can get, and they believe it is enough to satisfy parliamentary insistence on American support.

The complications involved in this alliance which we lead is illustrated by Marshal Tito's current visit to Turkey. Greece and Turkey are members of NATO, but Yugoslavia is not and doesn't want to be. This for the time being prevents anything in the nature of an effective Balkan pact. Tito wants to demonstrate that a small nation can follow an independent course without becoming involved in Western military plans. But there is a further complication, and that is the fact that Italy is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and Tito has considerable outstanding business with Italy, including the question of Trieste.

Greece and Turkey, as members of NATO, cannot tell the Yugoslavs the strategic plan for the defense of the Balkan region. On the other hand, the Yugoslavs cannot tell the Greeks and the Turks their defense plan, because these in turn would be passed on to Italy, and Tito doesn't want to give a potential foe, namely Italy, such valuable information.

Recently a partial solution was found for this curious situation. After each meeting of the three Balkan partners - Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey - they jointly decide what data and military information shall be transmitted to General Gruenther's NATO headquarters. This helps some, but not much, for it is difficult to make plans for Balkan defense without keying it in to the general defense plans of the Western alliance.

There is still another difficulty in the way of an effective Balkan alliance. There is a major difference between Turkey and Yugoslavia. It has to do with the question of recognizing Communist China. The Turks stand by the American policy of no recognition and no deals. But the Yugoslavs still think Mao-Tse-Tung may be another Tito, and therefore it's necessary to do everything possible to woo China away from Russia, by giving China diplomatic recognition, admitting her to the United Nations, and encouraging China to follow an independent policy.

But the cement that may yet create a real Balkan alliance is the same that created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and that is fear of Russia. The Turks apparently do not fear that Tito may revert to his earlier pro-Moscow policy. Tito's appeal to the Turks is that he has stood up to Turkey's traditional enemy - Russia; and that he sincerely believes in the

independence of small nations. The Yugoslavs, on the other hand, count heavily on Turkey's anti-Russian attitude as support for their own hostility towards the Kremlin. Given patience and forebearance, the Balkan pact of Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey may yet turn out to be considerably more than a scrap of paper.

It is not always easy, ~~in international relations,~~ to get nations to pool their efforts toward a common objective. But it's as James Allen once said:"Into your hands are placed the exact results of your own thoughts; you will receive that which you earn; no more, no less. Whatever your present enviroment may be, you will fail, remain or rise with your thoughts, your vision, your ideal. You will become as small as your controlling desire; as great as your dominant aspiration."

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But the cement that may yet create a real Balkan alliance is the same that created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and that is fear of Russia. The Turks apparently do not fear that Tito may revert to his earlier pro-Moscow policy. Tito's appeal to the Turks is that he has stood up to Turkey's traditional enemy - Russia; and that he sincerely believes in the independence of small nations. The Yugoslavs, on the other hand, count heavily on Turkey's anti-Russian atittude as support for their own hostility towards the Kremlin. Given patience and forebearance, the Balkan pact, of Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey may yet turn out to be considerably more than a scrap of paper.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is not always easy, to get nations to pool their efforts toward a common objective. But it's as James Allen once said: "Into your hands are placed the exact results of your own thoughts; you will receive that which you earn; no more, no less. Whatever your present environment may be, you will fail, remain or rise with your thoughts, your vision, your ideal. You will become as small as your controlling desire; as great as your dominant aspiration."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday April 16, 1954

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Edward R. Murrow: April 16, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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Even more is at stake than Southeast Asia. Mr. Bevan's friends believe his objective is to take Britain out of the alliance with the United States altogether, and make his country the heart of a neutralist third force standing between the United States and the Soviet bloc. He opposes collective defense not only in the Pacific, he is against strengthening it in Europe. He is one of the outstanding Western opponents of re-arming Western Germany. If there were a strong probability of Mr. Bevan carrying the Labor Party with him in his revolt, the whole structure of Western unity

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Mr. Bevan rates as the most magnetic character in British politics since Sir Winston Churchill in his heartier days. He has eloquence, a damaging hitting power in debate, a low boiling point over injustices, and a likeable personality - all attributes of a successful mass leader in a democracy.

But he may lack the knack of choosing the right issue or the right moment for his blow-ups inside the party. He has broken before with the party leadership,over the cost of health insurance and the weight of the defense burden. The break over the defense burden was like the present one, it was emotionally anti-American. But if the present one ends in the same way, Mr. Bevan will be back in the fold, even more popular than before, and still not supreme.

It is too early to say that Mr. Bevan has misjudged the time or the issue again. There is considerable anti-Americanism in Britain. But there is no comparable pro-Communism. Probably a majority of British workers agree with Mr. Bevan that Communist China should join the U.N., and admission should be offered at Geneva in negotiating peace in Indo-China. But almost surely a majority would not go along in rejecting collective

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But that is only talk for the present. It will remain talk unless the Bevan divorce is absolute, or at any rate a reconciliation is highly unlikely. For if an election were to be called under present circumstances, the Labor party would almost certainly re-unite, at least temporarily. Only if the breach deepens and widens does an election in the fall seem assured.

Then the result would probably be like the last election - depending on their being no change in domestic or world affairs. The Labor Party would have a small majority of the popular vote, the Conservatives a small majority of the seats in the House of Commons. That is the prospect as Howard K. Smith views it. He thinks Bevan's success or failure depends on what happens in Indo-China. He points out that in the past Bevan has chosen domestic issues for his challenges to the party leadership. This time it is a foreign issue. "It is hard" Smith cables from London, "for the

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~~amgim~~ ending

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Sec. of State Dulles -

This is Ed Murrow..I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here's Bob Dixon.

Secretary of States Dulles is leaving for the Geneva Conference with considerable hope and faith ~~in those he will be dealing with.~~ H.L. Mencken once defined faith "as an illogical belief in the occurrence of the improbable." Whatever the case, James Russell Lowell put it well when he said:"The only faith that wears well in all weathers is that which is woven of conviction and set with the sharp mordant of experience."

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At Augusta today, after his conference with the President, Secretary of State Dulles, recorded for reporters a statement summing up his recent trip to Europe and the goal of our efforts in Southeast Asia. Here's what he said:

DULLES: I have reported to President Eisenhower on my recent trip to London and Paris, where I discussed the position in Indo-China. I found in both capitals recognition that the armed Communist threat endangered vital free world interest and makes it appropriate that the free nations most immediately concerned should explore the possibility of establishing a collective defense. This same recognition had already been expressed by other nations of the Southeast Asian area. The Communists in Vietnam, spurred on by Red China, have acted on the assumption that a quick, easy victory at Dien-Bien Phu would open the door to a rapid Communist advance to domination of the entire Southeast Asian area. They concluded they were justified in recklessly squandering the lives of their subjects to conquer this strong point so as to confront the Geneva conference with what could be protrayed as both a military and political victory for communism. The gallent defenders of Dien Bien

Phu have done their part to assure a frustration of the Communist strategy. They have taken a toll such that, from a military standpoint, the attackers already lost more than they could win. From a political standpoint, the defenders of Dien Bien Phy have dramatized the struggle for freedom so that the free world sees more clearly than ever before the issues that are at stake and once again is drawn closer together in unity of purpose. The Communist rulers are learning again that the will of the free is not broken by violence or intimidation. The brutal Soviet conquest of Czechoslovakia did not disintegrate the will of the West. It led to the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty alliance. The violent conquest of the China mainland followed by the Korean aggression did not paralyze the will of the free nations. It led to a series of Pacific mutual security pacts and to the creation under the North Atlantic Treaty of a powerful defensive force-in-being. The violent battles now being waged in Vietnam and the armed aggressions against Laos and Cambodia are not creating any spirit of defeatism. On the contrary, they are rousing the free nations to measures which we hope will be sufficiently timely and vigorous to preserve these vital areas from Communist domination. In this course lies the best hope of achieving at Geneva the restoration of peace with freedom and justice. In addition to discussing with the President the situation in Indo-China, I reported to him with reference to the Korean phase of the forthcoming Geneva conference which opens on April 26th. At Berlin the Soviet Union agreed that "the establishment, by peaceful means of a united and independent Korea would be an important factor in reducing international tension and in restoring peace in other parts of Asia." To achieve that goal is the purpose of establishing by peaceful means a united and independent Korea. I also discussed with President Eisenhower the meeting of the NATO ministerial council to be held in Paris next Friday. Since the military program for NATO has now been established on a stable and durable basis, this particular ministerial meeting will be confined to an exchange of views between the foreign ministers with reference to the world-wide political situation as affecting the NATO members. In preparation for this meeting I reviewed with President Eisenhower the United States estimate of the world situation, and the persistence in varying forms of the menace

of Soviet communism which makes it imperative that there be collective measures to meet the menace. The President expressed his great personal satisfaction that NATO, as it completes its fifth year, has already made a large contribution to peace and faces the future with a prospect of growing strength and unity. I leave for Geneva confident that the Allies are closer than ever before to a unity of purpose with respect to world problems, not only of the West, but of the East.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Secretary of State Dulles is leaving for the Geneva Conference with considerable hope and faith. H.L. Mencken once defined faith "as an illogical belief in the occurrence of the improbable." Whatever the case, James Russell Lowell put it well when he said: "The only faith that wears well in all weathers is that which is woven of conviction and set with the sharp mordant of experience."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, April 20, 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles left for the Geneva conference tonight, promising to seek an honorable peace FOR Indo-China and a free, united Korea. Again the Secretary made it clear he would oppose an expected Soviet move to have Communist China recognized as a member of the sponsoring group. And he charged that the Communists have recklessly stepped up their aggression in Indo-China for diplomatic bargaining purposes. Before he left by air for the Monday meeting in Geneva, Mr. Dulles REPORTED to congressional leaders. LATER, Republican Senator Bridges said the situation in Indo-China "looks gloomy, but not hopeless." And both Bridges and Senator Ferguson said there was no indication in the Dulles briefing that the sending of American troops to Indo-China "is in the works."

Today, there was comparatively little action in the battle at Dien Bien Phu as American-supplied planes parachuted tons of ammunition and food to the garrison that has been holding out for 151 days.

In Washington, the Senators who will hear Senator McCarthy and army leaders ATTACK each other today agreed on rules for the investigation which starts on Thursday. All the principals..McCarthy, his aides....Army Secretary Stevens and his top aides..will have the right to

cross-examine witnesses against them. Senator McCarthy will not take part in committee deliberations or votes..and will not participate in writing any final report the committee agrees on. He has delegated Republican Senator Dworshak of Idaho to take his seat on the committee for such matters.

McCarthy today submitted his answer to the army's charges that and his committee counsel, Roy Cohn, sought, by "improper means" to win special treatment for Private David Schine. McCarthy says this is not true.. no improper means were used..to accuse Cohn of seeking special treatment for Schine "defies reason." Then the Senator charged that this whole attack is a personal vendetta supervised by H. Struve Hensel, the assistant secretary of defense. McCarthy charges Hensel was trying to shield himself because.. says the Senator..his committee has Hensel under investigation for "misconduct and possibly law violations." McCarthy says Hensel [redacted] had every motivation to try to discredit the committee. He says Hensel, while [redacted] top procurement officer for the Navy, and later assistant secretary of the Navy, DURING THE WAR, made large sums of money from a private ship supply firm. McCarthy says Hensel was a partner and dominant force in the organization which operated with government sanction and government priorities.

Assistant Defense Secretary Hensel calls this charge "a barefaced lie.." he says Mc Carthy has "hit the high mark of [redacted] scandalous malice and the low mark of cowardly irresponsibility." He says Mc Carthy knew he was lying when he made the charge. And Hensel says if Mc Carthy will repeat the charges without senatorial immunity he will sue him.

In his 5-thousand-word [redacted] letter to the investigating committee, Senator Mc Carthy renewed his charge that army officials tried to blckmail him into calling off the investigations of Communism in the army. Mc Carthy says that on seven occassions Army Secretary Stevens and Army Counsel Adams tried to divert the inquiry to the navy or air force. He says the Army Secretary and the army counsel do not have the right to make charges on behalf of the Department of the army.. they should file these charges in their own name. Mc Carthy says both men tried to protect Those [redacted] responsible for Communist infiltration of the army. And Mc Carthy says the army report that he sought favors for Private Schine "has given greater aid and comfort to the Communists and security risks than any single other obstacle ever designed."

Two Senate committees were told today that almost 12-hundred apartment builders made profits of more than 65-million dollars with the aid of loans from the federal housing administration. T. Coleman Andrews, the internal revenue commissioner, said almost all of these profits came from the difference between amounts borrowed from the government and the amounts spent.

An Army court martial heard five former prisoners of war in North Korea testify that Corporal Edward Dickenson tipped off the enemy to an escape plane and tried to convert them to communism.

The F.B.I. says the number of major crimes jumped six per cent last year for a new record high. New York City, the nation's largest, led the country in the number reported.

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Edward R. Murrow: April 20, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The agitation has subsided somewhat that followed Vice President Nixon's remarks favoring American troops being sent to Indo-China if the French pull out. It has been stressed that the Vice President spoke hypothetically. He was giving his personal views. He was not sending up a trial balloon. Even so, what he said has not been put into clear perspective. It is significant that someone who listens to the discussions of the National Security Council should have such strong views on keeping Indo-China from falling to the Communists. Obviously no decision has been made to send American troops to Indo-China. But neither has a decision been made not to send troops under any circumstances. And the second statement may prove to be even more important than the first.

The Nixon incident has set off a lot of discussion that is beside the point now. For at this moment the issue is not, and cannot be, whether the United States will intervene in Indo-China. If ultimately it comes down to the bare choice of losing Indo-China to the Communists or saving it, some form of intervention may appear inescapable. But any talk about intervention prior to a fully informed consideration of how to keep Indo-China in the free world is premature and even unrealistic. For one thing, intervention by itself might not save Indo-China. It might be countered by Full Scale Chinese

intervention, with unforeseeable consequences. And advocates of intervention are unrealistic if they assume that the problem in Indo-China is primarily military. Actually it is much more political.

As things stand - despite what is happening in Dienbienphu - the French are militarily much stronger than the Communists in Indo-China. Their troops outnumber those of the Vietminh. They have planes and tanks, which the Vietminh lack altogether, and they have a virtual blank check on the United States for supplies. The victory in Indo-China is not to be won by more foreign ground troops or guns, be they French or American, at this stage of the struggle. It is not to be won by the capture of strong points. The Vietminh have no strong points. It is to be won first of all in the realm of convictions.

Only if the people of Indo-China believe that the fight against communists, is the fight for their own freedom, will they turn the present tide of the conflict. At present the Communists are succeeding in Indo-China, largely because they have convinced villagers and peasants, that they are liberators, and that the battle is to break the rule of French colonialism.

This is the situation, despite the promise of independence within the French Union, made by France to Bao Dai. This week the French are expected to broaden this offer still more. Bao Dai is again in Paris, and reports

predict he will be offered an independence that reserves to France only a favored economic and cultural status.

But for Bao Dai to receive such assurances in Paris and for the village elders in Vietnam to hear about them and believe them is something else. These village elders have no experience of communist rule. All they know about communists is their zeal for fighting, which is impressive, and their promises, which are magnificent. One of the big tasks in Vietnam, once full independence is assured, is to bring the reality of it home to everyone in Vietnam. Bao Dai may not be the man to do this. But not till it is done will the villagers and peasants who now are the mainstay of the Communists come to understand that they can be truly free if they stay with France and the free world. A great many villagers went over to the Communists because they thought it was the only way to be rid of French colonialism. A great many who haven't actually gone over to the Communists are fence-sitters, waiting to see how things go, so as to be sure to be in right with the winning side. The fence-sitters have to be convinced, and a good many converts to Communism have to be re-converted to democratic independence before the Communists in Indo-China can be defeated. That is so with or without further military intervention.

Observers looking only at Indo-China may be tempted to scold the French for dragging their feet in this matter of Indo-Chinese freedom. They may think that Paris should have seen long ago that it was not able to win a political battle by military means, if backed by only half-way political concessions. Observers may even recognize that France has been so cautious because it felt that the future of the French Union was at stake. The French know full well that North Africa is boiling up with extreme and hostile nationalism. Every concession made in Indo-China will have to be duplicated in Africa. Some observers may say, very well, even liberalized French colonialism is out of date and had better be sacrificed.

But the French can be forgiven if they do not see their problem in these extreme terms. To many of them the choice is not between colonialism and surrender to hostile nationalism. For a liberalized colonialism they would substitute the voluntary association of politically free peoples. But to achieve this takes both time and wisdom. And one of the questions of the hour is whether enough of these elements is available, both in Indo-China and Paris.

As we noted earlier, the extent to which the free peoples of the world will resist the threat of communism, depends largely on how much they believe in freedom and independence. Sometimes this is a slow process. Eric Johnston once remarked:"The things a man believes most profoundly are rarely on the surface of his mind or on the tip of his tongue. The ideas that make up a man's philosophy of life are somewhere way down below."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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was trying to shield himself because, says the Senator his committee has Hensel under investigation for "misconduct and possibly law violations." McCarthy says Hensel had every motivation to try to discredit the committee. He says Hensel, while top procurement officer for the Navy, and later assistant secretary of the Navy, during the war, made large sums of money from a private ship supply firm. McCarthy says Hensel was a partner and dominant force in the organization which operated with government sanction and government priorities. Assistant Defense Secretary Hensel calls this charge "a barefaced lie" - he says McCarthy has "hit the high mark of scandalous malice and the low mark of cowardly irresponsibility." He says McCarthy knew he was lying when he made the charge. And Hensel says if McCarthy will repeat the charges without senatorial immunity he will sue him.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: As we noted earlier, the extent to which the free peoples of the world will resist the threat of communism, depends largely on how much they believe in freedom and independence. Sometimes this is a slow process. Eric Johnston once remarked: "The things a man believes most profoundly are rarely on the surface of his mind or on the tip of his tongue. The ideas that make up a man's philosophy of life are somewhere way down below."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday, April 21, 1954

This is the news:

The United States air force is ferrying French paratroopers from France and French North Africa to Indo-China. These men will be carried some 85-hundred miles in our C-124 Globemasters. They will be landed in non-(COMBAT) areas in Indo-China and later parachuted to reinforce the hard-pressed garrison at Dien Bien Phu. Defense Secretary Wilson says this American help to the French is "in line with present United States policy and in conformity with our existing military assistance program." It was undertaken at the request of the French government.

Brigadier General de Castries, the top commander at Dien Bien Phu, has been asking for more reinforcements. And today he appealed to the French and Vietnamese residents of Hanoi to send powdered milk and fruit juices to his wounded men. For almost a month now it has been impossible to evacuate any of these soldiers from the surrounded garrison...because the French airstrip is not useable.

The French say there was little fighting last night. But dispatches from Hanoi say the enemy now has squeezed the defenders into a (SHRINKING) circle one and a quarter miles across. And the rebels continue digging

closer and closer to the French barbed wire. New rains forced French bombers and fighters to call off today's attacks. And these same rains gave the enemy a new opportunity to tighten their circle around Dien Bien Phu.

The Chinese Communist radio today attacked American policy in Indo-China, and said "we certainly will not take it lying down" if "armed aggression is directed against us." The Communists also referred to themselves as one of the "Big Five".. declared themselves to be a nation with "soaring international prestige and position." In reference to the Geneva conference, the United States holds that China is not one of the Big Five.. is not to be considered a sponsor of the meeting, that opens Monday.

The Russian Communist party newspaper charged today that Vice President Nixon's recent speech "came out openly for the expansion of war" in Indo-China.

And Mr. Nixon, in Chicago today, said: "the purpose of our policy is, that American boys will not have to fight in Indo-China, or anywhere else." He added: "A policy of strength is the one best calculated to carry out that purpose."

Defense Secretary Wilson says that the President has asked retired General Van Fleet to go to Korea and Formosa to survey our military

assistance program.

And in his semi-annual report on the Defense department, Wilson said "the mounting retaliatory capability of our air units gives full warning to any aggressor, of the possible consequences of rash actions on his part." The secretary said our strategy is aimed at handling little aggressions as well as big ones.. we want to deter a major war, and local aggression, and at the same time, maintain the social and economic foundations of the nation.

At his newsconference today, Secretary Wilson said assistant Defense Secretary H. Struve Hensel is a competent honest man. Hensel has been charged, by Senator McCarthy, with helping to organize a ship supply firm while Hensel was a navy procurement officer in World War Two.

Wilson said of the Army-McCarthy hearings...which I'd like to discuss in a few minutes.. that the whole argument "has done no good" to military morale...has complicated his problem of getting men to take top Defense department jobs. He said such men are reluctant to come to Washington "if they are going to get worked over unfairly."

And on the eve of the Washington hearings...a recorded summary of which will be broadcast over many of these stations at 8;30 p.m. eastern time tomorrow. ~~Secretary~~ Senator McCarthy spoke in Texas. He charged that "devilishly

clever men" have figured out a plan to change the rules of his committee, "under the guise of fair play." Mc Carthy says the objective is to make it impossible for the committee to operate effectively. He named no names. But he said "some good men" are being used, with assurances that they will be paid off by receiving praise, from what he called "all the left-wing elements of news, radio and television."

In Washington today, Chairman Capehart of the Senate Banking Committee accused R.G. Hughes, president of the National Association of Home Builders, of charging that the committee hearing on the Federal Houseing scandal is "being conducted in a circus atmosphere." Capehart said this makes him wonder if the Home Builders group "is trying to crucify" the Administration. Hughes apologized for the charge AND pledged his association's support in cleaning up abuses.

~~Revenue Commissioner Coleman said today that some federal judges are making tax law violations socially acceptable by imposing light sentences on offenders.~~

Richard Clendenen, an investigator for a Senate subcommittee, said today that the increase in adolescent crime is linked to the sale of "objectionable" ten-cent crime and horror books. He said the profit motive

seems to be the dominant reason for the publication of such books.

At the court martial of Corporal Dickensen, another former prisoner of war, Sregeant John Q. Davis of Niagra Falls, charged that Dickensen pushed a sick American P.O.W. down stairs after the man asked Dickensen for food.

And Agriculture Secretary Benson says if the government must continue to buy tremendous stocks of farm commodities it might someday wind up in the grocery business...if Congress insists on keeping price supports high.

Edward R. Murrow: April 21, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Tomorrow morning at 10.30 hearings begin in Washington on the prolonged argument between Senator McCarthy and members of his staff, and Army Secretary Stevens and members of his staff. Senator Mundt, who will be in the chair, has said that if everybody sticks to the stories that have been told in the past, somebody will be laying himself open to charges of perjury.

Today a new element was added to this case. The Committee named Assistant Secretary of Defense H. Struve Hensel as a "principal" in the hearings. This was done because Senator McCarthy yesterday charged that Hensel had master-minded the Army report attacking the Senator - had tried to discredit the Committee in order to head off an investigation of what McCarthy called "Hensel's own misconduct, and possible law violations." Hensel called these charges "barefaced lies"; dared the Senator to repeat them without senatorial immunity, and promised him that if he did he would have a law suit from which the Senator could not run. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ The Senator has declined to repeat the statement. Defense Secretary Wilson today called Hensel "a competent, honest man", said he wouldn't be in his present job if he weren't. Wilson also said that Hensel had not master-minded the Army report accusing McCarthy and his assistants of putting

improper pressure on the Army, to obtain preferential treatment for private David Schine. So the Committee has now asked Mr. Hensel, as it did McCarthy, and Secretary of the Army Stevens, to file a statement of his position.

So the Committee now has three main charges to explore: the one made by Senator McCarthy against Assistant Secretary of Defense Hensel, and the two original charges which touched off this investigation. It might be useful to summarize those charges briefly. The Army charged that McCarthy and his assistants "by innuendo and inference" indicated that if the Army met their demands about Schine, this would have a great deal to do with how tough the Committee would be, in investigating the Army - that Roy Cohn, chief counsel of the McCarthy Committee "threatened to cause the discharge of Secretary Stevens", and that the Committee would "wreck the Army". The Army further charged Private Schine was allowed to leave Fort Dix ostensibly on Committee business, when in fact he did no work for the Committee.

McCarthy's reply to the Army, filed yesterday, charged that Army Secretary Stevens had used threats, in an effort to halt the investigation of the Army - that Pentagon politicians had sought to prevent the exposure

of Communist infiltration of the Army. Senator McCarthy also stated that Stevens and the Army's chief counsel had repeatedly urged the Committee to quit investigating the Army, and turn its attention to the Air Force, Navy and Defense Department.

The ground rules laid down for the conduct of this investigation are unusual, since both the principals and their attorneys will be permitted to cross-examine. However, the ground rules appear to be fair, inasmuch as none of the participants has objected.

Senator McCarthy has made some effort to describe this as a row between his Committee's counsel Cohn and the Army's counsel Adams. # Basically it is a question of the veracity, the truthfulness of McCarthy and Stevens. Stevens has the support of the President and Defense Secretary Wilson. # There will, in addition to this, be the question of whether McCarthy can make his charges against Assistant Defense Secretary Hensel stand up. Presumably all witnesses, including Stevens and McCarthy, will be under oath. Able and alert lawyers on both sides will be watching for the possibility of perjury. The entire proceedings will be televised, and fully reported. In effect the entire country will be sitting as a "committee of the whole," trying to determine who is lying, McCarthy or Stevens, Cohn or Adams,

McCarthy or Hensel.

In spite of the ground rules, apparently designed to limit the amount of time devoted to examining a single witness, the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ possibilities for cross-questioning and confusion are almost limitless.

Senator Mundt said today that the Committee will "try to find out the truth and make it available to the public." Ray H. Jenkins, special counsel for the Committee, said: "The facts will be presented fully, fairly and fearlessly." If those things happen, the public will have been well served, although at considerable cost in national unity and international prestige as the leader of the free world. It ~~ought to be permissible to hope that~~ the principals on both sides would ~~remember that the rest of the world,~~ friend and foe ~~alike, will~~ be watching this ~~performance, but such hope~~ would be ~~futile~~.

Tomorrow, the much discussed...and delayed investigation gets under way. It represents essentially a search for the facts...and the truth. Oliver Wendell Holmes once remarked quite appropriately: "You needn't fear to handle the truth roughly; she is no invalid." For as Sir John Herschel concluded:"The grand character of truth is its capability of coming unchanged out of every possible form of fair discussion."

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Brigadier General de Castries, the top commander at Dien Bien Phu, has been asking for more reinforcements. And today he appealed to the French and Vietnamese residents of Hanoi to send powdered milk and fruit juices to his wounded men. Foralmost a month now it has been impossible to evacuate any of these soldiers from the surrounded garrison because the French airstrip is not useable.

The French say there was little fighting last night. But dispatches from Hanoi say the enemy now has squeezed the defenders into a shrinking circle one and a quarter miles across. And the rebels continue digging closer and closer to the French barbed wire. New rains forced French bombers and fighters to call off today's attacks. And these same rains gave the enemy a new opportunity to tighten their circle around Dien Bien Phu.

The Chinese Communist radio today attacked American policy in Indo-China and said "we certainly will not take it lying down" if "armed aggression is directed against us." The Communists also referred to themselves as one of the "Big Five" declared themselves to be a nation with "soaring international prestige and position. In reference to the Geneva conference, the United States holds that China is not one of the Big Five - is not to be considered a sponsor of the meeting that opens Monday.

The Russian Communist party newspaper charged today that Vice President

Nixon's recent speech "came out openly for the expansion of war" in Indo-China.

And Mr. Nixon, in Chicago today, said: "the purpose of our policy is that American boys will not have to fight in Indo-China or anywhere else." He added: "A policy of strength is the one best calculated to carry out that purpose."

Defense Secretary Wilson says that the President has asked retired General Van Fleet to go to Korea and Formosa to survey our military assistance program.

And in his semi-annual report on the Defense Department, Wilson said "the mounting retaliatory capability of our air units gives full warning to any aggressor of the possible consequences of rash actions on his part." The secretary said our strategy is aimed at handling little aggressions as well as big ones - we want to deter a major war and local aggression and at the same time maintain the social and economic foundations of the nation.

At his news conference today, Secretary Wilson said assistant Defense Secretary H. Struve Hensel is a competent honest man. Hensel has been charged, by Senator McCarthy, with helping to organize a ship supply firm while Hensel was a navy procurement officer in World War Two.

Wilson said of the Army-McCarthy hearings which I'd like to discuss in a few minutes that the whole argument "has done no good" to military morale has complicated his problem of getting men to take top Defense Department jobs. He said such men are reluctant to come to Washington "if they are going to get worked over unfairly."

And on the eve of the Washington hearings a recorded summary of which will be broadcast over many of these stations at 8:30 p.m. eastern time tomorrow Senator McCarthy spoke in Texas. He charged that "devilishly clever men" have figured out a plan to change the rules of his committee "under the guise of fair play." McCarthy says the objective is to make it impossible for the committee to operate effectively. He named no names. But he said "some good men" are being used with assurances that they will be paid off by receiving praise from what he called "all the left-wing elements of news, radio and television."

In Washington today, Chairman Capehart of the Senate Banking Committee accused R.G. Hughes, president of the National Association of Home Builders, of charging that the committee hearing on the Federal Housing scandal is "being conducted in a circus atmosphere." Capehart said this makes him wonder if the Home Builders group "is trying to crucify" the Administration. Hughes apologized for the charge and pledged his association's support in cleaning up abuses.

Richard Clendenen, an investigator for a Senate subcommittee, said today that the increase in adolescent crime is linked to the sale of "objectionable" ten-cent crime and horror books. He said the profit motive seems to be the dominant reason for the publication of such books.

At the court martial of Corporal Dickensen, another former prisoner of war, Sergeant John Q.DAvis of Niagara Falls, charged that Dickensen pushed a sick American P.O.W. down some stairs after the man asked Dickensen for food.

And Agriculture Secretary Benson says if the government must continue to buy tremendous stocks of farm commodities it might someday wind up in the grocery business if Congress insists on keeping price supports high.

Tomorrow morning at 10:30 hearings begin in Washington on the prolonged argument between Senator McCarthy and members of his staff, and Army Secretary Stevens and members of his staff. Senator Mundt, who will be in the chair, has said that if everybody sticks to the stories that have been told in the past, somebody will be laying himself open to charges of perjury. Today a new element was added to this case. The Committee named Assistant Secretary of Defense H. Struve Hensel as a "principal" in the hearings. This was done because Senator McCarthy yesterday charged that Hensel had master-minded the Army report attacking the Senator - had tried to discredit the Committee in order to head off an investigation of what McCarthy called "Hensel's own misconduct, and possible law violations." Hensel called these charges "barefaced lies"; dared the Senator to repeat them without senatorial immunity, and promised him that if he did he would have a law suit from which the Senator could not run. The Senator has declined to repeat the

statement. Defense Secretary Wilson today called Hensel "a competent, honest man", said he wouldn't be in his present job if he weren't. Wilson also said that Hensel had not masterminded the Army report accusing McCarthy and his assistants of putting improper pressure on the Army to obtain preferential treatment for private David Schine. So the Committee has now asked Mr. Hensel, as it did McCarthy and Secretary of the Army Stevens, to file a statement of his position. So the Committee now has three main charges to explore: the one made by Senator McCarthy against Assistant Secretary of Defense Hensel, and the two original charges which touched off this investigation. It might be useful to summarize those charges briefly. The Army charged that McCarthy and his assistants "by innuendo and inference" indicated that if the Army met their demands about Schine, this would have a great deal to do with how tough the Committee would be in investigating the Army - that Roy Cohn, chief counsel of the McCarthy Committee "threatened to cause the discharge of Secretary Stevens", and that the Committee would "wreck the Army." The Army further charged Private Schine was allowed to leave Fort Dix ostensibly on committee business, when in fact he did no work for the Committee. McCarthy's reply to the Army, filed yesterday, charged that Army Secretary Stevens had used threats in an effort to halt the investigation of the Army - that Pentagon politicians had sought to prevent the exposure of Communist infiltration of the Army. Senator McCarthy also stated that Stevens and the Army's chief counsel had repeatedly urged the Committee to quit investigating the Army, and turn its attention to the Air Force, Navy and Defense Department. The ground rules laid down for the conduct of this investigation are unusual, since both the principals and their attorneys will be permitted to cross-examine. However, the ground rules appear to be fair, inasmuch as none of the participants has objected. Senator McCarthy has made some effort to describe this as a row between his Committee's counsel Cohn and the Army's counsel Adams. Basically, it is a question of the veracity, the truthfulness of McCarthy and Stevens. Stevens has the support of the President and Defense Secretary Wilson. There will, in addition to this, be the question of whether McCarthy can make his

charges against Assistant Defense Secretary Hensel stand up. Presumably all witnesses, including Stevens and McCarthy, will be under oath. Able and alert lawyers on both sides will be watching for the possibility of perjury. The entire proceedings will be televised, and fully reported. In effect the entire country will be sitting as a "committee of the whole," trying to determine who is lying, McCarthy or Stevens, Cohn or Adams, McCarthy or Hensel. In spite of the ground rules, apparently designed to limit the amount of time devoted to examining a single witness, the possibilities for cross-questioning and confusion are almost limitless. Senator Mundt said today that the Committee will "try to find out the truth and make it available to the public." Ray H. Jenkins, special counsel for the committee, said: "The facts will be presented fully, fairly and fearlessly." If those things happen, the public will have been well served, although at considerable cost in national unity and international prestige as the leader of the free world.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Tomorrow, the much discussed and delayed investigation gets under way. It represents essentially a search for the facts and the truth. Oliver Wendell Holmes once remarked quite appropriately: "You needn't fear to handle the truth roughly; she is no invalid." For as Sir John Herschel concluded: "The grand character of truth is its capability of coming unchanged out of every possible form of fair discussion."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday April 22, 1954

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In Indo-China, the enemy continues to inch closer to the French lines at Dien Bien Phu. The Russian press says our airlifting French parachutists from France to Indo-China is "a new act of American intervention in the Viet Nam war." And Indian Prime Minister Nehru's decision..to prevent passage of these planes over India...came in for much comment in our Senate.

Republican Senator Ferguson says this gives "aid and comfort to the Communist world." Republican Leader Knowland says Nehru's action is like that of a property owner who objects to firemen running a (HOSE) across his property to reach the burning house of a neighbor. Knowland said the American people and the congress are "sorely disappointed" by the decision. And Republican Senator Bridges says he's "amazed and shocked" at Nehru's decision.

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Yugoslavia may join the projected European Defense Community. He would like it to be more than a military organization.

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Earlier in the day the President told the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, that we will win the cold war and prevent a hot war "through indestructable spiritual unity. And F.B.I. Director Hoover told the D.A.R. convention that those whom he described as "pseudo-liberals" can do more damage to the country than the outright Communists.

Assistant Defense Secretary Hannah says the Pentagon may soon ask Congress to change the draft law. It will suggest that men from 18 to 26..instead of being drafted for two years service..would take only six months of active duty and thereafter attend regular drills and active training in reserve units. And men who complete two years or more of active service would be required to attend regular National Guard training for almost eight years.

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Edward R. Murrow: April 22, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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Senator McCarthy objected at the outset to what he called "the attempt to make this a contest between me and the Army". He contended that a few civilian Pentagon politicians are naming themselves the Department of the Army.

The first witness was Major General Miles Reber. He spent ten years as liaison officer between the Army and Congress. He said that in those ten years he had never known "greater pressure" than had been applied by McCarthy and Cohn - particularly Cohn - in their efforts to secure an immediate commission for David Schine. He referred to repeated telephone conversations with Mr. Cohn, detailed the steps he took with high-ranking

officers in the Army and other armed services, exploring the possibilities of a commission for Schine. General Reber SAID HE WAS TOLD that Schine lacked the necessary qualifications.

During the cross-examination Senator McCarthy said that General Reber's brother, Sam, then acting High Commissioner in Germany, had made vicious attacks on Cohn and Schine while the two investigators were in Europe. McCarthy suggested that Sam Reber had been fired or allowed to resign from the State Department because he was a bad security risk. Committee Counsel Jenkins objected to the form of the question, McCarthy withdrew it, and General Reber said his brother retired, as he was entitled to by law, when he reached the age of FIFTY. He knew nothing about any security case involving him.

Acting Secretary of State General Bedell Smith testified that Roy Cohn telephoned him, said Schine was about to be drafted, and that he and McCarthy thought Schine should have a commission. Smith telephoned General Hull, the Vice Chief of Staff, who told him Schine would get the same treatment as any other American citizen.. Cohn & Smith discussed a commission in the Central Intelligence Agency for Schine. Smith told him to get in touch with Allan Dulles, the head of the agency. Cohn said the C.I.A.

is "too juicy a subject for future investigations." It wouldn't be right to place Schine there, and then investigate the Agency. General Smith said he did not regard Cohn's intervention in this matter as being improper or an attempt to apply pressure.

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Repeated reference was made during the day to the situation at Fort Monmouth. Secretary Stevens said: "I still have no evidence of current espionage at Fort Monmouth." Stevens told of taking a group, including

McCarthy and Cohn, to Fort Monmouth. When they came to a secret Radar laboratory, Stevens admitted those who had been elected to public office, and excluded Cohn. Stevens testified that his executive officer told him that Cohn declared: "This means war. Don't they think I am cleared for classified information? I have access to F.B.I. files when I want them. They did this on purpose just to embarrass me. We will really investigate the Army now." Stevens testified that Cohn's outburst was repeated later when there was some mention of the possibility of Schine being assigned to overseas duty.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday April 23, 1954

This is the news:

The Mundt committee today voted unanimously to supbena all the records of all telephone calls involving the principals in the McCarthy-army dispute. The decision came after an army employe testified that he had from 50 to 100 transcripts of phone conversations made to and from Secretary Stevens office. I should like to review today's testimony in a fewminutes.

The President visited the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln in Hodgenville, Kentucky, today. And without mentioning the name of anyone alive today he said: "You can find no instance where Abraham Lincoln stood up in public and excoriated another American. You can find no instance where he is reported to have slapped or pounded a table and struck the pose of a pseudo-dictator or an arbitrary individual."

And then in an informal speech at Transylvania College at Lexington, Kentucky, the President said that the battle for Dien Bien Phu in Indo-China "is an agony of conflict..a testing ground between dictatorship and freedom." Mr. Eisenhower said this war has become a "a test of whether people can live as they (CHOOSE) or be dominated as additional pawns in the machinations of power-hungry groups in the Kremlin and China."

At Dien Bien Phu, the Communists seized another French outpost and moved to within 600 to 700 yards of the nerve center of the surrounded French garrison. The first American plane transporting French parachutists has now arrived in Indo-China from Paris. (IT WAS) forced to detour some 18-hundred miles because India refused permission to pass over her country. And Cambodia today informed the United Nations that it may seek action against Vietminh troops accused of "foreign aggression."

The Russians today broke off diplomatic relations with Australia. Moscow sent a note saying Australia is harboring a "criminal" and his wife. This was a reference to Soviet Diplomat and spy Vladimir Petrov, former third secretary of the embassy in Canberra, who has asked Australia for political asylum. He has also turned over papers on the Soviet spy system to Australian officials. Moscow has recalled its ambassador and asked (AUSTRALIA) to recall its charge d'affaires from Moscow.

The western Big Three, meeting in Paris, today rejected Soviet demands that Communist China be treated as an equal at the Geneva conference. Secretary of States Dulles is reported to have informed the British and the French that we would walk out of the conference if the Chinese Communists are treated as an "inviting" power..or permitted to take over

a rotating chairmansip.

Also in Paris..the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said today, they have found no evidence of any change in the ultimate aims of the Soviet Union. They say Russia's military strength, and that of her satellites, has continued to increase. And again they agree on the need for western "efforts, vigilance and unity."

In Berlin today, American acting high commissioner Dowling, sent the Russians a letter, accusing them of pursuing deliberately outrageous and uncivilized conduct. This was a reference to Moscow sending agents to western Germany to assassinate a Russian emigre leader.

Admiral Carney, the chief of naval operations, said in Chicago today, it might be good cold war strategy, to encourage oppressed peoples to reveolt. He said:"Why can't we be the salesman fo human revolt, which demonstratively has produced freedom for the individual man, and has brought standards of life heretofore unknown in the world?" He said:"When people suffer from oppression and privation, and finally reach a point of desperation in their need for improving their circumstances, they inevitably come to one conclusion: revolution."

The United States today granted a 100-million dollars loan to the six-nation European coal and steel pool. This is the first time in history that our government has extended financial credit to a European community organization.. as distinguished from a separate nation.

At the United Nations today, the subcommittee on disarmament agreed to hold its first secret meeting to discuss arms in London around the Middle of May.

In Washington, Warren Olney, assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, said that the Federal Housing Administration... by "taking the attitude that they were just giving the stuff away"... has made it impossible to prosecute big-time apartment house profiteers. The President today ordered the F.B.I. to search the country for home-repair and improvement salesman who "bilked a great many thousands of homeowners"..under government loan insurance programs.

A former prisoner of war... Edward M. Gaither of Philadelphia. charged today that after he told Corporal Edward Dickensen of his plans to escape from a Communist prisoner of war camp in Korea he was brutally beaten by Chinese Communists and put before a mock firing squad on two ~~DAYS~~ OCCASIONS.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars said today it's ten thousand posts throughout the country are circulating petitions demanding that Congress make membership in the Communist party a criminal offense.

Swing April 23

The man who monitors telephone conversations of Secretary of the Army Stevens was the ~~center~~ (central figure) of a prolonged and spirited hassle in the hearing before the Permanent Investigations committee this afternoon. He is John Lucas and he has been monitoring telephone conversations for his army chiefs since 1949. Mr. Lucas turned out to be a scrupulously careful witness, so careful that for a time he put the committee into confusion. For when he was questioned about the accuracy of a transcript he wrote of a key conversation between Secretary Stevens and Senator McCarthy he quite frankly admitted that he hadn't got the whole conversation word for word. He tried to do that always but it wasn't always possible. Sometimes persons spoke too fast, sometimes he was disturbed while listening. He noted down in such cases that there had been an ommission. Such a notation was in his records of this conversation.

¶ This admission threatened to keep the transcript from being used as evidence, for Counsel Jenkins at once gave his opinion that an incomplete and admittedly inaccurate transcript could not be entered. ~~And as this telephone conversation is one of the high points in the controversy between Mr. Stevens and Senator McCarthy it looked as though the Stevens case had suffered a setback.~~

But the fact was soon developed that Mr. Lucas usually got everything right in his notes, and on this occasion there had been only a single omission. It might have been of five words, Mr. Lucas said, but it was not more than fifteen words, in a transcript of five hundred words.

The prolonged discussion that followed was over the admissability of a record of a monitored conversation. Legally it can be used in evidence if a Congressional Committee orders it produced, or if both parties to the conversation agree. Would Senator McCarthy agree? He was asked. He said that he would, but he raised many ifs and ands. He wanted to see all the transcriptions of all the talks held about this case. When Mr. Welch, counsel engaged by the Army, offered to produce them all, Mr. McCarthy said all must go into the record - so as not to leave it to Stevens to choose which ones should be entered as evidence.

Ultimately the committee voted to subpoena all the notes, memoranda and transcriptions of all the telephone talks bearing on this case, taking them in their chronological order. Thereupon Senator McCarthy for himself, Mr. Cohn and Mr. Carr consented to their use. With this in the bag Mr. Jenkins was just ordering Mr. Lucas to read the XXXXXXX transcript of the Stevens-McCarthy conversation when Senator McCarthy

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The Committee will meet again at 10.30 Monday morning.

The hearings have been adjourned until Monday. And there is at least the prospect of a quiet weekend, free of charges and countercharges... a weekend in which we can all relax. Alexander Wolcott once remarked that "the English have an extraordinary ability for flying into a great calm." We could do worse than follow this suggestion. But as Walter Bagehot observed:"The inability to stay quiet is one of the most conspicuous failings of mankind."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Mundt committee today voted unanimously to subpoena all the records, of all telephone calls, involving the principals in the McCarthy-Army dispute. The decision came after an army employe testified that he had from 50 to 100 transcripts of phone conversations made to and from Secretary Stevens office. I should like to review today's testimony in a few minutes.

The President visited the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln in Hodgenville, Kentucky, today. And without mentioning the name of anyone alive today, he said: "You can find no instance where Abraham Lincoln stood up in public and excoriated another American. You can find no instance where he is reported to have slapped or pounded a table, and struck the pose of a pseudo-dictator, or an arbitrary individual."

And then in an informal speech at Transylvania College at Lexington, Kentucky, the President said that the battle for Dien Bien Phu in Indo-China "is an agony of conflict..a testing ground between dictatorship and freedom." Mr. Eisenhower said this war has become a "test of whether people can live as they choose, or be dominated as additional pawns in the machinations of power-hungry groups in the Kremlin and China."

At Dien Bien Phu, the Communists seized another French outpost and moved to within 600 to 700 yards of the nerve center of the surrounded French garrison. The first American plane transporting French parachutists has now arrived in Indo-China from Paris. It was forced to detour some 18-hundred miles because India refused permission to pass over her country. And Cambodia today informed the United Nations, that it may seek action against Vietminh troops accused of "foreign aggression."

The Russians today broke off diplomatic relations with Australia. Moscow sent a note saying Australia is harboring a "criminal" and his wife.

This was a reference to Soviet Diplomat and spy Vladimir Petrov, former third secretary of the embassy in Canberra, who has asked Australia for political asylum. He has also turned over papers on the Soviet spy system to Australian officials. Moscow has recalled its ambassador and asked Australia to recall its charge d'affaires from Moscow.

The Western Big Three, meeting in Paris, today rejected Soviet demands that Communist China be treated as an equal at the Geneva Conference. Secretary of State Dulles is reported to have informed the British and the French that we would walk out of the conference if the Chinese Communists are treated as an "inviting" power..or permitted to take over a rotating chairmanship.

Also in Paris..the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said today they have found no evidence of any change in the ultimate aims of the Soviet Union. They say Russia's military strength, and that of her satellites, has continued to increase. And again they agree on the need for western "efforts, vigilance and unity."

In Berlin today, American acting high commissioner Dowling sent the Russians a letter accusing them of pursuing deliberately outrageous and uncivilized conduct. This was a reference to Moscow sending agents to western Germany to assassinate a Russian emigree leader.

Admiral Carney, the chief of naval operations, said in Chicago today, it might be good cold war strategy to encourage oppressed peoples to revolt. He said: "Why can't we be the salesman for human revolt, which demonstratively has produced freedom for the individual man and has brought standards of life heretofore unknown in the world?" He said: "When people suffer from oppression and privation and finally reach a point of desperation in their need for improving their circumstances, they inevitably come to one conclusion: revolution."

The United States today granted a 100-million dollar loan to the six-nation European coal and steel pool. This is the first time in history that our government has extended financial credit to a European community organization.

.as distinguished from a separate nation.

At the United Nations today, the subcommittee on disarmament agreed to hold its first secret meeting to discuss arms in London around the Middle of May.

In Washington, Warren Oleny, assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division, said that the Federal Housing Administration...by "taking the attitude that they were just fiving the stuff away"...has made it impossible to prosecute big-time apartment house profiteers. The President today ordered the F.B.I. to search the country for home-repair and improvement salesman, who "bilked a great many thousands of homeowners"...under government loan insurance programs.

A former prisoner of war...Edward M. Gaither of Philadelphia charged today that after he told Corporal Edward Dickensen of his plans to escape from a Communist prisoner of war camp in Korea he was brutally beaten by Chinese Communists and put before a mock firing squad on two occasions.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars said today its ten thousand posts throughout the country are circulating petitions demanding that Congress make membership in the Communist party a criminal offense.

The man who monitors telephone conversations of Secretary of the Army Stevens was the central figure of a prolonged and spirited hassle in the hearing before the Permanent Investigations Committee this afternoon. He is John Lucas and he has been monitoring telephone conversations for his army chiefs since 1949. Mr. Lucas turned out to be a scrupulously careful witness, so careful that for a time he put the committee into confusion. For when he was questioned about the accuracy of a transcript he wrote of a key conversation between Secretary Stevens and Senator McCarthy he quite frankly admitted that he hadn't got the whole conversation word for word. He tried to do that always but it wasn't always possible. Sometimes persons spoke too fast, sometimes he was disturbed while listening. He noted down in such cases that there had been an ommission. Such a notation was in his records of this conversation.

This admission threatened to keep the transcript from being used as evidence, for Counsel Jenkins at once gave his opinion that an incomplete and admittedly inaccurate transcript could not be entered. But the fact was soon developed that Mr. Lucas usually got everything right in his notes, and on this occasion there had been only a single ommission. It might have been of five words, Mr. Lucas said,but it was not more than fifteen words, in a transcript of three to five hundred words.

The prolonged discussion that followed was over the admissability of a record of a monitored conversation. Legally it can be used in evidence if a Congressional Committee orders it produced, or if both parties to the conversation agree. Would Senator McCarthy agree? He was asked. He said that he would, but he raised many ifs and ands. He wanted to see all the transcriptions of all the talks held about this case. When Mr. Welch, Counsel engaged by the Army, offerred to produce them all, Mr. McCarthy said all must go into the record - so as not to leave it to Stevens to choose which ones should be entered as evidence.

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The Committee will meet again at 10:30 Monday morning.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word For Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The hearings have been adjourned until Monday, And there is at least the prospect of a quiet weekend, a weekend in which we can all relax. Alexander Wolcott once remarked that "the English have an extraordinary ability for flying into a great calm." We could do worse than follow this suggestion. But as Walter Bagehot observed: "The inability to stay quiet is one of the most conspicuous failings of mankind."

Good night and Good luck!

Monday April 26, 1954

This is the news:

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Defense Secretary Wilson spoke to the same meeting and he said: the next few months are obviously critical ones in world affairs. What happens in Europe and Asia may force another look at our military plans, policies and spending.

Democratic Senator Ed Johnson of Colorado says WHAT he calls "the present crusade to send troops to Indo-China" would mean a minimum of 500-thousand American casualties and a very minimum of 100-billion dollars in borrowed money. He says this WOULD be "the most foolhardy venture in

all American history."

Authoritative French sources say the President has turned down a French request for American planes and pilots for action in Indo-China. The British cabinet is reported to have ruled out a suggestion that British troops be sent there. The United Press reports from Geneva that Mr. Eisenhower had considered asking Congress for direct military intervention but dropped that when the British refused to go along. Admiral Radford, the chairman of our joint chiefs of staff, flew from Paris to London today to confer with Prime Minister Churchill. Then he's flying back to report to the National Security Council in Washington.

In Moscow today, Soviet Premier Malenkov told the [redacted] Soviet Parliament that the United States is "provoking the extension of the war in Indo-China." Malenkov said that if "aggressive circles" use atomic weapons to test the might of the Soviet Union "there can be no doubt that the aggressors would be crushed by the same weapon."

At Dien Bien Phu (the battle for which I'd like to review in a few minutes.) [redacted] Corsair fighter bombers.. supplied by the United States..went into action today for the first time. These French-piloted

planes carried out the heaviest attack of the 7-year-war. They struck at enemy troops surrounding Dien Bien Phu. And transports again dropped fresh paratroopers into the garrison. A High command spokesman says "Obviously the Vietminh are well prepared to attack at any time they think the moment is just right." And it was revealed today that Burma.. as well as India.. barred American troop transports from passing over its territory. These planes ferried French parachutists to Indo-China from France.

At Geneva...French Foreign Minister Bidault issued an appeal for a temporary truce in the battle for Dien Bien Phu..to permit the evacuation of "hundreds and hundreds" of wounded French troops. He accused the enemy of violating the rules of war. He said it was inconceivable that there be no action from this conference..in Geneva the birthplace of the Red Cross.. toward a "humanitarian truce."

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a short time and found British, American and Russian spokesmen in agreement that "it was a good start." But American reporters have been informed that the western powers at this meeting, are not enjoying the same degree of unity with which they participated in the Berlin conference.

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again that Committee Counsel Roy Cohen used his office to "seek a perversion of army rules" to get special treatment for Private Schine. But, under questioning by Cohn and Mc Carthy and some committee members, the Secretary could not be as positive about Committee staff director Frank Carr. Stevens said Carr's attitude was (LARGELY) "passive".. he could not recall today any particular statement Carr had made in seeking favors for Schine. Senator Mc Carthy told Stevens:"You see, Bob, you are asking that (Carr) be discharged and you can't tell us what he said." During questioning, Democratic Senator McClelland said the implication is that Secretary Stevens could have "bought off" the McCarthy committee by giving a commission to David Schine. Senator Mc Carthy called this "a completely improper and unfair suggestion" that he could be "bought off." The Secretary will be subjected to more cross-examination tomorrow.

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Edward R. Murrow: April 26, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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The loss of Dienbienphu, if it occurs, will not mean the loss of Indo-China; but it will add further strain to the Western Alliance; it will damage the French will to resist; and it will create continuing controversy as to who was responsible for it.

The exhausted defenders of Dienbienphu are outnumbered four to one. The defenders have lost the commanding heights, and it is to be doubted that they can continue much longer to take the punishment that Decastrie's troops have been suffering since March 13th. It is now a place where the defenders dare not get their heads above ground. The enemy sappers are within seven hundred yards of the center of the fortress. The drop zone

for parachutists and supplies has now narrowed to the point where one-third of the supplies are falling inside the enemy lines. But the French continue to try to put paratroopers in. Psychologically this must be the toughest jump in the history of airborne warfare. These men are jumping into a trap. The French High Command deliberately chose to make a stand at Dienbienphu. They obviously misjudged the enemy's capability, particularly with artillery and mortars. The High Command announced it welcomed the enemy attack, seeking at last to come to grips with an elusive enemy. The French were surprised by the ferocity of the enemy attack, and his enormous fire power, and the trap the French thought they had set snapped back and pinned down Decastries and his gallant men.

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7:45 - 8:00 PM DST

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Tuesday, April 27, 1954

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At one point Senator McCarthy told Stevens:"You're not giving us the facts, Bob." The Secretary replied:"I positively deny anything I said here was not the facts, as far as I know." ~~At another point the Senator told the Secretary:"Let's be a little more honest now." Stevens demanded: "What do you mean, be a little more honest?" The senator ignored the question.~~

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Edward R. Murrow: April 27, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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Judging from informed but unofficial reports, the Eisenhower Administration was ready to offer military aid in Indo-China at this time, if it could become part of collective action. This would have been air and naval aid, not ground troops. Had the British agreed to collaborate, President Eisenhower would have asked Congress to authorize this limited American participation. / The framework of collective action then could have been extended.

The British Cabinet held an emergency meeting, and decided not to resort to action of this kind, at the start of the Geneva conference. Washington apparently believed such action would induce the Communists to be conciliatory.

London apparently believed it would not. In both capitals, freedom of maneuver is limited by strong public opinion. In the United States there is the reluctance to get involved in another Korea. In Britain there is the dislike of doing anything the Communists could construe as provocative, and there is the hesitance to follow the United States in a bold course whose consequences cannot be foreseen.

It may be inaccurate to say that history repeats itself. But it comes close to it sometimes, and it now has done so in these events concerning Indo-China. Control of Indo-China is essential to the establishment of a great Asian empire. That is true today. It also was true in 1940.

The French Republic had fallen, and the Petain government came into office on June 16, 1940. Three days later the Japanese made the first of their demands on the French in Indo-China, which were to develop into demands for the passage of troops. The Petain government could not reinforce the French contingents in Indo-China. General Catroux, then in command at Saigon, asked Washington and London if they would stand by him if he fought the Japanese. Both capitals said no. London had its hands full; Washington was still obsessed by the hope of remaining neutral. Admiral Decoux, who succeeded Catroux, stalled the Japanese as they kept pressing

for a foothold. In August he received an ultimatum demanding passage of troops. Again Washington was asked if it would help if the French fought. Again Washington said it would not, and having said so it admitted it could not reproach the French if they granted Japan military facilities.

In September Admiral Decoux allowed the Japanese the use of the port of Haiphong, but on the same day the Japanese army invaded northern Indo-China, the first overt Japanese attack against a Western power. No doubt they were testing what the reaction would be. There was no reaction. Local French forces made a bitter but futile stand, and Indo-China was lost. Therewith the creation of the great Asian empire - the Japanese Co-prosperity sphere - was assured. It took nearly five years of the costliest war in our history to dismantle that empire.

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Cicero once said:"History is the witness of the times, the torch of truth, the life of memory, the teacher of life." But ~~all this not withstanding~~, the German Philosopher Hegel was inclined to conclude: "What experience and history teach is this: that peoples and governments never have learned anything from history."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Cicero once said "History is the witness of the times, the torch of truth, the life of memory, the teacher of life." The German Philosopher Hegal was inclined to conclude: "What experience and history teach is this: that peoples and governments never have learned anything from history."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday, April 28, 1954

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The President today named a West Point classmate..retired Lieutenant General Swing.. to be commissioner of immigration and naturalization.

Some senators told reporters today that James. B. Conant, our high commissioner in Germany, had told them that if the European army plans falls thorugh..there would be no current way to re-arm western Germany. And the west German defense ministry says 140-thousand Germans who have volunteered for service in the proposed German army, will be registered for such service..beginning tomorrow.

In Egypt, twelve army officers and 40 civilians have been

arrested and charged with conspiring with Communists to promote May Day riots. Nine of the 12 arrested officers had recently opposed the Premier..Lieut General Nasser.

In Geneva today, while the official conference talked about Korea, there was much behind the scenes discussion concerning Indo-China. We asked Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent, to record for you a summary of these activities. Here it is:

(This is HKS recording now back to Ed Murrow)

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Progress at the Geneva conference is slow. And so far, a[redacted]t, not particularly encouraging. More than a quarter century ago, Will Rogers remarked: "Diplomacy was invented by a man named Webster to use up all the words in his dictionary that didn't mean anything. A diplomat tells you what he don't believe himself and the man that he is telling it to don't believe it any more than he does. But at least it's always equal."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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SMITH: The Geneva conference today spent its second day lending its ears to speeches about Korea but devoting its heart and mind solely to Indochina. American Secretary of State Dulles and Red Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai restated their views on Korea, as others have done before them; but not even these, the two leading antagonists in the Far East, were able to steal real attention from the informal sideline talks about Indochina going on privately every day between Bidault of France and Molotov of Russia. Bidault, talking for the Western nations, and Molotov, representing the Communist-run countries, are trying to agree on which further nations to invite to the Indochina phase of this conference. Their talks were supposed to be confidential, but today Molotov broke confidence - and that has been the outstanding event of the conference so far.

What happened was, Molotov's press spokesman called a special news conference this afternoon. At it he told reporters that Bidault had in the course of his meeting with Molotov today expressed a desire to arrange a short truce at Dienbienphu so that the wounded could be evacuated. Molotov, the spokesman said, expressed his interest and then suggested such a truce might be arranged if the two nations directly involved, France and the Vietminh Communist rebels, would meet here in Geneva and talk it over. This, all the Western delegations here brand as pure blackmail. Molotov has spoken over Bidault's head to the people and politicians back home in France, who are very despondent at present. The Russian has held out a vague possibility of hope for the wounded at Dienbienphu on two conditions. First, Bidault must in effect recognize the Vietminh Communist rebel govern-

ment by negotiating with it exclusively here at Geneva; second, he must in effect abandon the pro-French Indochinese Vietnam Government by agreeing to exclude it from such talks, tho its troops are in Dienbienphu also. In addition, accepting Molotov's proposal would strain what unity of policy remains between France and her chief allies, who would likewise be excluded from the talks. Having agreed to negotiate this way over Dienbienphu, France would have no argument against going on and negotiating a cease-fire in Indochina on the same terms, throwing over the pro-French Vietnamese and in isolation from her Allies.

This evening the French issued a curt (hurt?) little statement about it, but the French delegation cannot afford to turn down the offer out-of-hand without risking a cabinet crisis at home. So the statement issued here said France would give Molotov an answer after due consultation. This incident illustrates pretty clearly the unique nature of this conference in Geneva. It's the first big conference since the war in which the West can fairly be said to be on its knees and within which the Communist nations clearly hold the whiphand. It is also the first big conference in which the United States has not been able to give the lead to the other Western nations but is being swept along rather helplessly by her Allies. For example, the U.S. delegation here would prefer not to go into cease-fire negotiations in Indochina on terms that we are sure will be beneficial to the Communists, but France's need for a truce is so desperate that we are being overruled by her. The American delegation would like also to undertake more active intervention in Indochina to aid the French, but on that Britain overrules America. As Churchill said yesterday, Britain insists on trying to get a truce here first.

Mr. Molotov has had to wait a long time, but he has at last found one conference where is is on top.

This is Howard K. Smith recording in Geneva. And now back to Ed Murrow.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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hand to answer them. The committee decided to ask the army to permit Schine to attend future hearings with an attorney. Secretary Stevens on the witness chair for a fifth day was accused by McCarthy of "flagrant dishonesty." He said, with some anger, that he resents any such insinuation. At another point, Senator McCarthy said high army officers in the committee room should not "dignify" Assistant Defense Secretary Hensel by sitting beside him. Hensel, one of the principals in the case, demanded an apology. Chairman Mundt said he has no power to force anyone to apologize, and among other developments: Secretary Stevens said that the McCarthy reports on his Fort Monmouth investigation "contained no significant item or derogatory information" not known to the army. Chairman Mundt lectured McCarthy for what he called speech-making by McCarthy under the guise of a point order and McCarthy charged that it was ridiculous for high-ranking army officers to attend the committee hearings "about a private who was successfully promoted until he reached the very top as a private" a reference to David Schine.

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The President today named a West Point classmate - retired Lieutenant General Swing to be commissioner of immigration and naturalization.

Some senators told reporters today that James B. Conant, our high commissioner in Germany, had told them that if the European army plan falls through there would be no current way to re-arm western Germany. And the west German defense ministry says 140-thousand Germans who have volunteered for service in the proposed German army, will be registered for such service beginning tomorrow.

In Egypt, twelve army officers and 40 civilians have been arrested and charged with conspiring with Communists to promote May Day riots. Nine of the 12 arrested officers had recently opposed the Premier Lieutenant General Nasser.

In Geneva today, while the official conference talked about Korea, there

was much behind-the-scenes discussion concerning Indochina. We asked Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent, to record a summary of these activities. Here it is:

SMITH: The Geneva conference today spent its second day lending its ears to speeches about Korea but devoting its heart and mind solely to IndoChina. American Secretary of State Dulles and Red Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-Lai restated their views on Korea, as others have done before them; but not even these, the two leading antagonists in the Far East, were able to steal real attention from the informal sideline talks about IndoChina going on privately every day between Bidault of France and Molotov of Russia. Bidault, talking for the Western nations, and Molotiv, representing the Communist-run countries, are trying to agree on which further nations to invite to the Indochina phase of this conference. Their talks were supposed to be confidential, but today Molotov broke confidence - and that has been the outstanding event of the conference so far. What happened was, Molotov's press spokesman called a special news conference this afternoon. At it he told reporters that Bidault had in the course of his meeting with Molotov today expressed a desire to arrange a short truce at Dienbien phu so that the wounded could be evacuated. Molotov, the spokesman said, expressed his interest and then suggested such a truce might be arranged if the two nations directly involved, France and the Vietminh Communist rebels, would meet here in Geneva and talk it over. This, all the Western delegations here brand as pure blackmail. Molovov has spoken over Bidault's head to the people and politicians back home in France, who are very despondent at present. The Russians have held out a vague possibility of hope for the wounded at Dienbienphu on two conditions: First, Bidault must in effect recognize the Vietminh Communist rebel government by negotiating with it exclusively here at Geneva; Second, he must in effect abandon the pro-French Indochinese Vietnam Government by agreeing to exlude it from such talks, though its troops are in Dienbienphu also. In addition, accepting Molotov's proposal would strain what unity of policy remains between France and her chief allies, who would likewise be

excluded from the talks. Having agreed to negotiate this way over Dien Bien Phu, France would have no argument against going on and negotiating a cease-fire in Indochina on the same terms, throwing over the pro-French Vietnamese and in isolation from her Allies. This evening the French issued a curt little statement about it, but the French delegation cannot afford to turn down the offer out-of-hand without risking a cabinet crisis at home. So the statement issued here said France would give Molotov an answer after due consultation. This incident illustrates pretty clearly the ubique nature of this conference in Geneva. It's the first big conference since the war in which the West can fairly be said to be on its knees and within which the Communist nations clearly hold the whiphand. It is also the first big conference in which the United States has not been able to give the lead to the other Western nations but is being swept along rather helplessly by her Allies. For example, the U.S. delegation here would prefer not to go into cease-fire negotiations in Indochina on terms that we are sure will be beneficial to the Communists, but France's need for a truce is so desperate that we are being overruled by her. The American delegation would like also to undertake more active intervention in Indochina to aid the French, but on that Britain overrules America. As Churchill said yesterday, Britain insists on trying to get a truce here first. Mr. Molotov has had to wait a long time, but he has at last found one conference where he is on top. This is Howard K. Smith recording in Geneva. And now back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Progress at the Geneva conference is slow. And so far, not particularly encouraging. More than a quarter century ago, Will Rogers remarked: "Diplomacy was invented by a man names Webster to use up all the words in his dictionary that didn't mean anything. A diplomat tells you what he don't believe himself and the man that he is telling it to, don't believe it any more than he does. But at least it's always equal." - Good Night and Good Luck!

page 2 analysis

(1)

Thursday, April 29, 1954

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Shine testified today that the three men were in the picture he handed over to McCarthy's staff member, George Anastos last Thursday. He had a copy in his New York office, brought it to Washington, at the request of the Committee, and at the time it left his possession, it had not been altered. Under ~~question~~ questioning by Committee Counsel Jenkins, Shine acknowledged, that he had attended McCarthy staff meetings in Washington, in the course of the past week. He said he wasn't sure whether Anastos was at one particular meeting in question, but was quite certain he wasn't. Shine did say however, that at this particular meeting he brought with him a photograph ~~showing~~ posed by McCarthy, General Lawton, the

Commander at Fort Monmouth and others. What connection this picture has in the overall inquiry was not made known when the meeting adjourned. But there seemed to be some question at the end of the day whether the original McCarthy picture of Shine and Stevens and the Army's blowup of a picture of Shine, Stevens and Colonel Bradley came from the same negative.

In the course of the questioning of Shine, he told the committee that he had his picture taken with Stevens at the Army Secretary's request. Shine, who at the outset said he did not want counsel said he would reconsider this decision before he testifies again tomorrow. While Shine was on the stand, Senator McCarthy heatedly said that Counsel Jenkins was "badgering this Private." For his part, Shine said he had been subjected to "many pressures and orders quite unusual for a private."

At the morning session, Secretary Stevens, evidencing his first real signs of fatigue, was confronted with a statement given the committee by General Lawton, the Fort Monmouth Commander. In that statement Lawton said that Stevens' aide, John Adams had phoned early last November urging LAWTON to "dismiss certain security cases

at the Army's radar research center at Monmouth. Committee Counsel Jenkins said this was a memo of vital importance to McCarthy's charges that Stevens tried to stop his investigations. Stevens said it was "entirely possible" that Lawton had been asked to withdraw some suspensions. But if this was the case it was because Stevens was afraid that people might be suspended without sufficient evidence. Stevens said he had no recollection that Adams was ever told to call Lawton about this problem.

At his news conference, President Eisenhower said he had never been consulted about the Shine case by Defense Secretary Wilson. He made reference to "this private" and said he had never heard about it. The President did say, however, that he hoped this hearing would come to a quick end and that it would not delay his legislative program.

Mr. Eisenhower also said at his news conference, that the United States will not go to war in Indo-China without a formal declaration by Congress. But he strongly opposed the amendment, sponsored by Republican Representative Coudert, which would have restricted the right of the President to send troops abroad, without congressional consent. Such an artifical restriction, he said, could not fail to damage the flexibility of action that is required. Tonight the House defeated the Coudert amendment, by a standing vote of 214 to 37.

Mr. Eisenhower said that a practical, stop-gap settlement, may be possible in Indo-China, even if a completely trustworthy peace with the Communists cannot be achieved at this time.

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Kendrick says the Communist representatives in Geneva have seized upon the essentially Western device of the news conference to serve their end. It used to be one of the most difficult things in the world for a reporter to see a Russian at one of these conferences. The Chinese are supposed to be inscrutable and inaccessible, especially when they are Communist

Chinese heard only over the Peking Radio. Kendrick cables from Geneva: "There's nothing inscrutable or inaccessible about these boys - you can't get away from them. They hold news conferences at the drop of a rumor, and are always the first to announce they'll be available at the end of the conference sessions." The Communist news conferences are heavily loaded with propaganda - largely devoted to denouncing other delegations - and questions are frowned upon.

The Communists at Geneva have what the Western Powers want - the possibility of a political settlement in Korea, and the possibility of a military settlement in Indo-China. There is no reason to think as of now that either possibility will become a reality. But the Communists are using those possibilities as leverage in an effort to pry the Western Alliance apart.

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Bikini beauties and pockmarked beggars, is choking in a miasma of frustration, doubt and confusion as soggy and brain-numbing as the oppressive heat rising from the steaming streets and fetid rice paddies. There is a sense of guilt and frustration here that consumes men with an inner fire worse than the suffocating heat outside, for it is now clear that there is very little hope left for the men of Dienbienphu unless they are able to help themselves. The two chances of relief - a rescue column or the employment of American heavy bombers - are now fading away. This leaves only one bitter prospect, that General Decastries' men, fighting in that little Verdun of Vietnam, attempt a break-out. Can his men, weary and battered, outnumbered four to one, break the ring that surrounds them? Can they concentrate sufficient fire power and mobility to break out? Can they help themselves, since the outside world either cannot or will not come to their rescue?" Schoenbrun continues: "That's the guilt-filled question gnawing at men here in Indo-China tonight, while off in another world, on the banks of a beautiful lake, other men wine and dine and talk of peace. There are some who think Decastries might make it. There are some ten thousand men inside the Communist trap; at least five thousand of them are probably combat-worthy. With proper co-ordination of tactical

air they might get through to an emergency landing strip from which some of the survivors might be lifted." Schoenbrun concludes: "It's only a tiny flicker of hope for five thousand brave men, but none for the thousands of wounded or unfit who would have to be left behind."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, April 30, 1954 (1)

This is the news:

The Army-McCarthy hearings have recessed for the weekend. Before they did a McCarthy aide - James Juliana - said he was responsible for eliminating a third person from the controversial picture of Private Shine and Army Secretary Stevens. Juliana said there was no intent to "deceive or trick." And then Stevens, called back to the stand, acknowledged that when he was thinking of replacing Fort Monmouth Commander General Lawton, he did try to find out what Senator McCarthy's reaction would be. These were the highlights of the testimony.

But there were other significant developments during the day. The White House, through Press Secretary Hagerty, said there was no truth to reports that the President or anyone associated with him, is trying to bring the hearings to a quick end. (Mr. Eisenhower said yesterday he hoped this would be the case.) ~~One source for these rumors may have been Mr. Stevens luncheon today with the President and Defense Department officials. But this was said to have been in connection with a ceremony honoring the retiring Deputy Secretary, Roger Kyes.~~

Also, Senator Mc Carthy made known that he will make "every effort" to resume his place and voting rights on the investigating subcommittee

unless as he put it "the ground rules are followed" and the army's "stalling tactics" are stopped. He referred particularly to his efforts to bring Secretary Stevens back to the stand. When Stevens appeared, the Senator said he was satisfied.

McCarthy FURTHER said he was not only "willing but anxious" to testify himself. (Army counsel Welch had suggested that McCarthy be called after Stevens.) But the Committee has decided that the next witness is to be Stevens' aide, John Adams.

As for the hearing itself, James Juliana - an investigator for the McCarthy Committee - said that he was given a photograph by Private Shine showing Shine, Stevens and a third person - Colonel Bradley. He said he enlarged this picture and a "cropped" version showing Shine and Stevens alone. He said he delivered the "cropped" version to the Committee because he understood McCarthy's counsel Roy Cohn and/or Committee Counsel Jenkins to have requested just that photograph. Juliana said he acted "without any malicious intention."

When Secretary Stevens returned to testify, he said he told his aide John Adams last November to "inform" McCarthy that he - Stevens - was thinking of relieving General Lawton at Fort Monmouth. And that he

wanted to know what "McCarthy's reaction would be." Stevens said he was disturbed by remarks Lawton had made, about political tendencies of students at a certain university. He denied that he threatened "reprisals" against Lawton because he had "cooperated with the Mc Carthy Committee. Stevens said he sought McCarthy's reaction, because of his desire to "cooperate with the Senator. He reported that the word that came back to him was "the Senator would not be pleased if General Lawton was relieved."

In one other sidelight to the day's hearing, McCarthy said that he originally planned to suggest Senator Butler of Maryland, to take his place on the Committee, instead of Senator Dworshak. Butler wasn't well at the time. But, added McCarthy,"I wish he had been."

The Geneva conference today wound up its first week, with no sessions scheduled until Monday. Today's session lasted only 40 minutes. Two brief speeches by the [redacted] representatives of Turkey and Thailand, supporting the Western position with regard to Korea, took up the entire time.

Secretary of State Dulles is leaving Geneva on Monday. And Under-secretary of State, Walter Bedell Smith, will take Dulles' place.

In Indo-China, the French today sent up all available planes in a massive air strike against the Communist bases ringing Dienbienphu.

Prime Minister Churchill told a Conservative Party gathering today that ties should be established with Russia, which would convince the Soviets the British people wish them peace and prosperity. Churchill said he longed to see the Russians "play a proud and important part in the guidance of the human race."

Great Britain today lifted its restrictions on rubber shipments to Russia, effective Monday.

A strong earthquake hit Central Greece today, killing at least 150 persons. Twenty-five thousand persons are reported homeless. The Athens Observatory says the earthquake was of "catastrophic intensity". V[redacted]

In Washington today, the leaders of three big labor unions agreed to cooperate to solve their mutual political and economic problems. The informal agreement was reached by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, Dave McDonald, head of the CIO United Steelworkers, and Dave Beck, head of the AFL Teamsters Union. Lewis announced they would work for a program of Federal spending to combat unemployment.

In a Washington court today, union leader Ben Gold was sentenced to one to three years in prison for denying, falsely, that he belonged to the Communist Party.

Federal Housing Administrator Albert Cole today announced the suspension of two housing officials in Philadelphia. Cole said they failed to reply, under oath, to a questionnaire concerning "the acceptance of gratuities"

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from persons with whom they did business. The two officials were identified as: John P. McGrath, chief appraiser for the housing administration in Philadelphia, and Wilmer Russell, an FHA inspector.

Showers are predicted for the Kentucky Derby tomorrow, but a Churchill Downs official predicts the track will be fast. CBS [redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: April 30, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

A number of developments about Asian countries in the news seem to be disconnected, but if they are seen together they throw considerable light on what is at stake in Geneva and in world capitals at this time. One is the new non-aggression pact between India and Communist China in which, among other things, India acknowledges the supremacy of Red China in this vast territory on her border. Another is the refusal of Prime Minister Nehru, at the Colombo conference of Asian prime ministers, to link communism with colonialism, as a danger to the democracies of Asia. Another is the completion of the agreement between France and Vietnam by which Vietnam has won unlimited sovereignty and full equality with France, in the French Union. Another is the growing recognition that the free states of Indo-China have to be supported by the other Asian democracies if Southeast Asia is to be effectively secure against Communist conquest.

The non-aggression pact between India and Red China over Tibet dramatically revealed and registered one of India's deepest concerns. Returning visitors from India have reported for some time that the Indian government, for all its publicly cultivated friendship with Red China, has quietly spent more effort on safeguarding the Tibetan frontier region than on any military project save only the fighting in Kashmir. India was

invaded in the last war by the Japanese conquerors through Burma. It can be invaded by the Communists through Tibet.

When Mr. Nehru utters lofty sentiments about peace and the advisability of recognizing Red China, he is not being just a political philosopher. He is promoting India's national interests. He desperately wants to stay on good terms with the expanding regime, now established on his border. It is the regime that can hurt India more easily, and more seriously than any other. When Mr. Nehru refused passage over India of American planes carrying reinforcements to the French in Indo-China, he was winning favor from Peiping. When in Colombo yesterday, he vigorously opposed a resolution linking communism with colonialism, as the great dangers to democracy in Asia, he was again winning good will from the Chinese communists. That is not the same as saying that Mr. Nehru is pro-communist. He has fought communism inside India with drastic, even ruthless, measures. But communism at the Himalayan frontier is something else. The Communists are building motor roads in Tibet, and while an invasion of India through that primitive country would meet great difficulties, Mr. Nehru seems to have yielded to the persuasion of believing, that the safest course for India, is not to link arms with the other democracies, but to play good neighbor to Red China

for as long as it works. India needs a long spell of tranquility, if it is going to lift itself up economically by its bootstraps. And that is one reason Mr. Nehru is so intent on warding off the very possibility of war spreading in Asia. Any scheme that associates the Asian democracies with the security of the states of Indo-China, should include the pledge of collective action, in other words, the possibility of war.

That statement points up the big issue in regard to Indo-China at this time. A personal appeal has just been made by Foreign Secretary Eden of Great Britain, to the Commonwealth governments of India, Ceylon and Pakistan to associate themselves with any plan at Geneva to end the Indo-Chinese conflict. He was not explicit as to when, and how, this support was to be given, but he did say there might be the need for a guarantee. And that is the heart of the problem. If Vietnam is to live to enjoy the full freedom, which it now has been granted, a guarantee of more than the United States, Britain and France would be desirable, and perhaps essential. Secretary Dulles has proposed a 10-nation security pact including the three Western powers, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the three Indo-Chinese states. ~~XXXX~~ Mr. Eden now is trying to broaden the range of the guarantee to bring in the three Asian members of the British Commonwealth.

At Colombo yesterday, Indonesia joined India in opposing a resolution naming communism as a danger to Asian democracy. This is ascribed to the re-appearance of communism in Indonesia as a rising domestic force. So Mr. Nehru's concern over his neighbor in Tibet may combine with this resurgent communist movement in Indonesia to hinder the building of an organization extensive enough to make Southeast Asia secure simply by a show of collective determination.

Once again, the Kentucky Derby is with us. And while we are not in the habit of making predictions, we can find no reason not to agree with Emerson: "Let the victory fall where it will, we are on that side." There's a line from the Old Testament that would also seem appropriate tonight: "Hast thou given the horse strength ? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder ?" If not, it's probably too late now!

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Army-McCarthy hearings have recessed for the weekend. Before they did a McCarthy aide - James Juliana - said he was responsible for eliminating a third person from the controversial picture of Private Schine and Army Secretary Stevens. Juliana said there was no intent to "deceive or trick." And then Stevens, called back to the stand, acknowledged that when he was thinking of replacing Fort Monmouth Commander General Lawton, he did try to find out what Senator McCarthy's reaction would be. These were the highlights of the testimony.

But there were other significant developments during the day. The White House, through Press Secretary Hagerty, said there was no truth to reports that the President or anyone associated with him, is trying to bring the hearings to a quick end. Mr. Eisenhower said yesterday he hoped this would be the case.

Also, Senator McCarthy made known that he will make "every effort" to resume his place and voting rights on the investigating subcommittee unless as he put it "the ground rules are followed" and the army's "stalling tactics" are stopped. He referred particularly to his efforts to bring Secretary Stevens back to the stand. When Stevens appeared, the Senator said he was satisfied.

McCarthy further said he was not only "willing but anxious" to testify himself. Army Counsel Welch had suggested that McCarthy be called after Stevens. But the Committee has decided that the next witness is to be Stevens' aide, John Adams.

As for the hearing itself, James Juliana - an investigator for the McCarthy Committee - said that he was given a photograph by Private Schine showing Schine, Stevens and a third person - Colonel Bradley. He said he enlarged this picture and a "cropped" version showing Schine and Stevens alone. He said he delivered the "cropped" version showing Schine and Stevens alone. He said he delivered the "cropped" version to the Committee because he understood McCarthy's counsel Roy Cohn and/or Committee Counsel Jenkins to have requested just that photograph.

Juliana said he acted "without any malicious intention." When Secretary Stevens returned to testify, he said he told his aide, John Adams, last November to "inform" McCarthy that he - Stevens - was thinking of relieving General Lawton at Fort Monmouth. And that he wanted to know what "McCarthy's reaction would be." Stevens said he was disturbed by remarks Lawton had made about political tendencies of students at a certain university. He denied that he threatened "reprisals" against Lawton because he had "cooperated with the McCarthy committee. Stevens said he sought McCarthy's reaction because of his desire to "cooperate with the Senator. He reported that the word that came back to him was "the Senator would not be pleased if General Lawton was relieved."

In one other sidelight to the day's hearing, McCarthy said that he originally planned to suggest Senator Butler of Maryland to take his place on the Committee, instead of Senator Dworshak. Butler wasn't well at the time. But, added McCarthy, "I wish he had been."

The Geneva conference today wound up its first week, with no sessions scheduled until Monday. Today's session lasted only 40 minutes. Two brief speeches by the representatives of Turkey and Thailand, supporting the Western position with regard to Korea, took up the entire time.

Secretary os State Dulles is leaving Geneva on Monday. And Under-secretary of State, Walter Bedell Smith, will take Dulles' place.

In Indo-China, the French today sent up all available planes in a massive air strike against the Communist bases ringing Dienbienphu.

Prime Minister Churchill told a Conservative Party gathering today that ties should be established with Russia, which would convince the Soviets the British people wish them peace and prosperity. Churchill said he longed to see the Russians "play a proud and important part in the guidance of the human race."

Great Britain today lifted its restrictions on rubber shipments to Russia, effective Monday.

A strong earthquake hit Central Greece today, killing at least 150 persons.

Twenty-five thousand persons are reported homeless. The Athens Observatory says the earthquake was of "catastrophic intensity."

In Washington today, the leaders of three big labor unions agreed to cooperate to solve their mutual political and economic problems. The informal agreement was reached by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, Dave McDonald, head of the CIO United Steelworkers, and Dave Beck, head of the AFL Teamsters Union. Lewis announced they would work for a program of Federal spending to combat unemployment.

In a Washington court today, union leader Ben Gold was sentenced to one to three years in prison for denying, flasely, that he belonged to the Communist Party.

Federal Housing Administrator Albert Cole today announced the suspension of two housing officials in Philadelphia. Cole said they failed to reply, under oath, to a questionnaire concerning "the acceptance of gratuities" from persons with whom they did business. The two officials were identified as: John P. McGrath, chief appraiser for the housing administration in Philadelphia, and Wilmer Russell, an FHA inspector.

Showers are predicted for the Kentucky Derby tomorrow, but a Churchill Downs official predicts the track will be fast.

A Number of developments about Asian countries in the news seem to be disconnected, but if they are seen together they throw considerable light on what is at stake in Geneva and in world capitals at this time. One is the new non-aggression pact between India and Communist China in which, among other things, India acknowledge the supremacy of Red China in this vast territory on her border. Another is the refusal of Prime Minister Nehru, at the Colombo conference of Asian prime ministers, to link communism with colonialism, as a danger to the democracies of Asia. Another is the completion of the agreement between France and Vietnam by which Vietnam has won unlimited sovereignty and full equality with France, in the French Union. Another is the growing recognition that the free states of Indo-China have to be supported by the other Asian democracies if Southeast Asia is to be effectively secure against Communist conquest.

The non-aggression pact between India and Red China over Tibet dramatically revealed and registered one of India's deepest concerns. Returning visitors from India have reported for some time that the Indian government, for all its publicly cultivated friendship with Red China, has quietly spent more effort on safeguarding the Tibetan frontier region than on any military project save only the fighting in Kashmir. India was invaded in the last war by the Japanese conquerors through Burma. It can be invaded by the Communists through Tibet. When Mr. Nehru utters lofty sentiments about peace and the advisability of recognizing Red China, he is not being just a political philosopher. He is promoting India's national interests. He desperately wants to stay on good terms with the expanding regime now established on his border. It is the regime that can hurt India more easily and more seriously than any other. When Mr. Nehru refused passage over India of American planes carrying reinforcements to the French in Indo-China, he was winning favor from Peiping. When in Colombo yesterday he vigorously opposed a resolution linking communims with colonialims, as the great dangers to democracy in Aisa, he was again winning good will from the Chinese communists. That is not the same as saying that Mr. Nehru is pro-communist. He has fought communism inside India with drastic, even ruthless, measures. But communism at the Himalayan frontier is something else. The Communists are building motor roads in Tibet, and while an invasion of India through that primitive country would meet great difficulties, Mr. Nehru seems to have yielded to the persuasion of believing that the safest course for India is not to link arms with the other democracies, but to play good neighbor to Red China for as long as it works. India needs a long spell of tranquility if it is going to life itself up economically by its bootstraps. And that is one reason Mr. Nehru is so intent on warding off the very possibility of war spreading in Asia. Any scheme that associates the Asian democracies with the security of the states of Indo-China should include the pledge of collective action, in other words, the possibility of war. That statement points up the big issue in regard to Indo-China at this time. A personal appeal has just been made by Foreign Secretary Eden of Great Britain to the Commonwealth governments of India, Ceylon and Pakistan to associate themselves with any plan at

Geneva to end the Indo-Chinese conflict. He was not explicit as to when and how this support was to be given, but He did say there might be the need for a guarantee. And that is the heart of the problem. If Vietnam is to live to enjoy the full freedom which it now has been granted, a guarantee of more than the United States, Britain and France would be desirable and perhaps essential. Secretary Dulles has proposed a 10-nation security pact including the three Western powers, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the three Indo-Chinese states. Mr. Eden now is trying to broaden the range of the guarantee to bring in the three Asian members of the British Commonwealth.

At Colombo yesterday, Indonesia joined India in opposing a resolution naming communism as a danger to Asian democracy. This is ascribed to the re-appearance of communism in Indonesia as a rising domestic force. So Mr. Nehru's concern over his neighbor in Tibet may combine with this resurgent communist movement in Indonesia to hinder the building of an organization extensive enough to make Southeast Asia secure simply by a show of collective determination.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Once again the Kentucky Derby is with us. And while we are not in the habit of making predictions, we can find no reason not to agree with Emerson: "Let the victory fall where it will, we are on that side." There's a line from the Old Testament that would also seem appropriate tonight: "Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?" If not, it's probably too late now!

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, May 3 1954

This is the news:

The Communists have started to broadcast "surrender or die" warnings, to the [redacted] garrison at Dien Bien Phu. The French High Command quickly announced that it intends to (parachute) [redacted] more reinforcements into the garrison at night. And the Communists have started a new move...rushing more troops up to their front, in long columns of trucks at night. The enemy reinforcements were noted traveling with headlights ON ~~gleaming~~, after the rebel high command called off an attack, that had won three French strongpoints, and part of a fourth. There is no indication what inspired this enemy decision... unless it was the need to regroup, after heavy losses.

The possibility of an open discussion, on ending the Indo-China war, appears nearer at Geneva. The French there say, the Russians have agreed to invite the rebel Vietminh to send representatives there...the Chinese Communists will counter-sign the invitation. And the Russians make it clear it will be accepted. The western powers will invite representatives of the three independent states in Indo-China: [redacted] Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. It's possible that this meeting will start in a few days.

But the chances of reaching any final agreement on Korea now, seem remote. Today, Communist China's Premier, Chou en Lai, accused the United

States of "forcibly detaining" 48-thousand North Korean and Chinese war prisoners in Korea. This was a reference to the 27-thousand men set free by the South Koreans and the 21-thousand released by the Neutral Repatriation Commission. Chou en Lai in his speech accused the South Koreans of "slanderous ravings" at the wishes of United States "masters." He wants a seven-nation commission to decide the fate of the 48-thousand prisoners.

[redacted]

An American spokesman says of this plan: "it is not worth considering."

And the South Korean foreign minister TOLD the Geneva conference THAT the United States is the main obstacle in front of the Communists on their way to the conquest of all Asia.

Secretary of State Dulles left for home today...leaving UNDER-SECRETARY of State Bedell Smith to carry on.

In Washington, at the McCarthy- Army hearing Senator McCarthy charged that last October the army wanted him to call off his investigation of alleged subversives at Fort Monmouth. He offered an army press release..that was never given to the press..to make the point. But Army Counsel John G. Adams, taking the stand for the first time, said this press release showed that the Army intended to have the McCarthy

hearings continued. In another area of today's testimony, Army Secretary Stevens said his aides had called on various [redacted] committee members to try to get their aid in blocking McCarthy's effort to subpena members of the Pentagon's Loyalty Review Board. Stevens said presidential directives forbid calling such board members. But Senator McCarthy said it was necessary to try to find out just who approved the reinstatement of a number of Fort Monmouth workers who had been suspended on [redacted] security grounds.

McCarthy said he had repeatedly tried to find out who was [redacted] responsible for the promotion and honorable discharge of Major Irving Peress. [redacted] Stevens said he has not yet had a report on this from the Inspector General of the army.

At one point McCarthy charged that some officials are "covering up" Communists or those who shield them. Stevens replied: "I'm not covering up anybody at anytime."

The Senate investigators held a special meeting today to try to [redacted] to find a way to speed up the hearings. And Senator Dirksen of Illinois says "serious consideration" is being given to a plan suggested by Army [redacted] Counsel Welch. He wants further testimony limited to Secretary Stevens and [redacted] Senator McCarthy. [redacted]

[redacted]

Senate Republican Leader Knowland and House Speaker Martin said after a White House conference today that Congress "will have an excellent batting average" on approving the President's program.. by adjournment time.

[redacted]

Bernard Baruch, author of one of our first plans for atomic control by international inspection, said today that the President's atomic proposal will not solve the basic problem of security. Baruch told a City College of New York audience that Mr. Eisenhower's proposal for a world atomic pool might expand the peaceful uses of atomic energy. But, he said: "The dangers of atomic attack would not be lessened. The atomic arms race would not slacken." Baruch says that if there is to be peace, Russia and the United States must reach a general disarmament agreement on all weapons.

Pulitzer Prize judges today selected Charles A. Lindbergh's Book, "The Spirit of St. Louis" for its biography award. The drama award went to "Teahouse of the August Moon." The judges selected for the history prize, Bruce Catton's "A Stillness at Appomatox." Two newspapers were honored: Newsday, published at Garden City, New York...and the Vicksburgh Sunday Post-Herald. Indiviual reporters honored included: Richard Wilson of the Cowles newspapers...Jim Lucas of Scripps-Howard.. and Don Murray of the Boston Herald. Herbert L. Block of the Washington Post and Times-Herald, received the cartoon award. There was no award for fiction.

Edward R. Murrow: May 3, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary of State Dulles left Geneva today and flew to Milan, where he had a brief talk with Italian Premier Mario Scelba. The communique issued after this meeting, as usual, tells nothing of what was talked about.

It would not be fair to say that Mr. Dulles left Geneva as a defeated diplomat. He was defeated before the meetings began. He made his bid for collective action to save Indo-China; our European allies wouldn't go along; so the threat of united action collapsed. # There is no prospect of a political solution in Korea - Mr. Dulles could not negotiate from a position of strength on the other subject that concerns the conference, namely Indo-China, so he is coming home, leaving General Bedell Smith, the Under-Secretary of State, in charge of the American Delegation. # Before leaving Geneva Mr. Dulles said he had told the other participants, earlier, that he would only be able to remain during the first days of the conference. He hoped the Communists would not insist on rejecting the United Nations' supervision of Korean elections, and the principle of proportionate representation. They have already done so. # Referring to Indo-China Mr. Dulles said: "This is an area where the principle of collective security should be applied, as it has been applied successfully in other areas of the world, notably Western Europe." And he added: "I shall continue to seek to

promote that result. I believe that peace in Indo-China will be more readily obtained if it can be fitted into a framework of collective security."

Mr. Dulles tried, before the conference in Geneva, to face the Communists with the threat and promise of collective action, to prevent the domination of Indo-China by the expansive forces of communism, and he failed. Our European allies wanted to exhaust all possibilities at Geneva, before agreeing with us that collective action is the only way of saving Indo-China.

At Geneva the Western Powers and the Communists have agreed that nine parties should sit down and argue about a solution in Indo-China. They are France, Britain, the United States, Russia, Communist China, the three associated Indo-Chinese states of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and the Communist Vietminh rebels. So far the conference does not have before it any concrete proposals for stopping the war in Indo-China. Both the French and the Communists appear to be agreed that partition of Indo-China, such as occurred in Korea, would not be acceptable. The Communists are believed to favor some sort of coalition government to run the entire country; but the French and the Vietnam are bound to oppose this on the grounds that the Communists will eventually seize control of the whole country, as they did in Czechoslovakia.

In this case American policy was frustrated, not at Geneva but before the conference began. We are now in the position of holding a watching brief at Geneva, while our Allies try to hammer out some compromise with the Communists. The Communist powers, China and Russia, may be said to be playing both ends against the middle, and in the middle is France. The stakes are not merely a compromise truce or peace in Indo-China; they involve also the very keystone of our grand purpose in Western Europe, namely the creation of a European Army. There exists not only the possibility of a revival of isolationism in this country, there is also the possibility that we may be isolated.

The stature of Mr. Dulles in Europe, in the Foreign Offices and amongst reporters, is very considerable. It was generally agreed that he handled himself at the Berlin Conference with ~~very considerable~~ great skill. There he had, in terms of power, the support of the British and French. At Geneva he had only the power that attaches to the military, economic and diplomatic strength of this country. We were not prepared to go it alone in terms of direct, singlehanded military intervention, in order to save Indo-China from coming under Communist domination. Now we must wait and watch to see

what sort of deal, if any, our European Allies can work out with the forces of Communism. There can be no doubt that the Western Alliance has been shaken. Likewise there can be no doubt that Mr. Dulles will be subjected to conflicting advice when he gets home. But it is the nature of all alliances of free peoples that they should be fragile and shakeable. # If Dienbienphu falls it will not mean the loss of Indo-China. If our allies are disappointed or disillusioned with the results, or lack of them, achieved at Geneva, the possibility of collective action may again become a reality. Our failure to achieve that action now does not preclude the possibility of it happening in the future.

The problems of international diplomacy are many. To resolve them requires both time and patience. And what Samuel Smiles once said seems worth repeating tonight:"We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success. We often discover what will do by finding out what will not do. And probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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singlehanded military intervention, in order to save Indo-China from coming under Communist domination. Now we must wait and watch to see what sort of deal, if any, our European Allies can work out with the forces of Communism. There can be no doubt that the Wester Alliance has been shaken. Likewise there can be no doubt that Mr. Dulles will be subjected to conflicting advice when he gets home. But it is the nature of all alliances of free peoples that they should be fragile and shakeable. If Dienbienph falls it will not mean the loss of Indo-China. If our allies are disappointed or disillusioned with the results, or lack of them, achieved at Geneva, the possibility of collective action may again become a reality. Our failure to achieve that action now does not preclude the possibility of it happening in the future.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The problems of international diplomacy are many. To resolve them requires both time and patience. And what Samuel Smiles once said seems worth repeating tonight: "We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success. We often discover what will do by finding out what will not do. And probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday, May 4, 1954

This is the news:

The Communists have captured another French strongpoint at Dien Bien Phu. The battle ended after more than 12 hours of bitter fighting, much of it hand-to-hand. The French then counter-attacked, in an effort to recapture the western point. But they could make no headway AND the attack was called off. The French have lost four strongpoints, and part of a fifth, since Saturday night. Tonight, from somewhere off the coast of North Indo-China, my colleague David Schoenbrun cables that tomorrow morning navy dive bombers from the former American carrier Belleau Wood will take off to aid the ground troops at Dien Bien Phu. The carrier now flies the French flag. We turned the ship over to them last September.

In Washington today, Republican Senator Flanders called on the President and then told reporters: Mr. Eisenhower does not favor any American military operations in Indo-China unless we have "the support of the people of that region." Flanders says the President plans further diplomatic moves.

Defense Secretary Wilson says we can do nothing more to help in Indo-China without direct intervention in the war. He told reporters:

"I don't know of anything more we can do." Wilson acknowledged, indirectly, that the French have asked us for military aid. And in Paris today, French Premier Laniel told his National Assembly: his government had discussed possible "outside" military aid for Indo-China. But the GOVERNMENT was careful to take no action that would risk provoking a general war in Asia.

Pentagon officials say we have turned down a French suggestion that our B-29 bombers might be of great help at Dien Bien Phu.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland says that if the President decides to send our armed forces into Indo-China he will support Mr. Eisenhower. Knowland says that "apparently" the British and the French are "prepared to negotiate a Far Eastern Munich" at Geneva.

The Geneva conference had adjourned until Friday but today Canadian External Minister Pearson said..with the approval of the British... that a failure to settle the Indo-China war now might force the west into collective action against Communist aggression in southeast Asia. And the British press is demanding a statement of the facts from its government on the policy dispute with Washington. I'd like to discuss this in a few minutes.

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Edward R. Murrow: May 4, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

One of the by-products of the lack of Western unity at Geneva is the unpleasant debate, about whose fault it has been. Just now the British are resenting an accusation made in this country, that they are to blame for the failure to produce a pledge of collective action in Indo-China, and so left Secretary Dulles out on a limb at Geneva. The British contend that we are blaming them for refusing to do something we couldn't do ourselves. They refer to the opposition of congressmen to military intervention in Indo-China.

Perhaps the British misunderstand the situation. It is true that President Eisenhower, on being asked by the French for immediate military aid, would not seek Congressional authorization for single-handed action. But he would have asked authorization for joint action, had the British been ready to go along. And Congress most probably would have granted the authority.

But we should understand that the British refused for two reasons. One was that British military authorities thought the proposed air action would be too late to defeat the Communists at Dienbienphu. The other was that the British, though favoring collective security in principle, had decided to do nothing positive about it, until negotiations at Geneva had been given

a chance. There is room for disagreement between the two countries about these policies, but little ground for rancor.

Actually if one wants to blame somebody, the French should not have asked formally, for something they should have known could not be granted. They put both the United States and Britain on the spot, in a way that wasted what bargaining power they had at Geneva. And they started off the present unpleasant debate. But it does not do to blame the French either. They had their reasons for asking the help. If their Allies couldn't give them the aid, they couldn't object to armistice terms they might not like.

It is all too clear that the time to have established Western unity was long before Geneva. It had been achieved at Berlin, then lost in the French delay to ratify the E.D.C. treaty. And we can only guess what the difference would have been had the French long ago granted the complete independence finally conceded to Vietnam. But for the French it can be said that the Laniel cabinet felt too shaky to risk a vote on the E.D.C. treaty, and if Laniel had fallen, he probably would have been succeeded by someone opposed to the European Army. And as to the reluctance to give Vietnam independence, one can ask what country has been punctual in setting its subject peoples free, excepting the United States in the Philippines?

And for the French, there is some extenuation in that what they did in Indo-China would have to apply to North Africa, where conditions still were not thought ripe for a grant of immediate independence.

When it comes to handing out blame, some surely must be put down to extremist statements in this country. Some of these have frightened our Allies; others have tied Secretary Dulles's hands at the negotiating table. This is a time when the Western Allies have to be measuring their weakness, rather than their strength, and that is a disagreeable duty. But the alliance does not grow stronger if its members keep pointing accusing fingers at each other.

A good example of a cool head at this moment is the editor of the Manchester Guardian. This newspaper has consistently criticized American policy, sometimes a little carpingly. But now it is seeing things in perspective. It knows many people in Britain distrust and disapprove of America. "They are thinking" it writes, "of McCarthy's witch hunts, of hydrogen bombs being blown off in the Pacific, of arrogant statements from Senators who think that everyone should do what America wants, and perhaps of swaggering American soldiers in our midst. But three things stand out in the United States' attitude to world affairs since the war", it continues,

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The need for co-operation with Britain should not have to be stressed to realists at any time, but it is peculiarly important now when the two countries must work together to save as much as possible from the Geneva conference. It is on the British that Secretary Dulles must depend for a guarantee of any truce in Indo-China. What he specifically wants is a pledge of joint military action to resist aggression, if the Vietminh forces violate an armistice. British co-operation then would be broadened to include Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, the Philippines, and the free states of Indo-China. The British for their part already are asking their commonwealth partners, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma to join in such a pledge. True, this program foresees a partition of Indo-China, and that would be a distinct setback for Western policy. But it still may prove possible to put most of the democratic countries of Asia and the Pacific

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Communists have captured another French strongpoint at Dien Bien Phu. The battle ended after more than 12 hours of bitter fighting, much of it hand-to-hand. The French then counter-attacked, in an effort to recapture the western point. But they could make no headway and the attack was called off. The French have lost four strongpoints, and part of a fifth, since Saturday night. Tonight, from somewhere off the coast of North Indo-China, my colleague David Schoenbrun cables that tomorrow morning navy dive bombers from the former American carrier Belleau Wood will take off to aid the ground troops at Dien Bien Phu. The carrier now flies the French flag. We turned the ship over to them last September.

In Washington today, Republican Senator Flanders called on the President and then told reporters: Mr. Eisenhower does not favor any American military operations in Indo-China unless we have "the support of the people of that region." Flanders says the President plans further diplomatic moves.

Defense Secretary Wilson says we can do nothing more to help in Indo-China without direct intervention in the war. He told reporters: "I don't know of anything more we can do." Wilson acknowledged, indirectly, that the French have asked us for military aid. And in Paris today, French Premier Laniel told his National Assembly: his government had discussed possible "outside" military aid for Indo-China. But the government was careful to take no action that would risk provoking a general war in Asia.

Pentagon officials say we have turned down a French suggestion that our B-29 bombers might be of great help at Dien Bien Phu.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland says that if the President decides to send our armed forces into Indo-China he will support Mr. Eisenhower. Knowland says that "apparently" the British and the French are "prepared to negotiate a Far Eastern Munich" at Geneva.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Who's to blame for the failure so far to secure united action on Indo-China is a matter of dispute. It's probably true, as Quintillian said, that "rarely is anyone sufficiently critical of himself." But as S.G. Champion remarked: "If you use the heart with which you reprove others to reprove yourself, there will be fewer faults; if you use the heart with which you forgive yourself to forgive other, there will be perfect friendship."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday May 5, 1954

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(runs 4;20*

end cue: should not be written off while they are still alive and fighting)

This is Ed Murrow..I'll be back in a moment. But first ..

My colleague David Schoenbrun spoke of the determination of the men holding out at Dien Bein Phu...~~this~~ despite tremendous pressures from both the enemy and the elements. While the Roman historian Tacitus was right when he said "in valor there is hope"...Plutarch ~~perhaps~~ came closer to reality when he concluded:"If all the world were just, there would be no need of valour."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, May 5, 1954
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... My colleague, David Schoenbrun, who normally works in Paris, is now in Indo-China covering the war there and tonight he recorded for us a report on the situation at Dienbienphu.

SCHOENBRUN: Here is the situation in the battle of Dienbienphu as given to this reporter today by a High Command source here in Hanoi, a source in the top echelong. He said - give or take, a day or two either way, the fate of Dienbienphu will be decided in thenext ten days and here's why. Torrential monsoon rains will be falling by the fifteenth of May, churning up the roads in the tiny country into an impassable bog of mud. This, plus French aviation, will effectively choke off the supply route of General Giap, the supply route from China. The Communist General might still use his army of coolies to carry rice and medicine and even small arms, although at best that's a slow and torturous operation in the monsoon season,but General Giap cannot expect after the fifteenth of May any convoys of Molotov trucks, carrying 105-MM shells and 120 mortar shells. The rains, of course, are also disadvantageous for our side. It hampers the parachuting over Dienbienphu,but don't forget, said the High Command source, that even at the height of the monsoons it doesn't rain twenty-four hours aday and there will be periods when our planes can make sorties and make drops whereas trucks are bogged down in the mud for months beginning May 15.

There's another important factor at Dienbienphu - disease. Disease is a great menace to the Communists more than to our side. The menace comes from the dread brush typhus. Brush typhus is a disease that could decimate the Communist troops. It gets its name from the fact that jungle ticks living in the underbrush germinate in the rainy season. Communists troops, who are surrounding General de Castries at Dienbienphu, are right in the middle of the underbrush in that plague-ridden, typhus-thick country. General de Castries' men, in the open clearing of the fortified camp, are free from this plague

area, thus, if General Giap is going to make a last supreme effort to take Dienbienphu, and the High Command here still thinks that he may try it, he cannot delay much more than ten days from now.

This also corresponds with the diplomatic timetable for it is believed here that the critical moment of the Indo-Chinese question at Geneva will come about the fifteenth of May. If the Chinese at Geneva are going to try to make any kind of a deal, they must do so while General Giap is on the verge of capturing Dienbienphu. That's when they can drive their hardest bargain. If the rains come before Dienbienphu falls, then the Chinese will lose their biggest bargaining chip. At the same time, if the Communists here take Dienbienphu before a negotiation they also lose their bargaining value. They lose it this way. They lose it the same way as a kidnapper who kills his hostage loses the chance of getting ransom. Now, the big question -- can Dienbienphu hold out against an all-out assault if one comes before the big rains? That is still anybody's guess. The situation here is still described officially as .... quote "serious." (unquote) On Saturday night last it was called "grave," but these brave men are still holding out in that Verdun of Viet Nam and they should not be written off while they're still alive, fighting.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow .....

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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SCHOENBRUN: Here is the situation in the battle of Dienbienphu as given to this reporter today by a High Command source here in Hanoi, a source in the top echelong. He said - give or take, a day or two either way, the fate of Dienbienphu will be decided in the next ten days and here's why. Torrential monsoon rains will be falling by the fifteenth of May, churning up the roads in the tiny country into an impassable bog of mud. This, plus French aviation, will effectively choke off the supply route of General Giap, the supply route from China. The Communist General might still use his army of coolies to carry rice and medicine and even small arms, although at best that's a slow and torturous operation in the monsoon season, but General Giap cannot expect after the fifteenth of May any convoys of Molotov trucks, carrying 105-MM shells and 120 mortar shells. The rains, of course, are also disadvantageous for our side. It hampers the parachuting over Dienbienphu, but don't forget, said the High Command source, that even at the height of the monsoons it doesn't rain twenty-four hours a day and there will be periods when our planes can make sorties and make drops whereas trucks are bogged down in the mud for months beginning May 15. There's another important factor at Dienbienphu - disease. Diseas is a great menace to the Communists more t an to our side. The menace comes from the dread brush typhus. Brush typhus is a disease that could decimate the Communist troops. It gets its name from the fact that jungle ticks living in the underbrush germinate in the rainy season. Communist troops, who are surrounding General de Castries at Dienbienphu, are right in the middle of the underbrush in that plague-ridden, typhus-thick country. General de Castries' men, in the open clearing of the fortified camp, are free from this plague area, thus, if General Giap is going to make a last supreme effort to take Dienbienphu, and the High Command here still thinks that he may try it, he cannot delay much more than ten days from now. This also corresponds with the diplomatic timetable for it is believed here that the critical moment of the Indo-Chinese question at Geneva will come about the fifteenth of May. If the Chinese at Geneva are going to try to make any kind of a deal, they must do so while General Giap is on the verge of capturing Dienbienphu. That's

when they can drive their hardest bargain. If the rains come before Dienbienphu falls, then the Chinese will lose their biggest bargaining chip. At the same time, if the Communists here take Dienbienphu before a negotiation they also lose their bargaining value. They lose it this way. They lose it the same way as a kidnapper who kills his hostage loses the chance of getting ransom. Now, the big question - can Dienbienphu hold out against an all-out assault if one comes before the big rains? That is still anybody's guess. The situation here is still described officially as quote "serious." unquote . On Saturday night last it was called "grave," but these brave men are still holding out in that Verdun of Viet Nam and they should not be written off while they're still alive, fighting.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: My colleague David Schoenbrun spoke of the determination of the men holding out at Dien Bien Phu - despite tremendous pressures from both the enemy and the elements. While the Roman historian Tacitus was right when he said "in valor there is hope." Plutarch came closer to reality when he concluded: "If all the world were just, there would be no need of valour."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday May 6, 1954

This is the news:

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And the wounded will remain with the garrison. At Geneva today the Communists rejected a French request for a mercy-truce, to permit the evacuation of their wounded. The enemy is said to feel that this should wait, until formal peace negotiations start.

In Paris, the National Assembly gave Premier Laniel a vote of confidence.. AUTHORIZING his government to continue to negotiate at Geneva.

The State Department says, Secretary of State Dulles will make a report to our people by radio tomorrow night.. at 9;30 eastern time. IT WILL BE HEARD OVER MANY OF THESE STATIONS

At the Army-McCarthy hearing a letter was read from Attorney General Brownell holding that the letter with secret F.B.I. data that Senator McCarthy introduced yesterday should not be made public. McCarthy then demanded that Brownell be called before the committee. I'll try to review today's developments in a few minutes.

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will take from seven to ten years.

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Democratic Senator Gillette of Iowa told a Democratic meeting

in Washington that the nation has suffered "an astounding and unprecedented reversal" at Geneva on the question of Indo-China. He blames this on what he calls a split Republican administration..without a foreign policy. (Secretary of State Dulles yeterday denied that we had suffered any defeat at Geneva.)

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Edward R. Murrow: May 6, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The hearings on the Army-McCarthy dispute have come to resemble an endurance contest. The principal participants are beginning to show increasing signs of fatigue and irritability. In the course of today's hearing Senator McCarthy attacked Attorney General Brownell, Democratic Senators Symington and Jackson, unnamed persons in the Pentagon, former President Truman and, by implication, President Eisenhower, and the whole government security program.

Today the Committee decided to send all past and future testimony to the Justice Department, with a view to letting the Attorney General determine, at some future date, whether perjury has been committed. Senator Jackson wanted the Attorney General to find out, whether the person who gave Senator McCarthy the alleged letter from J. Edgar Hoover, had broken the law. Senator Symington said someone in the government was guilty of violating his oath. He accused McCarthy of false statements and trying to mislead the public; called the letter "a fraudulent document." McCarthy replied that Symington and Jackson had been trying to block his efforts to dig communists out of government.

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Senator McCarthy said he would not be bound by Truman's White House security directives, which have been continued by the Eisenhower Administration. He charged that there has been "gross neglect by the Executive Department in hunting out communists." He said that Congress and its committees should not be afraid to over-rule someone in the Executive Department. He recalled that Mr. Brownell had set a precedent by

releasing certain portions of the F.B.I. file on the late Harry Dexter White.

Senator McCarthy, again displaying the disputed letter, said nothing was going to prevent him from making its contents available to the American people. He said: "I have no duty to keep it secret, and I don't intend to." He did not say how or when he proposes to make public this letter, which did not come from the F.B.I., and which the Senator will not tell how he got.

Today Committee Counsel Ray Jenkins, at a news conference, - ignoring his own rule and that of the Committee that he and his staff must not discuss the hearings with reporters - defended his ruling of yesterday that Senator McCarthy need not tell where he got the letter. He said it would be against public policy, against the national security and interest, against statutory law, fair play and common sense to hold that the source of such information had to be divulged. When asked what statutory law was involved in the case of this letter, Mr. Jenkins said many states have laws protecting informants, but he didn't know about federal law. Mr. Jenkins declined to answer a question whether Senator McCarthy was required by law to report an officer who gave him unauthorized information.

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At various times during the day McCarthy charged that Stevens testimony of Monday appeared on the face of it to be perjury. Roy Cohn charged that some members of the Army Loyalty Review Board have records of communist front activity, and consistently voted to clear communists. McCarthy claimed that Stevens and Adams are deliberately trying to prolong the hearings, to prevent further investigation of alleged communist infiltration of the Army. Stevens said that was positively not true, and the Army's counsel, Mr. Welch, contended that McCarthy's filibuster by cross-examination was really responsible for prolonging the hearings.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday May 7, 1954

This is the news:

French Premier Laniel announced today that "Dien Bien Phu has been submerged after 20 hours of uninterrupted combat." The French Union garrison of an estimated 12 to 15-thousand Frenchmen, Legionnaires, Vietnames and North Africans apprently was over-run by a Communist force at least six times as large. IN PARIS -- As all but the Communist deputies in the National Assembly rose to their feet, Premier Laniel said: "Our reaction will be the reaction of the virility of a great nation. France will recall to its allies that during seven years it has never quit defending alone a great region of Asia."

President Eisenhower quickly sent the French a message saying: "France has suffered temporary defeats in the past but always triumphed in the end to continue as one of the world's leaders in all things that tend to bring greater richness to the lives of men." Mr. Eisenhower said the entire free world is "inspired by the heroism and stamina displayed by the gallant garrison." He said these forces will stand forever "as a symbol of the free world's determination to resist dictatorial aggression."

And in the Senate..on this ninth anniversary of Victory in Europe in World War Two.. Republican Senator Bridges said:"It is time for our allies and so-called allies to stand up and be counted and stop quibbling." House Speaker Martin said:"Unless the nations who believe in freedom unite quickly in support of the Dulles security plan, all Asia is threatened with Communist domination."

Secrerary Dulles will report to the nation tonight at 9;30 eastern time. He will be heard over many of these stations.

At Geneva, where the conference is expected to start to consider Indo-China tomorrow, western delegates are quite certain that the enemy's victory at Dien Bien Phu was timed to coincide with the start of diplomatic discussions.

In Washington today, the Mundt committee agreed to ask Attorney General Brownell if any part of a letter introduced by Senator McCarthy can be made public. Brownell had previously informed the committee that the letter should not be made public. Today's committee decision meant a postponemnt of action on McCarthy's demand that Brownell be called to testify before the committee. Today, Army Secretary Stevens testifying for

a 12th day, said Senator McCarthy's aides made "threats of an exceedingly serious nature", in an effort to win special favors for Private Schine, a former committee consultant. Stevens said he had the distinct impression from both the Senator and his aides, that the more the army did for Schine the less it would be "hammered" by committee investigations. At one point in today's hearing Senator McCarthy said: "95 per cent of what has gone on here is not your fault. I would like to know, who has been shoving you into this deal." Secretary Stevens replied: "Nobody is shoving me." And Republican Senator Dirksen of Illinois suggested that much of the heated language attributed to Roy Cohen in the Schine case, might have been "ribbing or banter." Secretary Stevens said: "They were serious matters so far as I was concerned."

The Senate today voted to send back to its labor committee A [redacted] bill to revise the Taft-Hartley law. That in effect kills it for this year. The vote was 50 to 42.. with [redacted] 46 Democrats [redacted] voting to send the bill back to committee. [redacted] They were joined by three Republicans.. Langer and Young of North Dakota.. and Malone of Nevada, and Independent Senator Morse of Oregon. [redacted]

Labor Secretary Mitchell says the bill was shelved because it contained proposals that had not been recommended by the President. He says he hopes new bills will be drafted reflecting the President's views.

Democrats in the Senate complained that the final bill failed to get to the heart of what they called

[redacted] "anti-labor inequities" in the present law. They ALSO [redacted] complained they were not given a chance to have their proposed changes considered by the committee. Chairman Smith said "nobody was shut off in offering amendments in committee."

The government reported today that unemployment dropped by 260-thousand in April..the first drop in the number of unemployed since last October. And employment increased by nearly a half million in April.

A House committee was told today that Sugar Ray Robinson, former middleweight boxing champaion, jumped ship when he was scheduled to go overseas with a soldier's boxing group in world war two. An army spokesman said that as a result Robinson was charged with desertion..for a time. But he reported in at a veterans hopsital and was later given (AN HONORABLE) discharge.

In Chicago, a new organization called "For America" was formed today to combat "super-internationalism and Communism." The founders, meeting with Colonel McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, are: Clarence E. Manion, recent head of a government commission; Burton Wheeler, former senator from Montana; John T. Flynn, author; Howard Buffet, former Nebraska congressman, and Hamilton Fish, former New York Congressman. The group will enter the fall elections to support congressmen and senators who share its convictions.

It has been more than a month now since the government released the film of a Hydrogen bomb explosion. And since that time there have been various suggestions in and out of Washington, as to just what we should do about civil defense.. as a result of the existence of this bomb. Tonight, I have asked federal civil defense administrator, Val Peterson, ..in Washington.. to sum up for us the civil defense problem. Governor Peterson, exactly what is the problem?"

(runs 5 minutes ending:

"..the very atomic Pearl Harbor which our military and diplomatic policies are designed to prevent."

That was Val Peterson, the civil defense administrator, talking from Washington.

It is probably true that most of us are complacent about the prospects of this country being attacked. But if this is so, it is a dangerous complacency. Robert Burton once remarked that "happy is the city which in time of peace thinks of war." This, admittedly requires a readjustment in our thinking. But as Aesop pointed out:"Against danger it pays to be prepared."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, May 7, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... It has been rather more than a month now since the Government released the film of a hydrogen bomb explosion, and since that time there have been various suggestions, in and out of Washington, as to just what we should do about civil defense as a result of the existence of the hydrogen bomb. Tonite I have asked Federal Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson in Washington to sum up for us the civil defense problem.

Governor Peterson, exactly what is the problem?

PETERSON: Thank you, Ed!

I certainly believe that the time has come to talk some sense about the H-bomb. There is no question that gross exaggeration and speculation on the Pacific H-bomb tests have added significantly to public concern and confusion on this whole problem. Let's go back a bit and bring ourselves up-to-date on the H-bomb and its significance. First of all, in terms of civil defense planning the H-bomb is not new. Russia exploded her first hydrogen device last summer. Last December, President Eisenhower talked in the new language of atomic warfare to the people of the world in his historic U.N. address. The President spoke of atomic bombs twenty-five times as powerful as thosedropped on Hiroshima and of hydrogen weapons in the range of millions of tons of TNT equivalent. The pictures of Operation Ivy, which we have all seen a great deal of in the last month, were what the President had described verbally fonr months earlier. We certainly didn't panic then. There is no reason for panic now.

The second thing we must remember about the hydrogen bomb is this: the H-bomb will flatten a lot more real estate and kill a lot more people than its little brother, the A-bomb. Let's make no mistake about that. This means that the hydrogen bomb creates a bigger problem for us, but not a different kind of problem. Any talk you hear about the H-bomb eliminating the need for civil defense is sheer nonsense on the face of it. We haven't

wiped out our traffic laws and our police forces simply because we have more cars on the road, or because there are more accidents now than there were five or ten years ago. As the problem of atomic warfare gets bigger, which it obviously has with the H-bomb, you don't quit and walk away from it if you want to survive. The problem of the H-bomb in the hands of the enemy is one that the American people can lick if we keep our heads, plan realistically and quite playing atomic ostrich.

What your civil defense authorities have taught you about community organization and family preparedness over the past three years is still good. It still makes sense, H-bomb or no H-bomb. It will still save lives, not only in enemy attack but in the floods, tornadoes and other natural disasters which strike all over the country each year. Does this mean that we are simply standing still in our defenses against the H-bomb? Certainly not! President Eisenhower told his news conference the other day that a defense is not something static. It must constantly be revised in the light of new weapons and new threats against our security. That is precisely what is being done today in civil defense thruout America. In June of last year, even before the Russian H-bomb announcement, I began publicly urging that our states and cities start planning for mass evacuation of our target cities. When Admiral Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, told the President's press conference in March that one modern H-bomb could (and I quote) "put a city out of commission but not level it," he meant just what he said. He meant that a modern H-bomb could substantially destroy any of our target cities.

This week I told the mayors of America's largest target cities that, while an analysis of the effects data for the Pacific test has not been completed, Federal Civil Defense is aware that these recent tests do not -- and I repeat: do not -- pose a problem of a totally new order or magnitude. Mass evacuation does not junk the rest of civil defense planning. It adds a new defense to civil defense ...(correction by speaker) dimension to civil

defense; it adds a new mobility to a program that must be mobile, that can never be static because of the constant revisions necessary in the light of new weapons and new threats.

For a successful mass evacuation program at least three things must be present. First, adequate warning time. We must have at least two and, eventually, up to four to six hours of advance warning of attack. Secondly, we must have an adequate civil defense organization in each state ... city and state to meet the complex problems posed by evacuation, such as mass care and mass feeding. And, thirdly, we must have a well-informed, prepared public that has been trained in a series of evacuation tests. If this country is attacked with weapons of mass destruction there will be many hundreds of thousands of casualties. Our success will be the degree to which these casualties are reduced by the application of Plan Mass Evacuation and other vital civil defense measures.

One last thought: If we do not have adequate civil defense in all its categories in this age of atomic ~~xxxxx~~ peril, we are inviting the very disaster, the very atomic Pearl Harbor which our military and diplomatic policies are designed to prevent.

MURROW: That was Val Peterson, the Civil Defense Administrator, talking from Washington. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

French Premier Laniel announced today that "Dien Bien Phu has been submerged after 20 hours of uninterrupted combat." The French Union garrison of an estimated 12 to 15-thousand Frenchmen, Legionnaires, Vietnames and North Africans apparently was over-run by a Communist force at least six times as large in Paris. As all but the Communist deputies in the National Assembly rose to their feet, Premier Laniel said: "Our reaction will be the reaction of the virility of a great nation. France will recall to its allies that during seven years it has never quit defending alone a great region of Asia."

President Eisenhower quickly sent the French a message saying: "France has suffered temporary defeats in the past but always triumphed in the end to continue as one of the world's leaders in all things that tend to bring greater richness to the lives of men." Mr. Eisenhower said the entire free world is "inspired by the heroism and stamina displayed by the gallant garrison." He said these forces will stand forever "as a symbol of the free world's determination to resist dictatorial aggression."

And in the Senate on this ninth anniversary of Victory in Europe in World War Two Republican Senator Bridges said: "It is time for our allies and so-called allies to stand up and be counted and stop quibbling." House Speaker Martin said: "Unless the nations who believe in freedom unite quickly in support of the Dulles security plan, all Asia is threatened with Communist domination."

Secretary Dulles will report to the nation tonight at 9:30 eastern time. He will be heard over many of these stations.

At Geneva, where the conference is expected to start to consider Indo-China tomorrow, western delegates are quite certain that the enemy's victory at Dien Bien Phu was timed to coincide with the start of diplomatic discussions.

In Washington today, the Mundt committee agreed to ask Attorney General

Brownell if any part of a letter introduced by Senator McCarthy can be made public. Brownell had previously informed the committee that the letter should not be made public. Today's committee decision meant a postponement of action on McCarthy's demand that Brownell be called to testify before the committee. Today, Army Secretary Stevens testifying for a 12th day said Senator McCarthy's aides made "threats of an exceedingly serious nature" in an effort to win special favors for Private Schine, a former committee consultant. Stevens said he had the distinct impression from both the Senator and his aides that the more the army did for Schine the less it would be "hammered" by committee investigations. At one point in today's hearing Senator McCarthy said: "95 percent of what has gone on here is not your fault. I would like to know who has been shoving you into this deal." Secretary Stevens replied: "Nobody is shoving me." And Republican Senator Dirksen of Illinois suggested that much of the heated language attributed to Roy Cohn in the Schine case might have been "ribbing or banter." Secretary Stevens said: "They were serious matters so far as I was concerned."

The Senate today voted to send back to its labor committee a bill to revise the Taft-Hartley law. That in effect kills it for this year. The vote was 50 to 42, with 46 Democrats voting to send the bill back to committee. They were joined by three Republicans, Langer and Young of North Dakota and Malone of Nevada, and Indpendent Senator Morse of Oregon. Labor Secretary Mitchell says the bill was shelved because it contained proposals that had not been recommended by the President. He says he hopes new bills will be drafted reflecting the President's views. Democrats in the Senate complained that the final bill failed to get to the heart of what they called "anti-labor inequities" in the present law. They also complained they were not given a chance to have their proposed changes considered by the committee. Chairman Smith said "nobody was shut off in offering amendments in committee."

The government reported today that unemployment dropped by 260-thousand in April - the first drop in the number of unemployed since last October. And employment increased by nearly a half million in April.

A House committee was told today that Sugar Ray Robinson, former middleweight boxing champion, jumped ship when he was scheduled to go overseas with a soldier's boxing group in world war two. An army spokesman said that as a result Robinson was charged with desertion for a time. But he reported in at a veterans hospital and was later given an honorable discharge.

In Chicago, a new organization called "For America" was formed today to combat "super-internationalism and Communism." The founders, meeting with Colonel McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, are: Clarence E. Manion, recent head of a government commission; Burton Wheeler, former senator from Montana; John T. Flynn, author; Howard Buffet, former Nebraska congressman and Hamilton Fish, former New York Congressman. The group will enter the fall elections to support congressmen and senators who share its convictions.

It has been more than a month now since the government released the film of a Hydrogen bomb explosion. And since that time there have been various suggestions in and out of Washington as to just what we should do about civil defense, as a result of the existence of this bomb. Tonight, I have asked federal civil defense administrator, Val Peterson, in Washington to sum up for us the civil defense problem. Governor Peterson, exactly what is the problem?

PETERSON: Thank you, Ed!

I certainly believe that the time has come to talk some sense about the H-bomb. There is no question that groww exaggeration and speculation on the Pacific H-bomb tests have added significantly to public concern and confusion on this whole problem. Let's go back a bit and bring ourselves up-to-date on the H-bomb and its significance. First of all, in terms of civil defense planning the H-bomb is not new. Russia exploded her first hydrogen device last summer. Last December, President Eisenhower talked in the new language of atomic warfare to the people of the world in his historic U.N. address. The President spoke of atomic bombs twenty-five times as powerful as those dropped on Hiroshima and of hydrogen weapons in the range of millions of tons of TNT equivalent. The pictures of Operation Ivy, which

we have all seen a great deal of in the last month, were what the President had described verbally four months earlier. We certainly didn't panic then. There is no reason for panic now. The second thing we must remember about the hydrogen bomb is this: the H-bomb will flatten a lot more real estate and kill a lot more people than its little brother, the A-bomb. Let's make no mistake about that. This means that the hydrogen bomb creates a bigger problem for us, but not a different kind of problem. Any talk you hear about the H-bomb eliminating the need for civil defense is sheer nonsense on the fact of it. We haven't wiped out our traffic laws and our police forces simply because we have more cars on the road, or because there are more accidents now than there were five or ten years ago. As the problem of atomic warfare gets bigger, which it obviously has with the H-bomb, you don't quit and walk away from it if you want to survive. The problem of the H-bomb in the hands of the enemy is one that the American people can lick if we keep our heads, plan realistically and quit playing atomic ostrich.

What your civil defense authorities have taught you about community organization and family preparedness over the past three years is still good. It still makes sense, H-bomb or no H-bomb. It will still save lives, not only in enemy attack but in the floods, tornadoes and other natural disasters which strike all over the country year. Does this mean that we are simply standing still in our defenses against the H-bomb? Certainly not! President Eisenhower told his news conference the other day that defense is not something static. It must constantly be revised in the light of new weapons and new threats against our security. That is precisely what is being done today in civil defense throughout America. In June of last year, even before the Russian H-bomb announcement, I began publicly urging that our states and cities start planning for mass evacuation of our target cities. When Admiral Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, told the President's press conference in March that one modern H-bomb could (and I quote) "put a city out of commission but not level it," he meant just what he said. He meant that a modern H-bomb could substantially destroy any of our target cities.

This week I told the mayors of America's largest target cities that, while an analysis of the effects data for the Pacific test has not been completed, Federal Civil Defense is aware that these recent tests do not - and I repeat: do not - pose a problem of a totally new order or magnitude. Mass evacuation does not junk the rest of civil defense planning. It adds a new diminsion to civil defense; it adds a new mobility to a program that must be mobile, that can never be static because of the constant revisions necessary in the light of new weapons and new threats. For a successful mass evacuation program at least three things must be present. First, adequate warning time. We must have at least two and eventually up to four to six hours of advance warning of attack. Secondly, we must have an adequate civil defense organization in each state - city and state to meet the complex problems posed by evacuation, such as mass care and mass feeding. And, thirdly, we must have a well-informed, prepared public that has been trained in a series of evacuation tests. If this country is attacked with weapons of mass destruction there will be many hundreds of thousands of casualties. Our success will be the degree to which these casualties are reduced by the application of Plan Mass Evacuation and other vital civil defense measures. One last thought: If we do not have adequate civil defense in all its categories in this age of atomic peril, we are inviting the very disaster, the very atomic Pearl Harbor which our military and diplomatic policies are designed to prevent.

MURROW: That was Val Peterson, the Civil Defense Administrator, talking from Washington. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is probably true that most of us are complacent about the prospects of this country being attacked. But if this is so, it is a dangerous complacenty. Robert Burton once remarked that "happy is the city which in time of peace thinks of war." This, admittedly requires a readjustment in our thinking. But as Aesop pointed out: "Against danger it pays to be prepared."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday May 10, 1954

This is the news:

The Communists have rejected a French armistice plan for Indo-China. Instead they have offered their own plan, which an American spokesman says would mean "undonditional surrender" in Indo-China. (I'd like to discuss these developments in a few minutes.)

The Vietminh radio announced today, that General DeCastries, the commander of the fallen fortress at Dien Bien Phu, is now their prisoner. And French and Laotian batallaions, today defeated several batallions of enemy troops, 50 miles from Dien Bien Phu. The French say the enemy left twelve dead on the battlefield.

British Minister of State Lloyd, told the House of Commons today, that the British are now conducting exploratory talks with Washington, on southeast Asia defenses.

And in Washington Secretary of State Dulles conferred with ambassadors from Australia, Thailand and the Phillippines. They discussed his plan for a united front in the Far East.

The President met TWICE with his top defense chiefs at the White House. And ~~the~~ White House ~~[illegible]~~ (Secretary) Hagerty says he knows of no plan for

the President to ask Congress either for increased defense funds or steps to put universal military training into effect.

In the Senate, Democrat Kefauver of Tennessee charged that American leadership is now at the lowest point "since the day the United States entered World War Two." He said: "We have moved to a crisis in matters of foreign policy. New determinations need to be made of our role." // Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey paid "the highest possible tribute to the President and Secretary of State Dulles.

And former President Truman, speaking to the National Press Club in Washington, charged that the bipartisan foreign policy is being abandoned or neglected. He asked: "Is it too much to ask that we have at least something in its place..something that could be recognized as a clear-cut Administration foreign policy." Mr. Truman then said that co-operation between the major parties is not made easy when one party ..as he put it.."officially brands the other as a betrayer in their very field." The former President called on Mr. Eisenhower to take vigorous action instead of using (pious) phrases against those whom he called "poliitical assasins." ...and a Republican "lunatic fringe." Mr. Truman said: "It isn't enough to deprecate these attacks with (pious) phrases. It

takes vigorous action to stamp them out."In an obvious reference to charges by Senator McCarthy, that the recent (DEMOCRATIC) administrations have been "twenty years of treason"..Mr. Truman said:"Traitor and treason are words that you can't use in friendship, even when you smile."

At the army-McCarthy hearings today an effort was made..without success..to agree on new rules, to shorten the hearings. Tomorrow, the committee will decide whether to adopt a proposal, by Republican Senator Dirksen of Illinois. Dirksen wants the committee to dismiss Army Secretary Stevens from the witness stand. Then Mc Carthy would be heard. Then Committee Couhsel Jenkins will interview other witnesses in secret. By June 10th he would report to the committee, on people he thinks should be questioned. And the committee would decide whether to hold future television hearings. In the meantime..Senator McCarthy could resume his investigations, on matters that do not pertain to the current McCarthy-Army argument.

The Army objects to this. Secretary Stevens says: he thinks every witness who has a place in the hearings, should testify. He is willing to continue as long as necessary "to get all the facts on the table."

And Democratic Senator McCllellan, with the approval of Democrats

Symington and Jackson, told the committee: someone has made reckless, and irresponsible charges. Either Stevens has tried blackmail, intimidation and coercion against Senator McCarthy and his aides. Or McCarthy aides have threatened to wreck the army and declare war on the army if Private Schine did not get favored treatment. McClellan says:"The issue is the integrity of an important part of the executive department and a subcommitte of the Senate." He says these are vital issues..they cannot be disregarded. And Chairman Mundt says unless "we can have a meeting of minds, there are long hearings before us." At today's hearings: Secretary Stevens was ordered to give the committee the names of army officials responsible for giving an honorable discharge to Major Peress whom McCarthy calls a fifth amendment communist. Stevens charged that McCarthy has created a very unfair impression by frequent references to communist infiltration of the army. Stevens said:"Its a great army. Its not full of Communists. We don't coddle them." Mc Carthy charged that General Lawton, commander at Fort Monmouth, is willing to testify again that without the McCarthy investigation it would not have been possible to suspend 35 employes at Fort Monmouth. And Committee Counsel Jenkins said that Senator McCarthy appeared to be complaining that the army acted both too slow and too

fast in dealing with the Fort Monmouth cases. McCarthy said this was ridiculous.

Attorney General Brownell today asked Congress to permit the government to kill-off any Communist-dominated labor union or business firm that is "in a position to affect adversely the defense of security of the United States." He also asked for repeal of the non-Communist affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley law. He wants a new law to bar subversives from strategic factories that are engaged chiefly in civilian production. A spokesman says this plan would give unions a bigger incentive to get rid of Communist officers than under the Taft-Hartley law.

The Senate Internal Subcommittee says it will start hearing tomorrow from Nokolai Khokhlov.. the one-time assassin for the Soviet secret police. He arrived in this country from Great Britain "under protective custody" within the past few days.

Republican congressmen who met with the President today said they have agreed to "abandon at least temporarily" any plan to revise

the Taft-Hartley law at this session of Congress.

And in Pittsburgh.. the nation's 12th largest city went without its mass transportation system today. Some 27-hundred bus and trolley operators went on strike Sunday morning.

Edward R. Murrow: May 10, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The Communists at Geneva have now produced their own armistice plan for Indo-China; having rejected the French proposals, today they produced their own. They demand recognition of the Vietminh regime, likewise recognition for the Communist regimes of Laos and Cambodia. They demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Indo-China; they demand so-called free elections, but without international supervision - in other words, elections such as they have previously proposed for Germany and Korea, (which proposals have been rejected by the Western Powers.)

The Communists further propose that there be a pledge of no reprisals against anyone found guilty of collaborating with the Communists. They propose an exchange of prisoners of war, and an armistice which would include a ban on the import of troops and arms into Indo-China. The French have rejected these proposals, saying they would merely set the stage for the Communists to swallow all of Indo-China. An American spokesman at Geneva says the Communist proposals would mean "unconditional surrender in Indo-China."

The East and West are just about as far apart as they could possibly be. The only agreement reached was on the evacuation of wounded from Dien Bien Phu.

Our Under Secretary of State, General Bedell Smith, said it is

extremely difficult to believe that the Communists have come to this conference with any intention of negotiating a just and durable peace."

Howard Smith cables me from Geneva tonight that what the Western Powers regard as the weakest point in the Communist proposals - that is the exclusion of international supervision of an armistice and elections - may in fact turn out to be its greatest attraction to the Asian people when it is re-christened "national self-determination". He reports that there is considerable belief in Geneva that the Communists in Indo-China, under their terms, would win a majority in Indo-China after a vigorous election campaign.

Smith, who has covered practically all of the big post-war conferences, concludes that the Western Alliance in Geneva continues in a sorry state."

David Schoenbrun, in a cable from Saigon, indicates that the state of affairs in Indo-China is "very grave". He says that the Commander-in-Chief of the Vietnam Army has told him that a new class of draftees has been called to the colors today. National mobilization, without restriction, on all levels is being pushed. While trying to create modern divisions, the Vietnam Army is also trying to develop provincial and regional units of a military and para-military nature, similar to those developed by the Communists, for fighting in every village and community. The Vietnam Commander said

these local units would be "like you Americans called Minute Men in your American revolution". General Hinh said he needs trained non-coms, to build his raw recruits into a real army. He also wants top-notch military advisers, to serve alongside his own officers at every echelon. And he pointed out that the XXXX Communists had a Chinese officer, directing most of their units.

Schoenbrun cables that the political and military situation in Indo-China, the confusion and hesitation, and fear of the masses of people, make it most difficult for men like General Hinh to carry out his program. And he adds: "Unless there is a show of strength and determination by the West, the people won't rally to General Hinh's call, and young men - as is already happening - will take to the hills, or go over to the enemy, rather than be drafted. As long as the Geneva talks last, little can be accomplished, for the masses of people are waiting and watching, unwilling to commit themselves, until they see how the wind is blowing, particularly the wind from Washington."

So it would seem that the division and disunity amongst the Western Powers in Geneva is producing disunity, fear, and something approaching political and military paralysis in Indo-China.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Developments of the past few days would seem to suggest that the free nations of the world are again undergoing a period of doubt and apprehension. Harry Emerson Fosdick once said: "It is cynicism and fear that freeze life; it is faith that thaws it out and sets it free." Perhaps events are proving that Thackeray was right when he observed: "Tis not the dying for a faith that's so hard; tis living up to it that is difficult."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday May 11, 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today, that we are now seeking a Southeast Asian alliance, with countries that would prepare to fight if challenged. The Secretary told reporters he doesn't know if Great Britain and our other Pacific allies will (AGREE). But he wants the alliance to authorize the member countries to put down any attack by Communist forces. We will never give up in despair. And even if all Indo-China should fall, Mr. Dulles believes it would still be possible, for an anti-Communist coalition, to hold the rest of southeast Asia. Our policy is, that we would try to save essential parts of Indo-China, even if some parts of the country are lost.. because of conditions beyond our control. Secretary Dulles says the fall of Dien Bien Phu has weakened France's will to continue the seven year war. And he denies that we suffered any diplomatic defeat at Geneva. Because--he says-- he never believed there was a good chance of winning a Communist agreement there, on either the Korean or Indo-China problems.

On the battlefields today, the French acknowledged that an enemy battalion has captured a French outpost only seven miles from Hanoi.

And the enemy commander, General Giap announced tonight over the Vietminh radio that he had "decided to authorize" the French to remove their seriously wounded from captured Dien Bien Phu. He told the French to send clearly marked helicopters to Dien Bien Phu..to arrange the evacuation of approximately 13-hundred wounded.

In Geneva, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov charged that the proposed security pact for the allies of Southeastern Asia is what he called "a military bloc against the peoples" who live there. He said this would be "in contradiction with peace." And there were no signs of any possible settlement of the Korean question. I'd like to discuss this in a few minutes.

In Washington today the Mundt committee investigating the Army-McCarthy dispute has decided to continue its hearings under the present rules. Tomorrow the committee will vote on whether to add night sessions to its morning and afternoon meetings. Today's decision to go along as is came on a motion by Republican Senator Dirksen. He proposed that after Secretary Stevens and Senator McCarthy are heard the committee should recess..take testimony in secret..make full transcripts available to the

press and let the McCarthy committee go ahead with its normal work, EXCEPT FOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. The other Republican members of the committee.. Senators Potter and Dworshak agreed with Dirksen. The fourth Republican..Chairman Mundt. WANTED TO hear from the Democrats and the army. Secretary Stevens made his VIEWS known by telephone. He was excused earlier after it was revealed that he's suffering from a virus infection and has received penicillin shots. His counsel, Joseph Welch, phoned him at home and then told the committee: Mr. Stevens feels he should not be stuck on the stand for 14 days while the other side gets off much more lightly. Stevens feels the Dirksen proposal would not have resulted in fairness. Democratic Senator McClelland, said it would be "a flagrant travesty on american standards of justice AND equity to close the doors on part of the inquiry. Democratic Senators Symington and Jackson agreed. That left the vote evenly divided..three to three. Then Republican Chairman Mundt voted with the Democrats..and the army side.. because he had said he would not vote to shorten the hearings if either side thought a curtailment would be unfair or unjust. At this point, Senator McCarthy charged that he had been misled..he had approved the Dirksen formula... but only because he

received the impression during the noon recess that Army Counsel Welch would accept it. McCarthy charged again that Welch had "welshed".. he thought it looked like bad faith.. wanted him on the stand to explain.. said he had been given erroneous information. Counsel Welch said he had spent the noon hour resting on an office couch and had made no agreements and no suggestions during the recess. Mc Carthy then charged that the army side wanted to delay the hearings with what he called "a filibuster and procrastination." The other Republicans, in their arguments. called the hearings..among other things.. unwholesome...a miserable [redacted] (BUSINESS), a public brawl.. and television competition for the Milton Berle show. But today's committee vote means that..as of now.. the committee will continue as it has been going..with all six principals..on both sides..to testify and be cross-examined in public.

The White House said today it knows of no administration investigation to determine how to keep government employes from giving secret information to Senator McCarthy..without the proper permission. A Reporter asked News Secretary Hagerty if the Administration is concerned about "numerous people delivering classified information they are not

Supposed

to deliver." Hagerty said:"I am not going to answer that."

And Republican Senator Hendrickson, who has decided not to run for re-election from New Jersey, told his colleagues today that as a result of the Senate hearing on the McCarthy-Army row:"I think the public good might far better be served if the Senate could find itself a (COMFORTABLE) hole into which we all could crawl." He said that public confidence in the Senate's investigation procedure "has sunk to an abysmal low."

The Senate today approved a constitutional amendment which would freeze the number of (SUPREME COURT) justices at nine. (The vote was 58 to 19) The amendment would require all federal judges to retire at 75. The Senate knocked out a provision which would have prevented any members of the Supreme Court from leaving to run for president. The proposed amendment now goes to the House. If approved there,,, by a two-thirds vote...it will need approval by 36 states within seven years.

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Edward R. Murrow: May 11, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

French Premier Laniel has decided to try for a vote of confidence in the French National Assembly. This afternoon one hundred Communist Deputies - one-sixth of the total number - sat silent while the other nine parties attacked each other and the government in an almost unprecedented display of bitterness and disunity. The subject was Indo-China. There was no need for the Communists to use their special brand of political poison to worsen an atmosphere which is already charged with deep and bitter emotions over Dien Bien Phu, and the whole Indo-China situation. An idea of the bitterness of the attack can be gained from the fact that it was a member of Defense Minister Rene Pleven's own party who made the most passionate speech attacking the government.

Mr. Laniel's decision to risk the continuation of his government on a confidence vote could mean the dissolution of the French Government; and it appears to observers in Paris that if things continue to go badly at the Geneva Conference, the government's chances of survival are not good. There is, in fact, no majority in sight other than the one that is presently tolerating Premier Laniel. If the government falls, the crisis might well last longer than the one of last June, when the French were without a government for five weeks. If this should happen, the Geneva Conference

would be paralyzed, while the French military situation in Indo-China continues to deteriorate.

Alex Kendrick cables me from Geneva that the Korean phase of that conference is now to all intents and purposes ended, with no results. The Communists will not accept United Nations supervision of elections. The West will not accept any plan that does not include such supervision. So it seems that in Korea the situation that has prevailed since Pan Mun Jom will continue for an indefinite period.

Yesterday's Communist proposals for an armistice in Indo-China cannot be ignored by the French Government, no matter how distasteful and, in fact, ruinous they may be. They must still be formally regarded as a basis for negotiation, although obviously there is no more basis for Indo-China negotiations than there is for further Korean negotiations. The trouble in Indo-China is substantially the same as that in connection with Korea - the Communist refusal to admit any international supervision; their insistence that the settlement and the elections should be between two groups of Indo-Chinese, without any French or other participation. Kendrick cables that today's comments by Secretary of State Dulles on the subject of Indo-China - when reported in Geneva - did not add to the gaiety of nations

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In at least one respect, history does repeat itself -- man's endless search for a solution to war and a durable peace. Dorothy Thompson once remarked:" Peace has to be created in order to be maintained. It is the product of Faith, Strength, Energy, Will, Sympathy, Justice, Imagination, and the triumph of principle. Peace will never be achieved by passivity and quietism."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that we are now seeking a Southeast Asian alliance with countries that would prepare to fight if challenged. The Secretary told reporters he doesn't know if Great Britain and our other Pacific allies will agree. But he wants the alliance to authorize the member countries to put down any attack by Communist forces. We will never give up in despair. And even if all Indo-China should fall, Mr. Dulles believes it would still be possible for an anti-Communist coalition to hold the rest of southeast Asia. Our policy is that we would try to save essential parts of Indo-China even if some parts of the country are lost because of conditions beyond our control. Secretary Dulles says the fall of Dien Bien Phu has weakened France's will to continue the seven year war. And he denies that we suffered any diplomatic defeat at Geneva. Because, he says, he nevwr believed there was a good chance of winning a Communist agreement there on either the Korean or Indo-China problems.

On the battlefields today, the French acknowledged that an enemy battalion has captured a French outpost only seven miles from Hanoi. And the enemy commander, General Giap announced tonight over the Victminh radio that he had "decided to authorize" the French to remove their seriously wounded from captured Dien Bien Phu. He told the French to send clearly marked helicopters to Dien Bien Phu to arrange the evacuation of approximately 13-hundred wounded.

In Geneva, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov charged that the proposed security pact for the allies of Southeastern Asia is what he called "a military bloc against the peoples" who live there. He said this would be "in contradiction with peace." And there were no signs of any possible settlement of the Korean question. I'd like to discuss this in a few minutes.

In Washington today the Mundt committee investigating the Army-McCarthy dispute has decided to continue its hearings under the present rules. Tomorrow the

committee will vote on whether to add night sessions to its morning and afternoon meetings. Today's decision to go along as is came on a motion by Republican Senator Dirksen. He proposed that after Secretary Stevens and Senator McCarthy are heard the committee should recess, take testimony in secret, make full transcripts available to the press and let the McCarthy committee go ahead with its normal work. Except for military installations the other Republican members of the committee, Senators Potter and Dworshak agreed with Dirksen. The fourth Republican, Chairman Mundt wanted to hear from the Democrats and the army. Secretary Stevens made his views known by telephone. He was excused earlier after it was revealed that he's suffering from a virus infection and has received penicillin shots. His counsel, Joseph Welch, phoned him at home and then told the committee: Mr. Stevens feels he should not be stuck on the stand for 14 days while the other side gets off much more lightly. Stevens feels the Dirksen proposal would not have resulted in fairness. Democratic Senator McClelland, said it would be "a flagrant travesty on American standards of justice and equity to close the doors on part of the inquiry. Democratic Senators Symington and Jackson agreed. That left the vote evenly divided - three to three. Then Republican Chairman Mundt voted with the Democrats and the army side because he had said he would not vote to shorten the hearings if either side thought a curtailment would be unfair or unjust. At this point, Senator McCarthy charged that he had been misled - he had approved the Dirksen formula but only because he received the impression during the noon recess that Army Counsel Welch would accept it. McCarthy charged again that Welch had "welshed" - he thought it looked like bad faith - wanted him on the stand to explain - said he had been given erroneous information. Counsel Welch said he had spent the noon hour resting on an office couch and had made no agreements and no suggestions during the recess. McCarthy then charged that the army side wanted to delay the hearings with what he called "a filibuster and procrastination." The other Republicans, in their arguments called the hearings, among other things, unwholesome, a miserable business, a public brawl, and television competition for the

Milton Berle show. But today's committee vote means that, as of now, the committee will continue as it has been going with all six principals, on both sides, to testify and be cross-examined in public.

The White House said today it known of no administration investigation to determine how to keep government employees from giving secret information on Senator McCarthy without the proper permission. A reporter asked News Secretary Hagerty if the Administration is concerned about "numerous people delivering classified information they are not supposed to deliver." Hagerty said: "I am not going to answer that."

And Republican Senator Hendrickson, who has decided not to run for re-election from New Jersey, told his colleagues today that as a result of the Senate hearing on the McCarthy-Army row: "I think the public good might far better be served if the Senate could find itself a comfortable hole into which we all could crawl." He said that public confidence in the Senate's investigation procedure "has sunk to an abysmal low."

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subject of Indo-China - when reported in Geneva - did not add to the gaiety of nations at today's proceedings. Although Mr. Dulles specifically disavowed that Indo-China is being written off, that was the impression generally prevailing in Geneva tonight. The feeling is that what this country is really going to do is to stop Communist aggression after Indo-China. Kendrick reports that Mr. Dulles's statement isn't being taken too seriously in Geneva, or at best it is regarded as another example of American "big talk."

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In at least one respect, history does repeat itself - man's endless search for a solution to war and a durable peace. Dorothy Thompson once remarked: "Peace has to be created in order to be maintained. It is the product of Faith, Strength, Energy, Will, Sympathy, Justice, Imagination, and the triumph of principle. Peace will never be achieved by passivity and quietism."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday, May 12, 1954

This is the news:

Government agencies tonight made public secret intelligence information that Russia is supplying military advisers to the Communist rebel forces in Indo-China. It has been known that the Chinese Communists sent experts on artillery, transportation, engineering and staff officers to help the rebels in Indo-China. Tonight's news of Soviet military advisers in the field was the first such report. We're told this report is based on "hard intelligence facts." The report says, among other things, that both Red China and Russia are providing military equipment for the war.

The President said today that the free world should not write-off Indo-China to the communists. As reports from France told of the French feeling that Secretary of State Dulles yesterday "wrote-off" Indo-China, the President told reporters: there must be no defeatism in dealing with this conflict. And he also said he and Mr. Dulles have both approved all important foreign policy announcements ~~things~~ each has made.

Mr. Dulles spent two hours with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and later Chairman Wiley told reporters: "Within the next couple of weeks there may be more developments on the world stage that would be

decisive in some direction and make the question of aid or non-aid very important."

In Indo-China itself, (FRENCH PLANES) [redacted] again attacked enemy troops in the Red River Delta. A French officer describes this as "the route to all of southeast Asia." Tomorrow, the French deputies will vote on whether a debate on Indo-China should be postponed until after the Geneva conference. If Premier Laniel is defeated his government would fall.

And at Geneva today, the Vietnam spokesman demanded peace for his country providing THERE [redacted] is no partition..as in Korea. And Communist China's foreign minister, Chou en Lai, attacked the United States..said we are seeking to take France's place in Indo-China.

At the White House today the President was asked about recent Democratic charges that they have not been consulted enough in foreign policy matters. The President said that in three months the state department conducted 91 bi-partisan conferences. One [redacted] reporter brought up the McCarthy-Army hearings..particularly the matter of the letter McCarthy first said [redacted] was one written by F.B.I. Chief Hoover [redacted] ..the letter McCarthy later acknowledged was given to him by an army intelligence officer. The President said: it is reprehensible for any

officer or civilian to give away secret information involving national security. The President called such action insubordination and said he wouldn't condone any such thing for one minute.

At today's Army-McCarthy hearing.(which I'd like to review in a few minutes).Army Counsel John G. Adams reported that it was Presidential Aide Sherman Adams who first suggested that a report be drawn up on JOHN Adams charge that Roy Cohn consistently tried to get special privileges for Private David Schine. And the Mundt committee released a heretofore secret transcript of a meeting at which Republican Senator Dirksen of Illinois suggested that Roy Cohen be fired.. and the Defense Department be advised politely to fire John G. Adams. Dirksen suggested this would avoid a "public ventilation" of the dispute between McCarthy and the army. When.. in this secret meeting.. Democratic Senator McClellan proposed that a hearing be held in public all but one member approved. Senator Mundt..who was to become chairman of the committee..voted "present" and suggested that another committee do the investigating.

Vice President Nixon..in an APPARENT slap at Senator McCarthy.. tonight praised committee (CHAIRMEN) "who go after facts

rather than headlines." The statement was issued in praise of Democratic Senator Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina who died at a desk in his office. #

Senator Hoey who was 76 was a former governor of North Carolina.. and the second senator from that state to die within a year. The other was Democratic Senator Willis Smith who died of a heart attack last June.

The Nixon statement praised Senator Hoey as a chairman of an investigating GROUP whose "procedures were a model of fairness and which all committee chairman might well follow. "He said the committee -- which Senator Hoey headed until SEN. McCarthy took over with the Republican control of the Senate -- made a record of solid accomplishment "that has not been surpassed by any committee."

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According to John Adams, there was a meeting with Attorney General Brownell, Sherman Adams and others, to discuss McCarthy's demand that the Army produce members of its Loyalty Security Screening Board for questioning by Senator McCarthy. It was then that Sherman Adams suggested that a record be built of the Army's relations with the McCarthy committee.

This evening Sherman Adams, at the White House, declined to comment on John Adams testimony. Senator McCarthy, who appeared to be reading a newspaper during much of Mr. Adams' testimony, said after the hearing recessed: "Many statements that Adams made are completely and proveably untrue."

In addition to testifying that President Eisenhower's aide suggested that the record of the dispute be reduced to writing, Mr. Adams testified,

under oath, that Roy Cohn subjected him to more pressure and abuse over the case of Schine than he had received from all Congressional sources during the past five years - that the pressure was linked with threats to continue and expand the investigation into alleged communists in the Army. According to Adams, McCarthy told him last October that Schine was not of much use to the Committee; that he, McCarthy, hoped Schine would be drafted; but that he didn't want Roy Cohn to know his attitude about Schine. Adams further testified that Mr. Cohn was extremely upset, pacing up and down and in effect wringing his hands, when he was refused admission to a secret Radar laboratory at Fort Monmouth. He quoted Cohn as saying: "This is war, we'll really investigate this place now." Adams further stated that during the following month Cohn telephoned him an average of once a day, at his home and at his office, and became more and more difficult to handle. According to Adams, Cohn flew into violent rages, spouting obscenity and abuse, demanding that Schine be posted in the New York area, and not be shipped out for duty overseas. According to Adams, Cohn threatened to wreck the Army, and said Stevens would be through as Secretary of the Army if Schine should be shipped out.

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Mr. Sokolsky could not be reached for comment. # After today's hearing Senator McCarthy said that Mr. Adams, at the request of Secretary Stevens, had asked ~~XXXXXX~~ Sokolsky to try to get McCarthy to call off his investigation of the Army.

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Good Night and Good Luck!

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This is the news:

French Premier Laniel tonight won a vote of confidence [redacted] by two votes... 289 to 287. This permits the French to maintain the western front..with the United States and Great Britain..at Geneva. The French National Assembly voted after Premier Laniel explained that the LOST battle of Dien Bien Phu [redacted] .helped delay the enemy's attack on the vital Red River Delta and on Laos. Tonight, in Indo-China, the French report that their troops suffered "serious losses" in stopping a Vietminh attack 30 miles south of Hanoi. Enemy losses are described as "extremely heavy." And at Dien Bien Phu today, a French negotiating mission spent four hours with the victorious enemy discussing [redacted] how to evacuate an estimated 13-hundred wounded ~~French forces~~ troops. The French say all these men will be taken out soon by helicopters and transport planes.

In Geneva today, British Foreign Secretary Eden proposed that the conference [redacted] determine whether there is any use in continuing attempts to reach an agreement on peace for Korea. [redacted]

[redacted]

In Korea, the Swiss and Swedish members of the Neutral nations commission accused Communist Czech[redacted] and Polish members of blocking "the satisfactory policing" of North Korea. The U.N. Command recently accused the enemy of violating the armistice by bringing more men and equipment into Korea..not as replacements but in addition to present forces.

And in Washington the State Department revealed that we have asked the Russians to turn over to us any American prisoners of war, captured in Korea, who may now be in the Soviet Union. The Russians say they are holding no such persons.

In Both the House and Senate today, Republicans and democrats argued over whether there is any bipartisan co-operation on foreign policy..[redacted]. Democratic Senator Lehman of New York said the administration can prove its sincerity by calling in for [redacted] consultations former Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

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UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION

denied that he ever tried to stop the McCarthy investigation at Fort Monmouth. [redacted]

He denied that he ever tried to buy-off the committee by offering tips on homosexuality or subversion in the [redacted] navy or air force. Adams denied that the army gave special treatment to Private Schine to curry favor with the McCarthy committee. And he denied that he ever tried to wrangle a 25-thousand dollar-a-year law partnership through Roy Cohn. He said this was mentioned only "for amusement." John Adams acknowledged that he [redacted] accepted a fight TICKET and theater tickets from Cohn. He said he later paid him back. And he acknolwdeged that he once asked General Lawton, commandant at Fort Monmouth, to withdraw [redacted] SECURITY risk charges against nine persons. Adams explained that Pentagon screening officials did [redacted] NOT think there was enough evidence against these individuals. He said Lawton refused to withdraw the charges..wanted Secretary Stevens to take responsibility. Adams also said that when Private Schine went to Fort Dix Secretary Stevens notified the commanding officer that "something special was coming." Adams said he never knew of anything like this happening in the case of any other draftee. [redacted]

[redacted]

Attorney General Brownell said today that the Justice Department will look into every legal question raised by the testimony at this hearing.

And former President Truman..in Atlantic City..said he thinks the hearing is..as he put it.."the most disgraceful thing that ever happened to the Senate." Mr. Truman told the C.I.O. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America that the nation's economy is sick with a Republican ailment which he described as "creeping McKinleyism." He said it is time to do something about the "economic recession" which, he said, has been too big..lasted too long..and inflicted too many cruel hardships on too many people.

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Mrs. Edward R. Gray, representing the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, [redacted] told a Senate committee that "dog kennels, chicken-houses and abandoned laundries" are being used for schoolhouses. She asked for emergency federal help for school construction.

And the Russians accused a British major..now in London..of spying on Soviet military secrets. They won't let him return to his post in Moscow. Six days ago the British [redacted] gave two Soviet air attaches ten days to leave LONDON [redacted]. They were accused of trying to spy [redacted].

Edward R. Murrow: May 13, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

One aspect, or by-product of the Geneva Conference has received very little attention: It is the consistent propaganda technique employed by the Communist representatives. Communists all over the world are addicted to the re-writing of history. They are attempting to do that at Geneva. Every speech, whether it is made by Molotov, Chou-en-Lai or Nam Il, opens with a long historical analysis going back decades and sometimes centuries; (and the history is generally inaccurate.) The Western representatives become impatient at these thirty and forty-page speeches, while waiting for the final page in which the Communists say what they have to say on the case in point. But it is worth remembering that the Communists at Geneva speak with a purpose; they are fully aware that for hundreds of millions of Asian people they are presenting the only Asiatic history they will ever know. The version of Asian history presented at Geneva - to the boredom, disgust and dismay of the Western representatives, is not aimed at those representatives at all. This is no effort to persuade the West. It is a calculated effort to persuade those in Asia, who get their news and their version of history exclusively from the Communist radio and newspapers.

The focal point and, as Alex Kendrick puts it in a cable from Geneva tonight, the vocal point of all these preliminary Communist discourses in

Geneva, has been American policy in the Far East. The falsification and distortion of the American role during the past half-century in Asia were so patent, so obvious, that when they were uttered by Molotov, Chou-en-Lai and Nam Il, the Western representatives looked at each other with horrified amusement, and then decided not to dignify these misrepresentations by refuting them. However, for those Asians who hear or read these speeches, and who have no other source of information - the net result must be to distort the past and jeopardize the future of American policy in Asia.

The Communists are planting an idea, the idea being that the miseries of millions in Asia are the direct result of American policy.

~~Alex Kendrick cables me from Geneva tonight that~~ At this Geneva conference the American news briefings are attended mainly by American correspondents. The British and French correspondents go to their own briefings. But the Russian and Chinese briefings are attended by hundreds of persons from India, Burma, Japan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Ceylon, Egypt - in fact the whole Middle and Far East. When these people hear Communist attacks on colonialism, or against what is always referred to as "American imperialism", they are obviously more impressed than Westerners would be. A certain amount of the Communist line is bound to come through in ~~their~~ some of their dispatches.

These speeches that are so boring to the Western diplomats aren't aimed at them at all. They are aimed rather at those who live in hunger and discontent, all the way from Jordan to Japan.

Yesterday's speech by the Chinese Foreign Minister, Chou-en-Lai, was an example of the technique. He said that in 1945 the peoples of Laos and Cambodia had formed their governments of resistance. He made it appear that these two groups, which he tried to get invited to Geneva, had been formed in 1945. Actually nobody had heard of them until a few months ago, and they were obviously created after the Berlin Conference for trading purposes at the Geneva Conference. Nevertheless, it is now a part of the Communist history of Asia that there were rival regimes in Laos and Cambodia nine years ago. Chou-en-Lai went on to say that the French Colonialists, unwilling to reconcile themselves to the loss of Indochina, "again invaded" that country and thus started the civil war. In point of fact the French were there all the time. This, too, now becomes part of the Communist version of history in Asia. So does the contention that we, as a powerful nation, are interested primarily in replacing France as the colonial and exploiting power in Indochina. This is part of the same pattern of Communist history that contends the South Koreans invaded North Korea, and

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The Communist world spends many, many times what we do on overseas information and propaganda. They are planting ideas in fertile soil - ideas that cannot be destroyed, either by bombast or bombs. This is a competition for the control of men's minds, and for their allegiance. And the results of that competition will, more than anything else, determine the future course of events in all of Asia. If we are to win it, we must work at it and be willing to pay for it.

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There are those who ~~tend~~ to discount the effectiveness of propaganda in the contest for men's minds. But the Frenchman Du-nwa once pointed out rather significantly that "the sentimental echo of ideas, either good or bad, unfortunately influences man more than do the ideas themselves." And as Percy Bridgeman concluded: "There ~~is no adequate~~ defense against the impact of a new idea except stupidity."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

French Premier Laniel tonight won a vote of confidence by two votes, 289 to 287. This permits the French to maintain the western front with the United States and Great Britain at Geneva. The French National Assembly voted after Premier Laniel explained that the lost battle of Dien Bien Phu helped delay the enemy's attack on thevital Red River Delta and on Laos. Tonight, in Indo-China, the French report that their troops suffered "serious losses" in stopping a Vietminh attack 30 miles south of Hanoi. Enemy losses are described as "extremely heavy." And at Dien Bien Phu today, a French negotiating mission spent four hours with the victoriou enemy discussing how to evacuate an estimated 13-hundred wounded troops. The French say all these men will be taken out soon by helicopters and transport planes.

In Geneva today, British Foreign Secretary Eden proposed that the conference determine whether there is any use in continuing attempts to reach an agreement on peace for Korea.

In Korea, the Swiss and Swedish members of the Neutral nations commission accused Communist Czech and Polish members of blocking "the satisfactory policing" of North Korea. The U.N. Command recently accused the enemy of violating the armistice by bringing more men and equipment into Korea - not as replacements but but in addition to present forces.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are those who are determined to discount the effectiveness of propagan in the contest for men's minds. But the Frenchman Dunoir once pointed out rather significantly that "the sentimental echo of ideas, either good or bad, unfortunately influences man more than do the ideas themselves."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, May 14, 1954 (1)

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Democratic members of the committee investigating the Army-McCarthy dispute indicated that first of all they want to know who gave the order prohibiting Adams from discussing that meeting. And Senator McClellan said further that not only is the committee entitled to know what went on there, but he will press for those who attended to testify -- unless some law prevents this. The question will be brought up again on Monday.

THE WHITE HOUSE HAS "NO COMMENT."

In another development today, the three Republican members of the Committee - Senators Dirksen, Mundt and Potter all testified under oath that they were approached last January by Army representatives seeking to stop proposed McCarthy Committee subponeas for Army Loyalty Board

members. (This was two months before the Army issued its critical report of Senator McCarthy and his aides.) Senators Dirksen and Mundt said they had been advised at that time of the "pressures" Roy Cohn was exerting on behalf of Private David Shine. Both said they ~~advised~~ TOLD McCarthy that if the allegations were true Cohn should be dropped as chief counsel for the committee. McCarthy, in cross-examination, established that he told both men he regarded the army's tactics as "blackmail" and an effort to get him to stop his investigation of communists in the army.

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Leonard Hall, said he would like to see the hearings come to a quick end. He thinks they're taking attention away from the President's legislative program.

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There are now reasonably reliable reports that representatives of this country and France will meet soon in Paris to discuss closer cooperation in localizing the Indo-China war.

At Geneva today, Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov made what is regarded as an "important concession" when he agreed that any settlement in Indo-China would only be effective if it were supervised by a neutral nations commission. (The French had been asking for the same thing.)

At an Armed Forces Day Dinner in Washington, Deputy Secretary of Defense Anderson said that the [redacted] pattern of modern aggression is "conquest on the installment plan." Since this is the case, he said it is of "transcedent importance that we and our allies work collectively to stop Communist gains in any area of the world."

[redacted]

My colleague, David Schoenbrun has just returned to Paris after nearly a month in Indo China. Much of what he had to say he couldn't say from there. But he's safely home now and this is what he has to report...

Dave Schoenbrun ~~spoke of~~ Recorded the need for courage, hope and faith... particularly among men in battle. A French Huguenot soldier La-New once said:"Bravery founded on hope of recompense, experience of success, or rage or ignorance of danger, is common bravery. True bravery proposes a just end, measures the dangers, and meets the result, with calmness and unyielding decision."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, May 14, 1954
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... My colleague, David Schoenbrun, has just returned to Paris after nearly a month in Indo-China. Much of what he had to say he couldn't say from there, but he's safely home now and this is what he has to report.

SCHOENBRUN: There isn't a soldier, diplomat, or politician in Indo-China who doesn't believe fervently that that country can still be saved, yet every one of them will tell you frankly it is all but lost. That's what they told me in these past four weeks, in Saigon, capital of the south; in the rich ricefields of Cochin China; in Tourane, the aero-naval base on the central coast, up north at the port of Haiphong where American civil air pilots, - cat-men, they call them, flew their futile missions to Dienbienphu; in Hanoi itself, heart of the rich delta country, I heard Frenchmen, Americans, and Viet Namese torn by frustration and anger, saying they want to fight, that they can win, and charge bitterly that they are being deserted. Only yesterday morning I moved through the steaming streets of Saigon out to the airport at Tongsanuit (?) and there I saw the Commander-in-Chief of the Viet Namese Army, 38-year-old General Nguyen Van Hinh, a much-decorated veteran bomber pilot of thelast war. He was there to see off his wife, whom he was sending to France to appeal for help, for nurses and equipment and for courage to continue fighting. General Hinh said to me: "Give us arms, give us officers to help train my men, but, above all we need proof of confidence and determination that you're not going to quit." The situation is grave, the General said, and time is very short to prevent disaster.

At that same airport was another Viet Namese official to take my plane, the Minister of Public Works, with his wife and his young son going to France for a conference. That leaves only one major Minister of the Viet Namese Government left in Indo-China. The Premier is here in France, the

Vice Premier, the Foreign Minister, the Minister for Economic Affairs, all here in France or in Geneva. More than that, the Viet Namese Chief-of-State is here, too, Emperor Bao Dai, the Empress and their two sons. Every major leader of Indo-China is here in Europe and some of them with their families. Now, maybe they have excellent reasons for being here. Geneva is certainly vitally important, but people back there are asking -- do you have to take your children to an international conference or to a plush villa on the French Riviera? I've heard that question too often these past few days in Saigon and in Hanoi. Three days ago I sat in a restaurant in Hanoi with five Nationalist leaders, three of them men who used to be on Ho Chi Minh's side and who came over to our side when they saw what the Communists were doing to their country and now they are bitter about our side. What has happened to America? ... they asked me... Why have you deserted us? For them, President Eisenhower's statement that America would accept a modus vivendi with the Communists was the death knell for Indo-China and Mr. Dulles' statement was interpreted up there in Hanoi as the surrender of all north Tonkin. Now, these statements were made to me in the presence of the American Vice Consul in Hanoi, Mr. Sam Brown, and later that night I sat with Brown at his house and we listened to the pounding of artillery on the outskirts of town as he told me how Nationalist leaders keep asking him every day ... why has America backed down, why have you deserted us?

Two days ago, General "Iron Mike" O'Daniel pounded his fist on a table and said to me: "I tell you, Schoenbrun, we can win this war. We can have ten good Viet Nam divisions in six months and with what the Franch already have, why, these people can stop the Communists and drive them back." America's charge d'affaires in Saigon, a brilliant, veteran diplomat, Robert McClintock, nodded agreement with "Iron Mike." A room full of the top French political officers there later that night at a farewell dinner told me the same thing. I heard no defeatism from any of the responsible people in Indo-China, but I did hear and see an almost desperate crisis for all of these people, including "Iron Mike," who's the most optimistic, admitted bluntly that

the situation is grave. Estimates run from the rosiest guess of two months to the gloomiest prediction of twoweeks for all Indo-China to be lost if immediate steps are not taken.

Here are the cold facts for the gloom and then I'll give you their recommended action. First, the military situation. The delta is teetering on the brink of disaster. The Communists have at least one hundred thousand armed men inside the delta; hold 90% of the villages. General Rene Cogny has a secret map which shows Communist positions in red. He calls it his "smallpox map" for it's covered all over with red blotches. Inside Hanoi itself there are some five hundred to seven hundred and fifty suicide troops ready at a signal to attack key installations. One week ago I rode into a fire fight in the streets of Hanoi only two blocks from my hotel. Last night the enemy attacked in force, only thirty miles south of the city, and then there are those five divisions that took Dienbienphu, flushed with victory now so that, tired and mauled as they are, they might still be thrown against the delta, rain or no rain, and they're only a four-day march away at most. In the south, in Saigon, there are almost two battalions of Communists infiltrated into the heart of the capital disguised as fishermen or beggars or bicycle taxi boys. Another three battalions are across the Mekong River on the Cambodian frontier menacing the road that links Saigon with Pnompenh. That's the military situation. The Commanding General of Indo-China, Henri Navarre, himself told me it is grave. Politically, it's almost worse. There's no government, there's no Chief-of-State, there's a population and the great majority pro-Viet Minh. They have no independence treaty, no democratic assembly. They are gangsters in charge of the security police in Saigon. They're bandits and extortionists running brothels, gambling casinos, and opium dens right in the heart of the city and there are no allies. France is divided and weak. Britain refuses action and America is talking big and doing nothing. Which side would you join if you were a Viet Namese peasant? What are we offering these people as an answer to Communism? No intervention, no reenforcements, no democracy, no govern-

ment, and no protection. That is why Indo-China is all but lost and yet I saw and heard from good and brave men there, who have not given up, - send the Emperor back, they say, and make him lead his people. Let America back up its promise not to let Indo-China fall. Give us hope and give us arms and remember this -- there isn't much time left.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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My colleague, David Schoenbrun has just returned to Paris after nearly a month in Indo-China. Much of what he had to say he couldn't say from there. But he's safely home now and this is what he has to report:

SCHOENBRUN: There isn't a soldier, diplomat, or politician in Indo-China who doesn't believe fervently that that country can still be saved, yet every one of them will tell you frankly it is all but lost. That's what they told me in these past four weeks, in Saigon, capital of the south; in the rich ricefields of Cochin China; in Tourane, the aero-naval base on the central coast, up north at the port of Haiphong where American civil air pilots - catmen, they call them, flew their futile missions to Dienbienphu; in Hanoi itself, heart of the rich delta country, I heard Frenchmen, Americans, and Viet Namese torn by frustration and anger, saying they want to fight, that they can win, and charge bitterly that they are being deserted. Only yesterday morning I moved through the steaming stree s of Saigon out to the airport at

Two days ago, General "Iron Mike" O'Daniel pounded his fist on a table and said to me: "I tell you, Schoenbrun, we can win this war. We can have ten good Viet Nam divisions in six months and with what the French already have, why, these people can stop the Communists and drive them back." America's charge d'affaire in Saigon, a brilliant, veteran diplomat, Robert McClintock, nodded agreement with "Iron Mike." A room full of the top French political officers there later that night at a farewell dinner told me the same thing. I heard no defeatism from any of the responsible people in Indo-China, but I did hear and see an almost desperate crisis for all of these people, including "Iron Mike," who's the most optimistic, admitted bluntly that the situation is grave. Estimates run from the rosiest guess of two months to the gloomiest prediction of two weeks for all Indo-China to be lost if immediate steps are not taken. Here are the cold facts for the gloomand then I'll give you their recommended action. First, the military situation. The delta is teetering on the brink of disaster. The Communists have at least one hundred thousand armed men inside the delta; hold 90% of the villages. General Rene Cogny has a secret map which shows Communist positions in red. He calls it his "smallpox map" for it's covered all over with red blotches. Inside Hanoi itself there are some five hundred to seven hundred and fifty suicide troops ready at a signal to attack key installations. One week ago I rode into a fire fight in the streets of Hanoi only two blocks from my hotel. Last night the enemy attacked in force, only thirty miles south of the city, and then there are those five divisions that took Dienbienphu, flushed with victory now so that, tired and mauled as they are, they might still be thrown against the delta, rain or no rain, and they're only a four-day march away at most. In the south, in Saigon, there are almost two battalions of Communists infiltrated into the heart of the capital disguised as fishermen or beggars or bicycle taxi boys. Another three battalions are across the Mekong River on the Cambodian frontier menacing the road that links Saigon with Pnompenh. That's the military situation. The Commanding General of Indo-China, Henri Navarre, himself told me it is grave. Politically, it's almost worse. There's no government, there's no Chief-of-State, there's a population and the great majority

pro-Viet Minh. They have no independence treaty, no democratic assembly. They are gangsters in charge of the security police in Saigon. They're bandits and extortionists running brothels, gambling casinos, and opium dens right in the heart of the city and there are no allies. France is divided and weak. Britain refuses action and America is talking big and doing nothing. Which side would you join if you were a Viet Namese peasant? What are we offering these people as an answer to Communism? No intervention, no reinforcements, no democracy, no government, and no protection. That is why Indo-China is all but lost and yet I saw and heard from good and brave men there, who have not given up, - send the Emperor back, they say, and make him lead his people. Let America back up its promise not to let Indo-China fall. Give us hope and give us arms and remember this - there isn't much time left.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow, in New York.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Dave Schoenbrun recorded the need for courage, hope and faith - particularly among men in battle. A French Huguenot soldier La-Nue once said: "Bravery founded on hope of recompense, experience of success, or rage or ignorance of danger is common bravery. True bravery proposes a just end, measures the dangers and meets the result with calmness and unhielding decision."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, May 17, 1954

This is the news:

The Supreme Court ruled today that it is unconstiutional to segregate white and negro children in [redacted] grade and high schools./The court's decision was unanimous./The justices declared that the "seperate but equal facilities" doctrine that has prevailed in 17 states and sections of four others "has no place in education."/Chief Justice Warren, speaking for his colleagues, said such seperate educational facilities are inherently unequal...segregation has no place in education..the opportunity for education [redacted] is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms./But the court ordered no immediate action to put its decision into effect./Instead it indicated that it will take at least until the end of this year..probably longer..to decide just what to do./The court will hear arguments from the states and persons concerned on how segregation in the public schools should be ended./It may let the states decide what to do; or perhaps lower federal courts will study the decision and determine how and when to put [redacted] IT into effect./In any EVENT, [redacted]

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In a number of the affected states there were indications from high officials that the new ruling will be followed. But in Georgia, Governor Talmadge accused the Supreme Court of reducing the Constiution to" a mere scrap of paper." He says today's decision "raises a grave question as to the future of the nation"...and pledges to maintain segregation "without violence." IN South Carolina, Governor Byrnes.. a former member of our highest court.. said he was shocked...called on his people to exercise restraint and preserve order while he studies the decision. On the other hand, Dr. Charles Johnson, president of Fisk University, calls the decision

"the most important national mandate in civil rights since the emancipation proclamation." Governor Stanley of Virginia has called on his people for "cool heads, calm study and sound judgement."

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Edward R. Murrow: May 17, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The confusion in the Army-McCarthy dispute has now been compounded to the point where the distinguished Senators have decided, by a straight Party vote - four to three - to recess the hearings for one week. This action was taken after President Eisenhower had issued instructions that no one in the Executive branch of the Government should testify about a meeting on January 21st which was attended by Attorney General Brownell, White House Advisor Sherman Adams, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and others. The President said he was "maintaining the proper separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches of the government, in accordance with his responsibilities and duties under the Constitution." In so doing, he was defending the rights of the executive department that had been maintained by Presidents from George Washington through Harry Truman.

But John Adams, the Army counsel, had volunteered the information about the meeting, and had said that Sherman Adams had suggested that he start making the record of the Army's difficulties with Senator McCarthy and his staff. Today John Adams refused to talk any more about that meeting. Then came the fireworks. Senator McClellan thought responsibility for the Army's charges should perhaps be shifted from Secretary Stevens to some "higher authority." Senator Jackson thought there would be a grave injustice to

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McCarthy wanted to know what Ambassador Lodge was doing at that meeting; and also what part Attorney General Brownell had played in the whole affair. Almost lost in the day's proceedings, was the fact that Attorney General Brownell had ruled against publication of the two-and-a-quarter page document, which McCarthy had introduced as being a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, and which Mr. Hoover has denied having written. Before the vote to recess for a week was taken, Chairman Mundt said: "It may well be, that the sub-committee has been asking the wrong questions, of the wrong people, for a long time."

The Democratic members of the committee predicted that this long recess would mean that the hearings are terminated - that they won't start again. It was contended by the Republican members that the week's recess would provide an opportunity for discussion with the White House, and the

possibility that the President might change his mind about the secrecy order. The Democrats cried, "Whitewash"; the Republicans contended this did not mean a discontinuation of the hearings. Senator McCarthy said when the President has it explained to him what he signed "I am sure he will revoke it."

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The Republicans have sought to shorten and limit the investigation. The Democrats - conscious that this Republican family fight does them no harm politically - have opposed it. Now the issue has become the ancient

one of a contest between the executive and legislative departments of the government. If the President stands firm on his decision of today, and if Senator McCarthy acts on his contention that "You can't go on with these hearings with the President's secrecy order in effect", then one way or another these hearings will end without conclusion; but the struggle between the executive and legislative branches of the government will continue.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday May 18 1954

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In Korea, our Fifth Air Force says enemy planes flew across the truce line twice in the past 24 hours..in violation of the armistice agreement.

And the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa say their planes sank one Communist warship, probably sank another and damaged a Mig..about 150 miles south of Shanghai.

In Washington today the President asked for progress reports on moves to end public school segregation in the District of Columbia. (where colored pupils outnumber white children) The President is on record favoring an end to segregation in the District.

In Georgia, Attorney General Eugene Cook said he would refuse to join in the Supreme Court's fall hearings, to determine how the new anti-segregation ~~decision~~ policy will be applied. [redacted] And Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored People told my colleague Charles Collingwood (~~ed; on the morning show~~) that the Court's decision will be accepted ~~quietly~~ quietly "unless there is deliberately formented trouble." White said: "The South is law abiding." I should like to review some aspects of the Supreme Court decision in a few minutes.

The President made a five and a half hour round trip to Charlotte, North Carolina, today to celebrate the 179th anniversary of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Inpdenence which was signed a year before the nation's declaration. The President was accompanied on the trip by Army Secretary Stevens. And he told a crowd of 30-thousand that

"we are still confident in our armed forces from their secretaries and their high commanders down to the last private in the ranks." The President made no direct reference to the McCarthy-Army hearings which were recessed yesterday for one week.

At the White House, News Secretary Hagerty indicated that the President will not retreat from yesterday's order to high government officials not to talk to Senate investigators about their discussions of the McCarthy-Army row. Hagerty told reporters: "The President issued his letter..period." And when a reporter asked whether this order was designed to bring the hearings to an end Hagerty said that's "a silly question."

Acting Chairman Mundt said his meeting with Attorney General Brownell has been put off..because Brownell wants to study transcripts of the hearings. And after attending a Senate Republican Policy meeting, Mundt said he received no advice on the situation. He said "I don't believe there were any two opinions alike" expressed at the meeting.

The Senate Banking Committee voted approval of a public housing program that would more than meet the President's request for authority to build 35-thousand low-cost units in each of the next four years. The House has rejected this request.

A State Department spokesman says Communist shipment of arms to Gauatamala could be considered a threat to the security of the western hemisphere..we could take some move against Guatamala under the Rio treaty. But the spokesman did not forecast anything.

Here in New York, the appaelate division of the State Supreme Court ordered a new trial for Mickey Jelke, convicted on vice charges. In a three to two decision the court held that trial Judge Valente's action in barring the press and public during the state's case was "unorthodox and unwarranted." The court said:"We conceive it to be no part of the work of the judiciary..upon the facts here presented..to decide what a newspaper prints or to what portion of the people it caters to sell its papers." The court said the ban denied Jelke a fair and impartial trial.

This was the day the French government had set for fixing a starting time for debate on a European army. ~~in the National Assembly.~~ But

it passed without official mention.

Edward R. Murrow: May 18, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The unanimous ruling against racial segregation in the public schools by the Supreme Court yesterday, will have an impact, ~~more widely felt than perhaps any ruling even handed down by the court.~~ Which cannot at this time be calculated, It not only goes to the heart of one of the acutest of domestic problems, it counts substantially in the great conflict of ideas, which now divides and dominates the world. The court, intentionally or unintentionally, has met, and gone far to dispose of, one of the most persuasive arguments used against the United States abroad. This has been, that the practice of democracy in this country has been tainted by undeniable racial inequality.

The argument has been losing some of its validity. The progress in negro education in the last decade has been notable. The armed services, when they banned segregation, demonstrated equality in a new and vivid way. Now the Supreme Court has swept aside its finding in 1896, that constitutional requirements were satisfied, when negroes received a "separate but equal" education. It recognized that if segregation is legally sanctioned the education is not truly equal, and hence the segregation is unconstitutional.

Students of world opinion can testify that this decision will add power to United States influence in the world. How much, is naturally hard to say. The ethical pieces in the armor of American defense aren't

comparable with the other pieces, but they are no less essential and they may be even more important. Now American democracy has been made more convincing to the very persons whose understanding we need and seek.

Since the Supreme Court was breaking with the past - its own past in the ruling of 1896, and the past of segregated education in the South - it can be called fortunate that this could be done unanimously. It is sure to make the transition to new practices quieter. It also can be classed as judicial statesmanship, that the ruling is not to be applied immediately. Even the arguments about how the ruling is to become operative will not be heard till the autumn term. This will give the South time to catch its breath and examine plans for the future. It is reasonable to assume that some years will be needed before segregation has wholly disappeared from our public schools.

Though the difficulties ahead are not to be minimized, they do not appear to be as dangerous as would have been predicted a while back. For one thing, negro education in the South has improved remarkably in recent years, and this has been due quite as truly to the idealism of white educators as of negroes.

It is even conceivable that the end of segregation can be accomplished

with good management and sense. Only five southern states still close the doors of their state universities and colleges to negro post-graduate students. In the other states integration has already been achieved, on the whole not unsatisfactorily. In Arizona and New Mexico, where local conditions have a certain similarity to the South, integrated schools have been established with little confusion or turmoil. Where the community could think through the changes in advance, there was little trouble. The Ford Foundation has reports on two or three dozen communities, in all parts of the country, where integrated schools have been established, and the only one where there was real trouble, was in the Middle West. And that one community was an admittedly "sick community", not at all typical of conditions in the South.

One of the big obstacles to integration in the South is finance. Northerners may not realize it, but the Southern states devote a much larger part of their income to public schools, than those in the North. Even so, they are only now in sight of having school rooms and teachers enough to accommodate all their children. They have spent more on white children than on negroes, on a ratio of $165 to $115. Now if education becomes equal, the standard may actually decline at least temporarily, as a result of the ruling. For some communities will find it next to impossible to increase taxes enough

to give the negro children the education now provided the whites.

It is this economic problem that accounts for much of the vociferousness of the Southern outcry against integration. The economic problem is all the harder, because of the drift in the South from the farm to the city. It costs considerably more to educate a child in the city than in the country. The gap between the difference in cost has been widening and now is twice as much as a few years ago. And as the southern population is rising steadily, the states are rightly troubled to know where the school money is to come from.

The Supreme Court's requirement of equal education is sure to add to the attractiveness of the idea of federal contribution to the nation's school bills. The Court itself was not thinking in these terms. "Today" it said, "education is perhaps the most important function of state and local government." But it was not stressing who paid the bills. It was holding forth on the value of education. And the passage on this theme as written by Chief Justice ~~DOUGLAS~~ Warren is among the most noteworthy statements of social objectives ever to have come from that august body, or any organism of democracy.

We are inclined at times to under-estimate the importance of adequately educating the youth of this great nation of ours. Joseph Addison put it well when he said:"Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime can destroy, no enemy can alienate, no despotism can enslave." And as Sir John Lubbock noted:"The important thing is not that every child be taught, but that he be given equal opportunity to learn."

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In Georgia, Attorney General Eugene Cook said he would refuse to join in the Supreme Court's fall hearings to determine how the new anti-segregation policy will be applied. And Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Colored People told my colleague Charles Collingwood that the Court's decision will be accepted quietly "unless there is deliberately fomented trouble." What said: "The South is law abiding." I should like to review some aspects of the Supreme Court decision in a few minutes.

The President made a five and a half hour round trip to Charlotte, North

Carolina, today to celebrate the 179th anniversary of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence which was signed a year before the nation's declaration. The President was accompanied on the trip by Army Secretary Stevens. And he told a crowd of 30-thousand that "we are still confident in our armed forces from their secretaries and their high commanders down to the last private in the ranks." The President made no direct reference to the McCarthy-Army hearings which were recessed yesterday for one week.

At the White House, News Secretary Hagerty indicated that the President will not retreat from yesterday's order to high government officials not to talk to Senate investigators about their discussions of the McCarthy-Army row. Hagerty told reporter "The President issued his letter. period." And when a reporter asked whether this order was designed to bring the hearings to an end Hagerty said"that's a silly question."

Acting Chairman Mundt said his meeting with Attorney General Brownell has been put off because Brownell wants to study transcripts of the hearings. And after attending a Senate Republican Policy meeting, Mundt said he received no advice on the situation. He said: "I don't believe there were any two opinions alike" expressed at the meeting.

The Senate Banking Committee voted approval of a public housing program that would more than meet the President's request for authority to build 35-thousand low-cost units in each of the next four years. The House has rejected this request.

A State Department spokesman says Communist shipment of arms to Guatamala could be considered a threat to the security of the Western hemisphere - we could take some move against Guatamala under the Rio treaty. But the spokesman did not forecast anything.

Here in New York, the appellate division of the State Supreme Court ordered a new trial for Mickey Jelke, convicted on vice charges. In a three to two decision the court held that trial Judge Valente's action in barring the press and public during the state's case was "unorthodox and unwarranted." The court said: "We

conceive it to be no part of the work of the judiciary upon the facts here presented, to decide what a newspaper prints or to what portion of the people it caters to sell its papers." The court said the ban denied Jelke "a fair and impartial trial."

This was the day the French government had set for fixing a starting time for debate on a European army. But it passed without official mention.

The unanimous ruling against racial segregation in the public schools by the Supreme Court yesterday, will have an impact which cannot at this time be calculated. It not only goes to the heart of one of the acutest of domestic problems, it counts substantially in the great conflict of ideas, which now divides and dominates the world. The court, intentionally or unintentionally, has met, and gone far to dispose of, one of the most persuasive arguments used against the United States abroad. This has been, that the practice of democracy in this country has been tainted by undeniable racial inequality. The argument has been losing some of its validity. The progress in negro education in the last decade has been notable. The armed services, when they banned segregation, demonstrated quality in a new and vivid way. Now the Supreme Court has swept aside its finding in 1896, that constitutional requirements were satisfied, when negroes received a "separate but equal" education. It recognized that if segregation is legally sanctioned the education is not truly equal, and hence the segregation is unconstitutional. Students of world opinion can testify that this decision will add power to United States influence in the world. How much, is naturally hard to say. The ethical pieces in the armor of American defense aren't comparable with the other pieces, but they are no less essential and they may be even more important. Now American democracy has been made more convincing to the very persons whose understanding we need and seek. Since the Supreme Court was breaking with the past - its own past in the ruling of 1896, and the past of segregated education in the South - it can be called fortunate that this could be done unanimously. It is sure to make the transition to new practices quieter. It also can be classed as judicial statesmanship, that the ruling is not to be applied immediately. Even the arguments about how the ruling is to become operative will not be heard till the autumn term. This will give the

South time to catch its breath and examine plans for the future. It is reasonable to assume that some years will be needed before segregation has wholly disappeared from our public schools.

Though the difficulties ahead are not to be minimized, they do not appear to be as dangerous as would have been predicted a while back. For one thing, negro education in the South has improved remarkably in recent years, and this has been due quite as truly to the idealism of white educators as of negroes. It is even conceivable that the end of segregation can be accomplished with good management and sense. Only five southern states still close the doors of their state universities and colleges to negro post-graduate students. In the other states integration has already been achieved, on the whole not unsatisfactorily. In Arizona and New Mexico, where local conditions have a certain similarity to the South, integrated schools have been established with little confusion or turmoil. Where the community could think through the changes in advance there was little trouble. The Ford Foundation has reports on two or three dozen communities in all parts of the country, where integrated schools have been established, and the only one where there was real trouble was in the Middle West. And that one community was an admittedly "sick community," not at all typical of conditions in the South. One of the big obstacles to integration in the South is finance. Northerners may not realize it, but the Southern states devote a much larger part of their income to public schools than those in the North. Even so, they are only now in sight of having school rooms and teachers enough to accommodate all their children. They have spent more on white children than on negroes, on a ratio of $165 to $115. Now if education becomes equal, the standard may actually decline at least temproarily, as a result of the ruling. For some communities will find it next to impossible to increase taxes enough to give the negro children the education now provided the whites.

It is this economic problem that accounts for much of the vociferousness of the Southern outcry against integration. The economic problem is all the harder, because of the drigt in the South from the farm to the city. It costs considerably

more to educate a child in the city than in the country. The gap between the difference in cost has been widening and now is twice as much as a few years ago. And as the southern population is rising steadily, the states are rightly troubled to know where the school money is to come from. The Supreme Court's requirement of equal education is sure to add to the attractiveness of the idea of federal contribution to the nation's school bills. The Court itself was not thinking in these terms. "Today" it said, "education is perhaps the most important function of state and local government." But it was not stressing who paid the bills. It was holding forth on the value of education. And the passage on this theme as written by Chief Justice Warren is among the most noteworthy statements of social objectives ever to have come from that august body, or any organism of democracy.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We are inclined at times to under-estimate the importance of adequately educating the youth of this great nation of ours. Joseph Addison put it well when he said: "Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime can destroy, no enemy can alientate, no despotism can enslave." And as Sir John Lubbock noted: "The important thing is not that every child be taught, but that he be given equal opportunity to learn."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday May 19, 1954

This is the news:

The President today called for a quick, conclusive end to the McCarthy-Army hearings. At a news conference he said he favors letting the chips fall where they may. [We'll hear the President's views in a few minutes.]

And Army Secretary Stevens, following the President's refusal to change his recent executive order, issued a statement saying: the Army alone is responsible for the presentation and preparation of its case, against Senator McCarthy, Roy Cohn and Francis Carr. Stevens says he still believes the Army was subjected to improper pressures on behalf of Private Schine. And he saw no other honorable course but to bring the story to the attention of the Senate.

Senator McCarthy still thinks the White House has made a great mistake. He feels the President was not "fully advised." And McCarthy also feels that the President's executive order makes him play against a stacked deck. He says that for the first time since he got into the fight to expose Communists he's "sort of at a loss to know what COURSE to take." Mc Carthy told reporters he tried to get an appointment with the President to explain his side of the fight with the army..but it could not be arranged before the hearings "exploded."

Acting Chairman Mundt says the hearings will resume on Monday. And after conferring with Attorney General Brownell he said he feels Secretary Stevens should be required to repeat under oath the statement he made today..that the Army alone is responsible for the Army charges against McCarthy.

New Jersey's Democratic Governor Meyner told the National Press Club in Washington that he feels McCarthy "is through as a political force... that he has not survived the television test that "lays bare men's personalities and characters."

And Democratic Senator Monroney told a party rally in New Jersey that Senator McCarthy's tactics and ability can be compared to those of "a third rate assistant detective on a local vice squad.

McCarthy took the Senate floor today to accuse the Eisenhower Administration of what he called "criminal folly in granting funds to allies who sell the sinews of military and economic strength to Red China." The Senator called this "fantastic and unbelievable." And Foreign Aid Chief Stassen promptly replied that McCarthy's statement is "fantastic, unbelivable...and untrue." He accused McCarthy of "reaching toward diversionary headlines after the sorry spectacle of his record in recent hearings." IN his speech, McCarthy said he would campaign for

the President if he were running again today. He explained: "Not because I think he's perfect, but his batting average is high."

At the White House news conference the President told reporters it might be possible, under certain conditions, to form a collective defense for Southeast Asia without the co-operation of the British. (The British have said they would consider such an agreement after the Geneva conference ends.)

And Mr. Eisenhower said he is "disturbed" by a shipment of arms from Communist Poland to Guatemala. He said it would be a terrible thing if a Communist dictatorship were established in this hemisphere.

The reporters, who had read dispatches from all over the free world praising the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in our public schools, asked the President if he has any advice for the South on how to carry out the decision. He said he hasn't the slightest advice... he is sworn to uphold the (CONSTITUTION) and he intends to do just that.

And the President also made it clear that he has no intention of re-appointing Gordon C. Clapp, the chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, whose term expired Tuesday midnight. The President has thanked Clapp for his service "as you complete your term."

The House Ways and Means Committee today voted to bring farm operators..doctors and dentists..lawyers , architects and public accountants under the Social Security system. This would afect more than seven million persons and would be in line with the President's request to expand the program's coverage.

~~The House commerce committee today started hearings on a proposal to ban liquor advertising from newspapers, magazines, radio and television~~ Similar proposals have been defeated four times in the past four years. ~~Mrs. Glenn Hays of Illinois said the liquor industry is trying to~~ "break down standards in the home and create juvenile delinquency." Democratic Congressmen Celler ~~said it would be improper to deny the right to advertise to an industry that Congress has licensed, taxes and made legal. He said such a law would lead to a "general federal censorship" of press and~~ ~~[illegible]~~

Pakistan and the United States today signed a one-year mutual defense pact. It calls for us to help train and equip Pakistan's armed forces. India..Russia and Egypt has protested.

In Indo-China, French planes again attacked enemy columns moving from Dien Bien Phu toward the Red River delta. And the French announced that

24 more of their wounded men have been returned from Dien Bien Phu.

Again there was no reported progress at the Geneva talks on Indo-China. They were suspended for one day.

Nationalist China's air force says eight of its fighter planes.. (presumably the propeller type).. battled for ten minutes with Communist Mig jets. A communique makes no mention of any damage or losses.

South Korean President Rhee has ordered a three-day emergency police alert. [Eight million voters will elect a new national assembly tomorrow.]

And in Ireland the political forces of Premier de Valera and Opposition Leader John A. Costello are running a close race for control of the Irish Parliament.

~~At the White House today the President was asked if he is going to relax his executive order prohibiting any public discussion of any part executive department officials may have played in the McCarthy-Army dispute. Weiss recorded the proceedings.~~

~~(run with ending~~

~~Lee~~

In the Canal Zone tonight a board of experts acknowledged that "a potentially dangerous conditions exists" because of a cracked hillside that threatens to topple into the Panama Canal. The experts say "immediate steps are necessary" to avert the danger of a rock slide which might block the canal for some time.

In Washington..at his news conference..the President was asked if he is going to relax his order banning any [redacted] testimony before the Mundt committee on ANY part members of the executive department may have played in the McCarthy-Army fight. We've recorded the president's reply.:

(runs 4;45 ending

Let's see what in the world we're trying to do and let's get ahead with it)

That was a recorded excerpt from the President's newsconference today.

This is Ed Murrow..I'll be back in a moment etc

The President, ~~at his news conference~~, made it clear that he does not want to see the Army-McCarthy hearings brought to an end until the [redacted] known and the truth is established. Perhaps he had in mind something Henri Amiel once said:""Truth is not only violated by falsehood; it may be equally outraged by silence." Of course, it's also true, as William James noted:"Every truth has practical consequences and these are the tests of truth."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

ED. R. MURROW

Wednesday, May 19, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... We have recorded the President's reply.

PRES. EISENHOWER: I have no intention whatsoever of relaxing or rescinding the order because it is a very moderate and proper statement of a division of powers between the Executive and the Legislative. Now, when I saw in the paper allegations to the effect that the issues of that order could use (sic) be used as a reason or excuse for calling off hearings, I was astonished. And lest there remain any doubt as to why the meeting of January 21st was called, I will tell you exactly why: There was an investigation going on in which an executive department of government, Defense Department (?) in principal (indistinct) the Army, was engaged with the committee of Congress. Finally there was proposed to them a question which they could not answer by themselves because it involved an executive order. It was proposed that they bring up the records and the individuals ... the records of the Loyalty Board and the individuals who comprised those loyalty boards. Under an executive order of longstanding that was impossible, so they had to have advice, and since of course an executive order is an instrument, drawn by the President, they asked an adviser or two of mine to be there, but they went ? ... it was done, I believe, in the district (sic) in the Attorney General's Office. That was the purpose of that meeting, to decide whether this question could be answered affirmatively or should be answered negatively under the terms of that executive order.

Now, the only reason I issued an order was because I saw an investigation going ahead where it appeared that there was going to be a long sidetrack established and go into a relationship between the President and?his advisers that had no possible connection with this investigation and which, in any event, would directly and instantly raise the old question of the proper division of powers between the executive and the legislature. Far from me trying to get any investigation off the track, I was

merely trying with the timely statement to keep it on therails. I will say with respect to that investigation, as I've told you before, I hope it is concluded as soon as (indistinct) is possible but conclusively, so that the principals tell their stories openly and fully and so the public can know the facts ... but so we take the extraneous matters and these things that roam all up and down the alleys of government (?) and every kind of thought and idea are kept out of it. Now, I hope that disposes of my order.

MURROW: Then a reporter asked what the effect would be if the investigation should be called off?

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, I don't think the facts have been brought out. This has aroused great interest in the United States. And make no mistake, I'm anxious to see it cease with all of the principals alike? telling their stories, because, ladies and gentlemen, let me say again - I just don't think anything today deserves to absorb the attention of the United States as compared to the study it should be making of our foreign situation, our foreign policy as it is applied to the various areas of the world, where does lie our enlightened self interest, where do we best support the whole theory of the ... ofthe hang together ...the cooperation among the nations of the free world, the program as it is applied to our own country in the terms of taxes and farm programs and everything that is there to keep us strong so we can pursue intelligently and withconfidence a peaceful program in the world. Nothing, nothing can be so important as that kind of a program and it's enacted? at this time - so consequently, much as I want to see this thing settled conclusively and so that we do know the facts, let the chips fall where they may, and let's get the facts out and then let's go on about the important business of this government.

And I personally feel, ladies and gentlemen, there's no time to waste if we should stand in great issues as a more united people, looking at the same set of facts - and I don't mean, as I've told you so often, I don't mean agreeing with me or with anybody else in details of procedure

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Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The President, made it clear that he does not want to see the Army-McCarthy hearings brought to an end until the truth is established. Perhaps he had in mind something Henri Amiel once said: "Truth is not only violated by falsehood; it may be equally outraged by silence." Of course, it's also true, as William James noted: "Every truth has practical consequences and these are the tests of truth."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday May 20, 1954

This is the news:

New Zealand's Minister of external affairs...T. Clifton Webb..said after confering with Secretary of State Dulles today: he could not conceive of a satisfactory southeast asian alliance that does not include Great Britain. The President said yesterday it might be possible to go ahead without the British. (I'd like to discuss the Asiatic situation in a few minutes.)

In Geneva today, East and West agreed to start work on the actual terms of a cease-fire for the 7-year-old Indo-China war. And on the battlefields, the Communists advanced three miles and are now within 75 miles of Hanoi itself, despite heavy French air attacks. There are conflicting reports from HANOI -- the key to the French defenses in North Indo-China. One dispatch says the city is "near panic"; another says: "There is no general feeling of panic." Hanoi has about 600-thousand residents, including 300 American technicians, who are working at French air bases.

The Communists today released another 20 French wounded from the Dien Bien Phu. That brings to 135 the number of wounded evacuated so far.

On Formosa, Chiang Kai Shek, starting a new term as Nationalist China's president, has called for a strong anti-Communist Asian alliance. He said again that with "a reasonable amount of moral and material support" and adequate war supplies his forces could reconquer the Chinese mainland.

In Washington, Senator McCarthy told reporters that "he'll be there" when the Mundt committee resumes its hearings on Monday in the Army-McCarthy row. But McCarthy said he could "make no promises" on what steps he might take..indicating that he might decide not to testify himself. The Senator said today "its ridiculous beyond comprehension" to have the President and Army Secretary Stevens say they want everything in the open and then for the President to say that certain testimony on an executive meeting cannot be divulged. [redacted] Roosevelt [redacted] conservative." McCarthy [redacted] "someone should get to [redacted] those people to tell the truth"... a reference to members of the Executive who participated in [redacted]

3

The Senator added: "The actions of the executive department over the last few days demonstrate the need to elect a strong Republican congress." He said if the Republicans lose in November it will mean going back to individuals who will make "Franklin Roosevelt look like a great conservative." McCarthy said "someone should get to the President and tell him the smart thing is to tell those people to tell the truth" - a reference to members of the Executive who participated in the January 21 meeting.

The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists says today that it is "contrary to decency and common sense" for the government to revive old charges against Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who guided work on the atomic bomb.

The Bulletin says in part: "It seems to us a breach of faith on the part of the government to call upon a man to assume such heavy responsibilities, in full knowledge of his life history, and then, after he has demonstrably done his best and given the most valuable services to the nation, to use the facts that were substantially known all the time to cast aspersions on his integrity."

The President acknowledged today that there is little chance of getting Congressional approval this year for his tariff program. Therefore he says he'll accept a one-year extension of the present recriprocal trade program.

The Commerce Department today eased controls on American exports to British-owned Hong Kong--sometimes a major port for trans-shipment to Communist China. The new order affects about 100 non-strategic commodities. Only yesterday Senator McCarthy denounced the Administration's attitude on trade with Red China as far too lax. He wants us to stop all aid to allies who trade with the Chinese Communists.

Secretary of State Dulles said today that "the bottom will fall out of American foreign policy" if the United States does not demonstrate that our free society works. And the President told the Committee for Economic

Development that the "wisdom and forward-looking capacity" of business will keep us economically strong and progressive.

A House committee today approved the President's plan to permit retired workers to earn more income and still keep their social security payments.

The Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington said today his country has severed relations with Guatamala because Guatamala has violated an agreement not to spread Communist propaganda in Nicaragua. And in the Senate, Smathers of Florida, said an arms shipment from Poland to Guatemala is an attack on the Monroe doctrine. He wants immediate conferences on defense problems for the western hemisphere.

In Ireland today, Prime Minister de Valera conceded defeat in the Irish elections. He said: "The battle is over. The people have given their decision. The coalition parties have a majority and can form a government." John A. Costello, a former prime minister, is expected to form the new government.

And in France, West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer and the vice premier of France reached an agreement on a declaration of principles in their Saar dispute.

Edward R. Murrow: May 20, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It is clear that urgent efforts are being made to hammer out some sort of collective action, or unified policy, to prevent the Communist domination of Indochina and all of South East Asia. These discussions are being kept secret, as they should be. The President conferred again today with his National Security Council. He had said on Wednesday, that we might go ahead with plans for an Asian Security Pact, without the British, if London continued to be reluctant. The President said such a plan would depend upon the support of New Zealand, Australia and certain Asian countries. Today the New Zealand Minister of External Affairs, T. Clifton Webb, said, after a conversation with Secretary of State Dulles, that he could not conceive of a satisfactory Asian alliance without British participation.

~~Today~~, In London, today, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that the conversations between the American and French Governments, on the whole subject of Indochina, have been of an informal nature, and no further commitments have been entered into by either party. He said Britain had not been informed in advance of these Franco-American discussions. The British press is inclined to believe that the Americans and the French may go ahead, and try to establish a united front in Indochina, without waiting to see what results, if any, may be achieved at the Geneva Conference.

Despatches from Geneva are in general agreement in concluding that things are not going well for the Western Powers there. #The Russians and Chinese are clearly stalling, while the communists in Indochina mount a new attack against the Red River delta. The French are suing for peace at Geneva, without any trump cards to play, either there or in Indochina. #At the outset of this Geneva Conference, the Russians and Chinese were frankly alarmed at the prospect of American intervention in Indochina. They, too, have to calculate the risk that Indochina might touch off the third World War. The American threat of toughness slowed the attack against Dien Bien Phu, and produced caution on the political front at Geneva. Then it became clear that there was to be no American intervention. At that point the Communists launched their all-out attack against Dien Bien Phu. President Eisenhower's statement about reaching some method whereby the two sides could live together in Indochina was widely regarded in that country as an American withdrawal. #Then came Mr. Dulles's statement that all South East Asia is not necessarily lost if Indochina should be lost. That was regarded as final proof that we had written off Indochina. So the Communists started mounting their attack against the Delta.

One of our basic difficulties is that as of now we do not have a firm

determined and cohesive Vietnam government to support. That government has not yet asked for our aid. We are backing an emperor who has left his country, with his wife and children, and who receives five thousand dollars a month as a subsidy from the secret funds of the French Government. The entire Vietnam Cabinet, with the exception of the Defense Minister, has left the country, many taking their wives and children with them. David Schoenbrun, who spent a month in Indochina and is now in Geneva, cables me tonight that the Western democracies are fighting against the Communists without the support of the Vietnamese people, or a representative regime. Vietnam still doesn't have a genuine treaty of independence, nor a democratic assembly, nor a national front. Unless Emperor Bao Dai goes home and takes over the active leadership of his people; unless an independence treaty is signed and sealed, we face the alternative of writing off Indochina, or undertaking a war without coherent and effective Vietnamese support. The free world must decide to make war or make peace.

The British apparently feel that there is still the possibility of making peace. That is basically what the argument is about. There is a plan being discussed in Geneva which involves an armistice, and elections that would be guaranteed and supervised by the five big powers, including

Communist China. These five powers would guarantee the continuation of peace in the area. # This plan is based upon the assumption that there can be no peace without Chinese participation and responsibility for it. Those who have produced this plan believe that such an agreement would cause the Communists to realize that a renewal of the war in Indochina, or active subversion on its borders, would mean war without limit. This in a sense is a return to an earlier doctrine enunciated by Mr. Dulles.

In all this speculation, confusion and contention, one fact emerges: there is in prospect no diplomatic victory at Geneva, no military victory in Indochina, unless or until American policy is clarified and agreed to, not only by the Western Powers but by Indochina's neighbors.

The success of any foreign policy, in the end, is determined by the willingness of those concerned to accept certain basic principles. Joshua Liebman once put it this way:"The pivot on which our lives must turn is the deep realization that every person is a dignified, essential human soul and that we are being guilty of gross inhumanity when we snub or abuse him."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

New Zealand's Minister of external affairs, T. Clifton Webb, said after conferring with Secretary of State Dulles today: he could not conceive of a satisfactory southeast Asian alliance that does not include Great Britain. The President said yesterday it might be possible to go ahead without the British. I'll try to discuss the Asiatic situation in a few minutes.

In Geneva today, East and West agreed to start work on the actual terms of a cease-fire for the 7-year-old Indo-China war. And on the battlefields, the Communists advanced three miles and are now within 75 miles of Hanoi itself, despite heavy French air attacks. There are conflicting reports from Hanoi - the key to the French defenses in North Indo-China. One dispatch says the city is "near panic;" another says: "There is no general feeling of panic." Hanoi has about 600-thousand residents including 300 American technicians who are working at French air bases.

The Communists today released another 20 French wounded from Dien Bien Phu. That brings to 135 the nimber of wounded evacuated so far.

On Formosa, Chiang Kai Shek, starting a new term as Nationalist China's president, has called for a strong anti-Communist Asian alliance. He said again that with "a reasonable amount of moral and material support" and adequate war supplies his forces could reconquer the Chinese mainland.

In Washington, Senator McCarthy told reporters that "he'll be there" when the Mundt committee resumes its hearings on Monday in the Army-McCarthy row. But McCarthy said he could "make no promises" on what steps he might take - indicating that he might decide not to testify himself. The Senator said today "its ridiculous beyond comprehension" to have the President and Army Secretary Stevens say they want everything in the open and then for the President to say that certain testimony on an executive meeting cannot be divulged.

The Senator added: "The actions of the executive department over the last few days demonstrate the need to elect a strong Republican congress." He said if the Republicans lose in November it will mean going back to individuals who will make "Franklin Roosevelt look like a great conservative." McCarthy said "someone should get to the President and tell him the smart thing is to tell those people to tell the truth" - a reference to members of the Executive who participated in the January 21 meeting.

The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists says today that it is "contrary to decency and common sense" for the government to revive old charges against Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who guided work on the atomic bomb.

The Bulletin says in part: "It seems to us a breach of faith on the part of the government to call upon a man to assume such heavy responsibilities in full knowledge of his life history, and then, after he has demonstratively done his best and given the most valuable services to the nation, to use the facts that were substantially known all the time to case aspersions on his integrity."

The President acknowledged today that there is little chance of getting Congressional approval this year for his tariff program. Therefore, he says, he'll accept a one-year extension of the present reciptocal trade program.

The Commerce Department today eased controls on American exports to British-owned Hong Kong sometimes a major port for trans-shipment to Communist China. The new order affects about 100 non-strategic commodities. Only yesterday Senator McCarthy denounced the Administration's attitude on trade with Red China as far too lax. He wants us to stop all aid to allies who trade with the Chinese Communists.

Secretary of State Dulles said today that "the bottom will fall out of American foreign policy" if the United States does not demonstrate that our free society works. And the President told the Committee for Economic Development that the "wisdom and forward-looking capacity" of business will keep us economically strong and progressive.

A House committee today approved the President's plan to permit retired

workers to earn more income and still keep their social security payments.

The Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington said today his country has severed relations with Guatamala because Guatamala has violated an agreement not to spread Communist propaganda in Nicaragua. And in the Senate, Smathers of Florida, said an arms shipment from Poland to Guatemala is an attack on the Monroe Doctrine. He wants immediate conferences on defense problems for the western hemisphere.

In Ireland today, Prime Minister de Valera conceded defeat in the Irish elections. He said: "The battle is over. The people have given their decision. The coalition parties have a majority and can form a government." John A. Costello, a former prime minister, is expected to form the new government.

And in France, West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer and the Vice Premier of France reached an agreement on a declaration of principles in their Saar dispute.

It is clear that urgent efforts are being made to hammer out some sort of collective action, or unified policy to prevent the Communist domination of Indo-China and all of South East Asia. These discussions are being kept secret, as they should be. The President conferred again today with his National Security Council. He had said on Wednesday that we might go ahead with plans for an Asian Security Pact, without the British if London continued to be reluctant. The President said such a plan would depend upon the support of New Zealand, Australia and certain Asian countries. Today the New Zealand Minister of External Affairs, T. Clifton Webb, said after a conversation with Secretary of State Dulles that he could not conceive of a satisfactory Asian alliance without British participation.

In London, today, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that the conversations between the American and French Governments on the whole subject of Indochina have been of an informal nature, and no further commitments have been entered into by either party. He said Britain had not been informed in advance of these Franco-American discussions. The British press is inclined to believe that the Americans and the French may go ahead and try to establish a united front in Indochina, without waiting to see what results, if any, may be achieved at the Geneva Conference.

Despatches from Geneva are in general agreement in concluding that things are not going well for the Western Powers there. The Russians and Chinese are clearly stalling, while the communists in Indochina mount a new attack against the Red River delta. The French are suing for peace at Geneva, without any trump cards to play, either there or in Indochina. At the outset of this Geneva Conference, the Russians and Chinese were frankly alarmed at the prospect of American intervention in Indochina. They, too, have to calculate the risk that Indochina might touch off the third World War. The American threat of toughness slowed the attack against Dien Bien Phu, and produced caution on the political front at Geneva. Then it became clear that there was to be no American intervention. At that point the Communists launched their all-out attack against Dien Bien Phu. President Eisenhower's statement about reaching some met od whereby the two sides could live together in Indochina was widely regarded in that country as an American withdrawal. Then came Mr. Dulles' statement that all South East Asia is not necessarily lost if Indochina should be lost. That was regarded as final proof that we had written off Indochina. So the Communists started mounting their attack against the Delta.

One of our basic difficulties is that as of now we do not have a firm determined and cohesive Vietnam government to support. That government has not yet asked for our aid. We are backing an emperor who has left his country, with his wife and children, and who receives five thousand dollars a month as a subsidy from the secret funds of the French Government. The entire Vietnam Cabinet, with the exception of the Defense Minister, has left the country, many taking their wives and children with them. David Schoenbrun, who spent a month in Indochina and is now is Geneva, cables me tonight that the Western democracies are fighting against the Communists without the support of the Vietnamese people, or a representative regime. Vietnam still doesn't have a genuine treaty of independence, nor a democratic assembly nor a national front. Unless Emperior Bao Dai goes home and takes over the active leadership of his people; unless an independence treaty is signed and sealed, we face the alternative of writing off Indochina, or undertaking a war without coherent

and effective Vietnamese support. The free world must decide to make war or make peace.

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In all this speculation, confusion and contention, one fact emerges: there is in prospect no diplomatic victory at Geneva, no military victory in Indochina, unless or until American policy is clarified and agreed to, not only by the Western Powers but by Indochina's neighbors.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The success of any foreign policy, in the end, is determined by the willingness of those concerned to accept certain basic principles. Joshua Liebman once put it this way: "The pivot on which our lives must turn is the deep realization that every person is a dignified, essential human soul and that we are being guilty of gross inhumanity when we snub or abuse him."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, May 21, 1954.

This is the news:

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a sharp increase in social security payments for millions of retired workers, their dependents or survivors. The committee raised from 36-hundred to 42-hundred dollars, the maximum wage on which benefits and social security taxes are based. This bill calls for a maximum payment to a single retired worker of $98.50 a month..compared to the present $85. And the maximum will go up to $108.50 for a single worker who retires in the future. A worker and his wife, over 65, would get future payments of $162.75 a month..instead of the present $127.50 maximum.

The Senate today killed the President's proposal to lower the voting age from 21 to 18. A proposed constiutional amendment was favored by 34 Senators..opposed by 24. That was far short of the required two-thirds vote.

Army Secretary Stevens said in Montana today that the President has given him all the support he could have requested in his fight against Senator McCarthy and his aides.

And in Washington, Senate committee Democrats said they will approve

the introduction into the hearing of the army's monitored phone calls provided all the calls are introduced. Chairman Mundt says "technicalities make this impossible."

Senator Mc Carthy told reporters [redacted] the Republican party "is committing slow and painful suicide" with the current hearings. He says he'll attend the hearings when they resume on Monday. But he'll make no promises for how long.

Democratic Senator Gilette of Iowa charged today that the [redacted] the Mc Carthy sub-committee has violated the Constitutional rights of our citizens. And the Senate should either control or abolish IT. [redacted]

Foreign Aid Chief Stassen says just about every paragraph in the trade speech made by Senator McCarthy ON WEDNESDAY --was false. A reporter asked if Stassen thought Mc Carthy knew his statements were false. Stassen said: "Certainly." He said Mc Carthy used false facts to reach really

vicious conclusions. And he told the reporters: "We need less headline-hunters and more Eisenhower backers for the good of America."

The Cost of Living went down slightly in April as a result of reductions in the federal excise taxes. This was the third straight monthly decline. And it will mean a penny an hour pay cut for more than a million workers in the auto, aircraft and farm equipment industries. ~~C.I.O. President Reuther says he welcomes this the drop in and hopes it continues... Rising costs... "so Americans can enjoy higher living standards."~~

The government has silenced a short wave radio transmitter operated by the Communist Romanian legation in Washington. Presumably it had contact with the Communist government in Bucharest. Several months ago a station operated by the Hungarian legation was put off the air.

The ~~Nicaraguan~~ GUATEMALAN government told Washington today..in effect..to keep America's nose out of ~~Nicaraguan~~ GUATAMALA business. In comment on the State Department's charge that an important shipment of arms has arrived in ~~Nicaragua~~ GUATAMALA from Poland, the ~~Nicaraguan~~ GUATEMALAN government said: it has a perfect right to buy arms in Communist countries. It rejects what it calls "the intention of the American government to supervise the legitimate acts

of soverign governments."

In Indo-China the Communists have over-run one small French ~~outpost~~ outpost 75 miles from Hanoi. But the French have stopped, at least for the moment, the enemy's march toward Hanoi.

~~On Formosa, Chiang Kai Shek, chief of staff says the Chinese Communists, with Russian help, are massing ships, troops and planes opposite the Tachen islands, 220 miles south of Formosa. The islands are the northern outpost of all Nationalist offshore bases.~~

In Korea, Synman Rhee's liberal party has won control of the South Korean national assembly.

In Washington, Federal Communications Commissioner Freida Hennock told reporters that she intends to beat what she called the big network "monopoly" or resign. She said this means the monopoly of CBS and NBC. Miss Hennock says current Senate hearings on ultra high frquency and very high frequency stations will determine whether "we have 200 big stations in two networks or 2-thousand big ultra high frequency stations.

In St. Louis, former Police Lieutenant Louis Shoulders was

sentenced to three years in prison for lying about what happened to the missing $300-thousand dollars in the [redacted] Greenlease [redacted] kidnap case, [redacted]. And former Rookie Patrolman DOLAN was sentenced to two years on the same charge. Eight months ago they were the heroes of the case.

Edward R. Murrow: May 21, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

When the British Foreign Office openly admitted last night that the widening rift between Britain and the United States is the most serious since the end of the war, it confirmed an extraordinarily important fact. # Everyone knows that British-American unity is the core of Western strength. Anything that disrupts that unity reduces that strength. It is being disrupted at a time when Western power is suffering a serious defeat in Indochina, and when negotiations are being held in Geneva to end the fighting on the best possible terms. A widening rift between the United States and Great Britain obviously reduces the chances of getting favorable truce terms at Geneva. Nothing could be plainer.

So it is imperative that Anglo-American relations be lifted back onto the rails. It may be helpful to analyze how and why they left the rails. But what matters is to get them back.

One useful comment to make about the rift is that it was not produced by Britain and the United States wanting different and irreconcilable things. That kind of rift would be hard to repair. But what happened is that both Britain and the United States had a policy as to Indochina based on the success of the Navarre plan. That was the French plan for military victory

in Indochina. It failed. When it failed, London and Washington were left without a policy. And that has been the basic difficulty. Two countries without a policy cannot exert power, and Western power is not being effectively exerted at the critical moment, not in Geneva and not in the Red River Delta.

But it would be wrong to say that the two countries disagree about their end objectives. They do agree. They want a collective security system that will stem the advance of Communism in Southeast Asia. Both President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill have said so emphatically. They are not in accord about what to do now. It is the vacuum - the absence of a policy - that is creating so much misunderstanding over the meanings of words, phrases and meetings.

Two important points needed to be cleared up. One is how Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden came to misunderstand each other about holding talks on Southeast Asian security before the end of the Geneva conference. The other is just what commitments the United States can make today for intervention in Indochina.

On the first point, there seems to be no doubt there was a misunderstanding. Mr. Eden did not, as some reports suggest, back away from an undertaking knowingly made. After his talks with Mr. Dulles in London - before the

Geneva conference - the Foreign Office sent out reports to its Embassies about this conversation that did not mention any immediate talks about security in Southeast Asia. So when British Ambassador, Sir Roger Makins, was invited by the State Department to attend the first of these talks, he just didn't know what was going on. He had never heard of such talks and he asked London about them. He was told not to go to the meeting, as it had not been agreed to.

What Mr. Dulles said to Mr. Eden and Mr. Eden said to Mr. Dulles may never be established. They did agree that whatever happened at Geneva there was to be consideration of a security system in Southeast Asia. Mr. Dulles obviously banked on the assumption that considering something after Geneva necessitated preliminary talks now. He urgently wanted the talks to start at once. Mr. Eden as obviously assumed that nothing would be done now that could disturb the Communists in Geneva, for he urgently needed to give his home opinion that impression. It is not uncommon for even veteran diplomats to come away from conversations each believing he got what he wanted. That seems to have happened in this case. Military talks now are to begin in Washington the end of next week. So what is important is to remove the suspicion of bad faith.

The other question about what commitments the United States can make right now is of far greater moment. Two theories prevail among the better informed Washington correspondents as to what the National Security Council has already formally accepted as a policy about intervention. One is that given only a little collective backing the United States is at once ready for military intervention of a limited kind. The other is that no such decision has been reached, and that conditions for intervention remain more or less what they were in Korea. That is, there has to be a functioning local government committed to the resistance to a recognizable aggression, that it must have forces of its own, and it must ask our help.

Nothing has been said by President Eisenhower or Secretary Dulles suggesting that these Korean pre-conditions have been relaxed for Indochina. Admiral Radford, in his dealings with the French, has given the "impression" that American help can be had virtually right away. All that the public can do at this stage is to interpret what it hears and sees. But it is reasonable to believe that no specific formula has been adopted as to when and how there can be intervention. For if such a formula had been agreed to, the differing American viewpoints and activities would have been pulled together into a consistent whole. There would be no confusion in Washington.

One must be fair enough to see that if there can be doubt in this country about our foreign policy, our Allies are entitled to be even more mystified.

Much of international diplomacy could be expedited, if all concerned could agree on terms of reference. This search for clarity and understanding, reminds me of something Will Rogers once said:" The minute a thing is long and complicated it confuses. Whoever wrote the Ten Commandments made 'em short. They may not always be kept, but they can be understood. They are the same for all men."

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, May 24, 1954

This is the news:

The Supreme Court today ordered lower federal courts to reconsider decision in a number of segregation cases in the light of the Supreme Court's decision last Monday. This decision held segregation in public schools to be unconstiutional. Today the court, in effect, granted Negroes new victories in appeals involving racial segregation in colleges, public housing, on a municipal golf course and a city-owned theater. The net effect of these decisions was to give a clear indication that the Court believes the constiutionality of segregation now extends beyond the school issue. To use the court's phrases: "in the light of "last Monday's ruling and "conditions that now previal."

The Court today also upheld a section of the McCarran Internal Security Act which says an alien must be deported if he was a Communist at any time after entering this country. This was a (7) to two decision. Justices Black and Douglas, in the minority, held that they could not agree that "because a man was once a Communist, he must always carry the curse."

The name of Vice President Nixon came into the Army-McCarthy hearings today..unofficially. During the resumed session today, Senator McCarthy

charged that a high official of the executive department told Senator Potter, Michigan Republican, to ask the army for a copy of charges against McCarthy, Roy Cohn and Francis Carr. Later, a member of the McCarthy staff identified the official as Mr. Nixon..although no one confirmed this and Mr. Nixon was not available for comment. Senator McCarthy charged that this high official, in effect, wanted to use Senator Potter as a means to make the charges public. Potter immediately acknowledged that a high official did call on him..but not for the purpose that McCarthy suggested..rather it was to make sure that some Republican member of the investigating committee had the report as soon as other members of Congress received it.

Army Secretary Stevens returned to the stand today and before winding up his testimony he insisted that the Army was acting on its own, without orders from the White House or any other non-Pentagon source, when it made it charges against McCarthy and HIS AIDES. At one point the Senator charged the Secretary with trying to "cover up" for some one else. Stevens denied this. McCarthy said that during his testimony Stevens either was in error or had committed perjury on some facts. Stevens..as did his Army counsel John G. Adams..both insisted the Army was solely

responsible for the charges against McCarthy and his aides. But they acknowledged that White House Aide Sherman Adams had "suggested" that a record be kept of the alleged attempts to seek special favors for Private David Schine.

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In Paris, Britain's Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery said that in the event of war, Russia and her satellites could turn loose a 400-division army and an air force comprised almost wholly of jets..all within 30 days after the war started.

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The Navy says one of its blimps has broken a world endurance record for a crew and aircraft by staying in the air without refueling for 180 hours.. [redacted] (seven and a half days.) That breaks the previous record by ten hours. And the Navy says a Viking rocket has reached a record altitude of 159 miles, at White Sands, New Mexico. That exceeds the previous record by 22 miles.

Edward R. Murrow: May 24, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

While we have all been concerned with the Geneva Conference, the march of military events in Indochina and the Army-McCarthy dispute, some interesting and important things have been happening in Germany. There are reliable reports that Russian officials in Geneva have been telling German observers there that Moscow is very interested in following up Molotov's offer made at Berlin, of expanding and improving relations between East and West Germany.

West Germany is today the power house, the dynamo of Western Europe. Chancellor Adenauer's government operates with a more secure working majority than does any major country in Western Europe. The Chancellor has found it necessary to repudiate the suggestions widely heard in Germany that his government is making overtures to Russia or Communist China at the present time. High West German officials are afraid that talk of closer German-Russian relations will awaken memories of the Rapallo Agreement of 1922 and the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of 1939. Such talk serves to remind that twice in the recent past a non-Communist Germany made a deal with Communist Russia. A repetition of this performance is not imminent, but it remains a possibility. Under certain circumstances Germany could move again down the path leading to an alliance with Russia. The Russians can always hold out

the promise of vast markets stretching all the way to the China Sea; and they can also dangle the promise of something dear to the heart of all Germans - the re-unification of Germany.

The fact is that West Germany's relations with the Western Powers have descended gradually through successive degrees of ~~conclusion~~ confusion until they now are practically paralyzed. It is necessary to remember that almost exactly two years ago Germany and the Western nations signed the Bonn Agreement, giving Germany the full essence of sovereignty, and binding Germany to the Western Military Alliance. Since then the record has been one of frustration and confusion. Chancellor Adenauer's political opponents have been attacking him with increasing effect for committing Germany unreservedly to a Western policy, when the Western partners, particularly the French, do not deliver.

The Social Democrats, the Refugee Party and the Neo-Nazi Adventurers are in a position where they can win ground at the expense of Adenauer, by demanding closer relations with Russia as an alternative to the firm and fast alliance with the West which appears to many Germans to have bogged down.

There is a widespread belief in Britain and in France that the European Defense Community and the European Army Plan are dead. This was the pivot

of our policy in regard to Western Europe. It was also the ground upon which Chancellor Adenauer chose to fight his political battles - thereby winning a handsome and substantial majority. If the European Army Plan fails, this country will have to re-appraise and re-examine its policy with respect to Western Europe, and the West Germans will likewise have to re-appraise and re-examine where their national self-interest lies.

As of today the West has powerful friends in West Germany. The government at Bonn is eager and willing to pursue a policy that is keyed to a West European federation. But this could be a temporary state of affairs. The Germans, by training and tradition, are experts at playing the East against the West. If the Western Alliance fails of its purpose, it will have discredited its friends in Germany, and have opened the road for the political victory of extremists of either the right or the left.

In the light of recent history it is a mistake to assume that West Germany must go Communist before it could associate itself with ~~Communist~~ Russian policy and purpose. Twice within thirty years a non-Communist German Government has done exactly that. It could happen again. If the West German Government, having staked its hopes and its existence on the European Army Plan, finds that its partners cannot or will not deliver, then that

government is not likely long to survive. If the Western Alliance is unworkable, then the Germans must look elsewhere. The Germans are no strangers to extreme political and military action. The Russians can hold out at least two glittering promises - the restoration of pre-war frontiers and the prospect of ~~most~~ Much trade. If the European Army Plan does not go through, our policy and our purpose in Europe will have been frustrated, and chances for survival of a democratic, tolerant Western oriented German regime will probably have been destroyed. For it is the history of nations as of individuals, that when moderation does not achieve results, extremes are resorted to.

In politics, as in war, there are generally two courses that can be followed: time, patience and moderation...or action, extreme action, regardless of the consequences. Oscar Wilde once contended that "moderation is a fatal thing. Nothing, he said, succeeds like excess." But the Roman Horace argued:"There is due measure in all things. There are fixed limits, beyond and short of which right can find no place."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Supreme Court today ordered lower federal courts to reconsider decision in a number of segregation cases in the light of the Supreme Court's decision last Monday. This decision held segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional. Today the court, in effect, granted Negroes new victories in appeals involving racial segregation in colleges, public housing, on a municipal golf course and a city-owned theater. The net effect of these decisions was to give a clear indication that the Court believes the constitutionality of segregation now extends beyond the school issue. To use the court's phrases: "in the light of last Monday's ruling and "conditions that now prevail."

The Court today also upheld a section of the McCarran Internal Security Act which says an alien must be deported if he was a Communist at any time after entering this country. This was a 7 to two decision. Justices Black and Douglas, in the minority, held that they could no agree that "because a man was once a Communist, he must always carry the curse."

The name of Vice President Nixon came into the Army-McCarthy hearings today - unofficially. During the resumed session today, Senator McCarthy charged that a high official of the executive department told Senator Potter, Michigan Republican, to ask the army for a copy of charges against McCarthy, Roy Cohn and Francis Carr. Later, a member of the McCarthy staff identified the official as Mr. Nixon, although no one confirmed this, and Mr. Nixon was not available for comment. Senator McCarthy charged that this high official, in effect, wanted to use Senator Potter as a means to make the charges public. Potter immediately acknowledged that a high official did call on him, but not for the purpose that McCarthy suggested - rather it was to make sure that some Republican member of the investigating committee had the report as soon as other members of Congress received it.

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Then the private's commander at Fort Dix, Major General Cornelius Ryan, testified that he never had "another trainee who received a comparable number of passes" as did Private Schine: 16 during his eight weeks of basic training. General Ryan also said he never had another trainee who was working for a Senate committee. He said the effect of Schine's treatment caused "bewilderment and wonderment" on the part of other trainees at the company and platoon level. General Ryan said Roy Cohn once telephoned a Fort Dix officer and "was disturbed and very excited" about the treatment of Schine. The officer told the General that Cohn had threatened "not to forget the names" of the men, who, he said, were making it difficult for Private Schine. General Ryan also testified that it was false to say that "the red carpet was rolled out for Schine" or that he was coddled at Fort Dix. His passes were issued for McCarthy committee business.

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deal with Communist Russia. A repetition of this performance is not imminent, but it remains a possibility. Under certain circumstances Germany could move again down the path leading to an alliance with Russia. The Russians can always hold out the promise of vast markets stretching all the way to the China Sea; and they can also dangle the promise of something dear to the heart of all Germans - the re-unification of Germany. The fact is that West Germany's relations with the Western Powers have descended gradually through successive degrees of confusion until they now are practically paralyzed. It is necessary to remember that almost exactly two years ago Germany and the Western nations signed the Bonn Agreement, giving Germany the full essence of sovereignty, and binding Germany to the Western Military Alliance. Since then the record has been one of frustration and confusion. Chancellor Adenauer's political opponents have been attacking him with increasing effect for for committing Germany unreservedly to a Western policy, when the Western partners, particularly the French, do not deliver. The Social Democrats, the Refugee Party and the Neo-Nazi Adventurers are in a position where they can win ground at the expense of Adenauer, by demanding closer relations with Russia as an alternative to the firm and fast alliance with the West which appears to many Germans to have bogged down. There is a widespread belief in Britain and in France that the European Defense Community and the European Army Plan are dead. This was the pivot of our policy in regard to Western Europe. It was also the ground upon which Chancellor Adenauer chose to fight his political battles - thereby winning a handsome and substantial majority. If the European Army Plan fails, this country will have to re-appraise and re-examine its policy with respect to Western Europe, and the West Germans will likewise have to re-appraise and re-examine where their national self-interest lies.

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Alliance fails of its purpose, it will have discredited its friends in Germany, and have opened the road for the political victory of extremists of either the right or the left.

In the light of recent history it is a mistake to assume that West Germany must go Communist before it could associate itself with Russian policy and purpose. Twice within thirty years, a non-Communist German Government has done exactly that. It could happen again. If the West German Government, having staked its hopes and its existence on the European Army Plan, finds that its partners cannot or will not deliver, then that government is not likely long to survive. If the Western Alliance is unworkable, then the Germans must look elsewhere. The Germans are no strangers to extreme political and military action. The Russians can hold out at least two glittering promises - the restoration of pre-war frontiers and the prospect of much trade. If the European Army Plan does not go through, our policy and our purpose in Europe will have been frustrated, and chances for survival of a democratic, tolerant Western oriented German regime will probably have been destroyed. For it is the history of nations as of individuals, that when moderation does not achieve results, extremes are resorted to.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In politics, as in war, there are generally two courses that can be followed: time, patience and moderation, or action, extreme action, regardless of the consequences. Oscar Wilde once contended that "moderation is a fatal thing. Nothing, he said, succeeds like excess." But the Roman Horace argued: "There is due measure in all things. There are fixed limits, beyond and short of which right can find no place."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday May 25, 1954

This is the news:

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The Secretary also told reporters that we will support any appeal to the United Nations to send a peace observation commission to Southeast Asia. And he said we would not intervene in the war in Indo-China unless: it was to defend freedom..not colonialism; unless other nations in the area realize the peril; unless the U.N. would give us some sort of moral approval; and unless Congress approves such intervention.

Prime Minister Churchill said in London today that the forthcoming Five Power military staff ~~talks must be~~ on Indo-China kept completely seperate from the Southeast Asia alliance proposed by Washington.

In Geneva today, for the first time in more than four weeks of conferences, East and West started to talk about concrete steps necessary to end the fighting in Indo-China. ~~Some~~ Western sources reported "some progress" in the secret meetings. ~~Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov has not repeated his demand for the discussion of political questions.~~

In Indo-China, French bombers again attacked enemy troop concentrations west of Hanoi. And the French news agency reports that Life Magazine photographer Robert Capa was killed in Northern Indo-China when he stepped on a land mine. The agency reported no other details.

French Nurse Genevieve de GALLARD TERROBE told reporters in Hanoi today that after the fall of Dien Bien Phu wounded French soldiers were kept in an underground hospital for three days..in total darkness... until the Communists MADE make-shift tents. She said after the surrender she could do little for the wounded "except smile at them." She said she didn't see much of the fighting because she was always working with the wounded.."many times in mud up to my knees."

In Washington today army witnesses testified that Private G. David Schine, a former consultant to the McCarthy committee, received four times as many passes as the average trainee during his basic training period at Fort Dix. The Army produced a chart to demonstrate this. Senator McCarthy called the chart "phoney" and "dishonest." But a general, a colonel and a lieutenant all testified they saw nothing dishonest about it. Major General Ryan, the commandant at Fort Dix, said

he never heard Secretary Stevens ask Private Schine to pose for a photographer with him.. a charge made by Roy Cohn. Ryan said Schine was repeatedly given special leaves..but always on the grounds that it was to do work for the McCarthy committee. The General said Schine made 250 long distance calls from Fort Dix and he knows of no other private who approached this. The General acknowledged that this was all right if a private had the money and the time. He also testified that during Schine's eight-week training period 29 calls were made by McCarthy staff members to General Ryan's office on behalf of Schine. General Ryan said Schine was given a "superior" efficiency rating but was rated only "fair" in character. Another army witness, Colonel Be Lew, aide to Secretary Stevens testified that at Fort Monmouth last October, after Roy Cohen was denied entrance to a secret laboratory, Cohen said:"This means war with the army. I don't understand why you let Communists work in here and won't let me in. I have access to F.B.I. files. We'll investigate the heck out of the army."(Cohn has denied that he ever said he had access to F.B.I. files.) Another army witness, Lieut. John Blount, aide to General Ryan, said that in a phone conversation Roy Cohn was very angry over the treatment given Private Schine and said so "in no uncertain terms."

(The Army charges that McCarthy and his staff used improper pressures to win preferential treatment for Schine. Senator McCarthy charges the Army used Schine as a hostage to blackmail the committee into abandoning its investigation of alleged Communism in the army.)

~~The District of Columbia Boar of Education today adopted a plan for ending segregation of white and negro students in Washington's public schools. It calls for: all assigments in the school system to be made on merit, not race or color. .... No pupil to be favored or discriminated against because of race or color...No children to be permitted to att nd schools outside the boundaries in which they leave for reasons of race or color... no personnel records pupil or to make reference to race or color ... and all schools to be used to maximum efficiency without regard to race or color. The Board did not vote on when to put this into effect.~~

Ethiopia's Emperor Hailie Selassie arrived in New York today and POINTED OUT THAT his country was the only one in the Near East and Middle East to send troops to Korea.

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And the House Ways and Means Committee reversed itself and decided not to make an estimated 150-thousand doctors and interns eligible for social security.

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Foreign Minister TORIELLO of Guatemala Called Mr Dulles Remarks, Exagerations of Fantastic things" a ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~. He had held a ninety-minute conference with Ambassador John Peurifoy and said that at their talk the ground had been laid to end the tension between his country and the United States. He told his countrymen the United States has the right to sell arms to Honduras, and Honduras has the right to buy them. He did not mention Nicaragua, presumably because diplomatic relations with that country have been broken off.

He described his talk with Mr. Peurifoy as long and friendly, and as a result he hoped the problems with the United States could be resolved cordially. "The situation just could not continue", he declared. "It was like an elastic band that had been stretched and stretched until it was at the breaking point."

2

Experience has taught that sometimes Senor Toriello talks with optimism, without having something concrete in mind to base it on. Anyhow, whatever was said to Mr. Peurifoy was not reported by the Ambassador to Mr. Dulles in time for his news conference today. Senor Toriello was quite correct in saying the United States has a right to sell arms to Honduras, and Honduras to buy them. The United States has just completed mutual defense agreements with Honduras and Nicaragua, calling for military training programs and arms shipments. They are the first Central American defense agreements. Similar ones have been signed with Ecuador, Peru, Cuba, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay and the Dominican Republic.

The arms flown to Honduras and Nicaragua would have been shipped anyway under the new agreements, whether Guatemala had received the Polish shipment or not. But they hardly would have been flown in, even though the cost of air freight is not much more than shipment by boat.

Flying the arms dramatized the American concern over Guatemala being strengthened by Communist aid. The concern was dramatized still more by Mr. Dulles in pointing out today that Guatemala might be building up a military strong point near the Panama Canal. He said the important question is whether Guatemala is being subjected to Communist colonialism.

In the words of the Caracas resolution, he pointed out, that would endanger the peace of America.

The facts about the Guatemalan arms shipment from Poland are now being quickly gathered and will be laid before the members of the Organization of American States. The United States does not intend to act singly to discipline Guatemala. But it is taking the lead to obtain information so as to be in a position to invite whatever action is found to be called for. Under the Rio treaty economic sanctions can be imposed by a two-thirds vote. Military sanctions call for a unanimous vote.

Guatemala already is the strongest Central American country. It has an army of twenty-two thousand as against twenty-five hundred in Honduras; and three thousand and a reserve of four thousand in Nicaragua. An army of twenty-two thousand may seem pretty small. But precisely because it is small, and the neighboring armies are smaller, the arrival of two thousand tons of arms in Guatemala can make a big difference in relative power.

Washington well realizes that Guatemala is a show-window display of the success of Communist infiltration in this hemisphere. Here is a country with only four Communists in Congress, no Communists in the cabinet, and probably not more than three thousand dues-paying Communists all told.

The army itself is not strongly permeated and undoubtedly would not permit open seizure of power by Communists. Yet President Arbenz, though securely in control because of his influence with the army, works in close accord with leaders of the Communist movement. They are, in the main, young intellectuals of great zeal. They have already won much of organized labor and are on the way to winning a hold in the rural hinterland with promises of land reform. Communists have infiltrated the social services, the school system and the propaganda office. They have followed the Party line by organizing and then joining the Popular Front. They have set up local branches of the main Communist front organizations, like the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Students Union, and the International Women's Democratic Federation. And Guatemalan labor belongs to the World Federation of Trade Unions. So when Moscow wants an echo from abroad it always can get it. And the echo carries far beyond Guatemala's borders.

Obviously the remedy for this situation is not simply to fly arms to Honduras and Nicaragua. The Administration in Washington knows this, and is laying far-reaching economic plans. It remains to be seen how soon they can be applied and how far they can reach.

These are tense days in which we're living. And our policy in Latin America seems to be based on a theory Nathan Bailey once put this way: "Threats without power are like powder without ball." But perhaps Ramsey MacDonald was right when he concluded that "arms have never yet saved a nation from war, nor have they given security to either strong or weak from attack."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1954
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Guatemala already is the strongest Central American country. It has an army of twenty-two thousand as against twenty-five hundred in Honduras; and three thousand and a reserve of four thousand in Nicaragua. An army of twenty-two thousand may seem pretty small, and the neighboring armies are smaller, the arrival of two thousand tons of arms in Guatemala can make a big difference in relative power.

Washington well realizes that Guatemala is a show-window display of the success of Communist infiltration in this hemisphere. Here is a country with only four Communists in Congress, no Communists in the cabinet, and probably not more

than three thousand dues-paying Communists all told.

The army itself is not strongly permeated and undoubtedly would not permit open seizure of power by Communists. Yet President Arbenz, though securely in control because of his influence with the army, works in close accord with leaders of the Communist movement. They are, in the main, young intellectuals of great zeal. They have already won much of organized labor and are on the way to winning a hold in the rural hinterland with promises of land reform. Communists have infiltrated the social services, the school system and the propaganda office. They have followed the Party line by organizing and then joining the Popular Front. They have set up local branches of the main Communist front organizations like the the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Students Union, and the International Women's Democratic Federation. And Guatemalan labor belongs to the World Federation of Trade Unions. So when Moscow wants an echo from abroad it always can get it. And the echo carries far beyond Guatemala's borders. Obviously the remedy for this situation is not simply to fly arms to Honduras and Nicaragua. The Administration in Washington knows this, and is laying far-reaching economic plans. It remains to be seen how soon they can be applied and how far they can reach.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: These are tense days in which we're living. And our policy in Latin America seems to be based on a theory Nathan Bailey once put this way: "Threats without power are like powder without ball." But perhaps Ramsey MacDonald was right when he concluded that "arms have never yet saved a nation from war, nor have they given security to either strong or weak from attack."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday May 26, 1954

This is the news:

At least 89 AND POSSIBLY 100 men were killed today by an explosion and fire on the aircraft carrier Bennington. Another 201 were injured..many badly burned. The skipper of the Bennington, Captain William F. Raborn says he is not yet able to say what caused the explosion that occurred as his ship was off the New England coast. When the Bennington put into Quonset Point, Rhode Island, he told reporters: "All leads have proved groundless. There was nothing explosive in the area where the explosion took place." The explosion occurred near the Bennington's living quarters.. (one reason for the high casualties) the second worst peacetime disaster in the navy's history. [redacted] And Captain Raborn, promising the full facts WHEN they are available, told reporters:"I am proud to be the commanding officer of such a heroic, unselfish crew of American seamen."

United States naval authorities at Balboa in the Canal Zone announced tonight that they have seized the French Line ship S.S.Wyoming. It was passing through the Canal with what its captain called "heavy machinery"..which turned out to be arms..believed bound for Guatemala.

One spokesman for the French Line says the Wyoming had a "few cases of hunting rifles aboard."Another spokesman says there are "no arms aboard."

[redacted]

The air force says three of is B-36 bombers will make a "flying goodwill visit" tomorrow to Nicaragua.. a buffer between the Panama Canal and Guatemala. The Defense Department says the bomber flight will help celebrate Nicaragua's independence day..(It also will be a demonstration of our military power.)

The Mundt committee today voted to DROP [redacted] charges made by the army against Francis Carr, a McCarthy staff member, and charges made by Mc Carthy against H. Struve Hensel, assistant secretary of defense. The vote was four to three..Republicans against Democrats. And it came after the Democratic committee members protested: this was a deliberate effort to keep Carr from testifying AND a possible slick whitewash... Army Counsel Welch says it was Carr who originated the charge that [redacted] Secretary Stevens tried to switch the McCarthy committee from investigating the army to an investigation of the navy and air force. Hensel's counsel called the committee decision complete vindication of his client. Democratic Senator Symington says he'll carry his fight to the SENATE FLOOR TO hear from both Carr and Hensel [redacted] Senator McCarthy approved the vote. He said he didn't think he could get "the facts" from

Hensel..who he has accused of master-midning the army's case..because of the President's recent executive order. Earlier, the army ended its case..on the 21st day..with the testimony of Captain Joseph Miller, who had been Private David Schine's company commander at Fort Dix. Miller testified that: Schine told him he was in the army to try to remake the military establishment, along modern lines..that Schine apparently offered him a trip to Florida.. that Schine once disobeyed orders, and left the post on New Year's eve..that Schine said he would mention Captain Miller in "reports" he was writing. Tomorrow's witness will be Roy Cohn. [redacted]

Adlai Stevenson said in Mississippi today, that the Republicans in Congress are caught between apathy, and McCarthy, and are trying to usurp the powers of the President. He said this invasion of the executive domain, has brought on "a constitutional crisis." Stevenson said:"In the last 16 months Republican free-booters have raked their president fore and aft, with everything from the Bricker amendment (to curb the President's treaty powers) to intimidation of our diplomats, and slander of our army." And Stevenson said Mr. Eisenhower is still "reluctant to man the barricades

of his office and defend those rights and perform those duties that are his."

Attorney General Brownell today announced a roundup of 11 leaders of the Peurto Rican Nationalist party. They are charged with seditious conspiracy to overthrow our government. Six of the suspects were arrested here in Chicago..four in New York and one in San Juan, the capital of Peurto Rico.

~~Democratic Representative Hays of Ohio today threatened perjury action against a witness he charged had "weasled out of the truth" at a hearing on tax exempt foundations. He made this charge against Aaron Sargent a San Fransisco attorney whose testimony has linked foundation funds with a conspiracy to influence education along socialist lines.~~

The House Veterans Committee today unanimously approved an increase of nearly ten per cent for federal pensions and compensation payments to ex-servicemen and their dependents.

~~New York Central stockholders met in Albany today to vote on who they want to run control the railroad. But the decision will probably not be known until Tuesday.~~

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(runs 6;27 ending
Now back to erm")

This is Ed Murrow..I811 be back etc.

CBS 5915

~~NY MAY 26, 1954~~

ZOUSMER ~~AARON~~

~~NEWSROOM~~

~~WDRM~~

AS DAVID SCHOENBRUN POINTED OUT, THOSE ATTENDING THE GENEVA CONFERENCE ARE STILL SEARCHING FOR A SOLUTION, TO BRING THE INDO-CHINA WAR TO AN END. THOMAS CARLYLE ONCE REMARKED."LET HIM WHO GROPES PAINFULLY, IN DARKNESS OF UNCERTAIN LIGHT, LAY THIS PRECEPT WELL TO HEART. DO THE DUTY WHICH LIETH NEAREST TO THEE, WHICH THOU KNOWEST TO BE A DUTY. THE SECOND DUTY WILL ALREADY HAVE BECOME CLEARER." ~~END~~

~~AARON~~

Good nite + Good Luck.

1954 MAY 26 PM 5:29

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CORRECTION FIFTH LINE CHANGE FIRST WORD WILL TO READ "WELL"

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, May 26, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... At the Geneva conference a showdown appears to be near in the efforts to bring about an end to the war in Indochina. My colleague David Schoenbrun, normally stationed in Paris, is covering that conference in Geneva. And this is what he has to record:

SCHOENBRUN: The Communists are pressing their offensive on both the military and diplomatic fronts tonite against a still confused and divided Western coalition. Communist successes were scored today on all the battle fronts, on the delta of the Red River, on the banks of the Thames and the Seine, and here on the verdant shores of Lake Leman. Up in the delta of the north some twenty thousand Communist troops attacked in force the garrison at Yenphu, just north of Hanoi, in what reporters there warned might become another Dienbienphu. Dispatches from Hanoi broke a three-week-old censorship ban on news that Yenphu had been cut off and was being supplied by air. I was up on that road out of Hanoi about two weeks ago, when we first heard of an encircling move against that garrison. It's a key post. If it falls the Viets can move down and begin the envelopment of Hanoi from the east, astride the vital road to the port of Haiphong.

Here at Geneva itself the Communists are pressing their advantage too in a shrewdly calculated and smoothly timed diplomatic envelopment of the West. At the conference table they're dangling tempting olive branches at the French and theBritish. At yesterday's session the Vietminh proposed a cease-fire and the regrouping of belligerent forces in zones of influence, to be followed by a cessation of hostile moves, such as arms shipments or reinforcements. It's just the sort of proposal best calculated to appeal to the war-weary people and Parliament of France and to the trigger-nervous British, who are fearful that continued hostilities may set off an ultimate explosion between China and America.

The Communists are exploiting these fears adroitly, using them to drive a wedge into the Western alliance, and tonite they made another move. The news comes from London. Eight members of the British Labor Party, including former Premier Clement Attlee and the fiery Welshman Aneurin Bevan, have accepted an invitation to visit China in August. All of these moves are tied in closely, for the Communists obviously know where the Western weak points are and miss no chance to explore them.

One of the most extraordinary tactical moves came here in Geneva this afternoon when the Chinese invited all major news agencies to a conference, to announce the possibility of an exchange of American and Chinese prisoners if -- and it's a big if -- the United States would talk directly to China. It was another shrewd mixture of olive branch and steel fist, for it was coupled with an attack on the United States for holding Chinese students and doctors in America who wanted to go home. The main purpose of the announcement seemed here to be aimed at giving ammunition to critics of American policy on China, particularly our policy of refusing to deal with the Chinese or to recognize them as a major world power. This is a policy under heavy fire here in all delegations, not excluding our own American team, many of whose members are privately critical of our ostrich-like refusal to look at the China issue squarely.

But perhaps the greatest Communist success of all was scored in Paris, where an angry Parliament finally forced Premier Laniel to accept a debate next week on Indochinese policy, a debate that he had fought two confidence votes to avoid. Once again the French are in danger of being caught at an international conference with their Cabinet down, an open invitation to the Communists to make no concessions here to Bidault, since they might get a complete sell-out from some other foreign minister if Bidault is overthrown.

If this sounds like a blackly pessimistic view of Western chances, then it sounds exactly the way this reporter means it to. As sober-

ly as I can make it out, after four weeks in Indochina and one week here in Geneva, I have found that it is the consensus of reporters and diplomats that we are losing the battle of Geneva, just as we are losing the battle of the delta. Is it completely hopeless? Can nothing be done to meet this Communist challenge and counter it? Certainly not. As late as it is, as weak and divided as the West has been, there are still steps that can be taken; there are measures under consideration to avert a military and diplomatic rout. Of course, if the French Government falls, then nothing is going to work. But if it holds, then this is what can be done: Reinforcements can be sent from France to stiffen the delta defenses, while a Southeast Asia pact is formed to guarantee the security of the entire region; and, above all, to let the Communists know that they will not be allowed to go any further. That must be done if the diplomats are to be able to do anything at all in Geneva. Then a cease-fire can be negotiated, which might amount to a defacto partition of Vietnam. That, in fact, is the way this conference is tending right now.

Strategically, the loss of north Vietnam, of the delta, would not seriously imperil the Southeast Asia defense. In fact, most of the north and a good part of the delta are already under Communist occupation. The main strongpoints left are Hanoi, the port of Haiphong and an important quadrilateral where the Red River runs into the China Sea. It is the region of Hatzien (?), the home of the fiercely anti-Communist Catholic Vietnamese. A plan is under top-secret study here in every delegation to set a cease-fire line that would at least protect the port of Haiphong and the Catholic quadrilateral. This would mean, perhaps, giving up Hanoi, which is of political and psychological importance but not strategic. This creation of a Communist buffer state in the north, with a capital at Hanoi, is the deal that will be made here if any settlement at all is possible; while at the same time a new defense line guaranteeing Southeast Asia is thrown across the south and, above all, the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, which are the

covers for Burma and Thailand. If this cannot be worked out, then we will have to face up to the loss of all Indochina or to the drastic measures that must be taken to save Indochina. And let there be no doubt about that that involves! That will be up to the United States of America, for we will be faced then with the same crisis that shook our nation when the British pulled out of Greece.

This is David Schoenbrun recording in Geneva. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: As David Schoenbrun pointed out, those attending the Geneva conference are still searching for a solution to bring the Indo-China war to an end. Thomas Carlyle once remarked: "Let him who gropes painfully in darkness of uncertain light lay this precept well to heart. Do the duty which lieth nearest to thee, which thou knowest to be a duty. The second duty will already have become clearer."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday May 27, 1954

This is the news:

Attorney General Brownell has asked the Army to report to him on its investigation of how INFORMATION FROM a secret F.B.I. memorandum went from the army's files to Senator McCarthy. The Senator had introduced it at the Army-McCarthy hearings. The letter..which the Army called "phoney"..turned out to be a portion of a secret F.B.I. report. McCarthy said he received it from a young army intelligence officer. [redacted]

Brownell's statement today came after Democratic Senator McClellan told Senator McCarthy that he may have been guilty of a crime in receiving the secret data. He said:"You cannot [redacted] receive classified information obtained by criminal means without being guilty of a crime." And Mc Carthy said: if anyone in the administration wants to indict him for getting information to expose Communists let them go ahead. McCarthy said that the loyalty oath of every public officer to defend the country against all enemies "towers above any presidential security directive." Mc Clelland said:"I don't know of any loyalty oath anyone takes that requires him to commit a crime."

Roy Cohn was on the witness stand today and he introduced a seven-page memo charging that more than a thousand Communists have wormed

their way into the military services. Cohn said the memo was prepared by Paul Crouch, a former Communist, now employed by the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service. Crouch has testified as a government witness in a series of trials. And Attorney General Brownell told reporters today the Department is investigating whether Crouch has given conflicting testimony at such trials.

At today's hearing, Roy Cohn contradicted a number of points in the previous testimony by Army Secretary Stevens and Army Counsel Adams. Cohn said both men tried to block the McCarthy investigations of the army and tried to discredit the committee. He said Adams told him it would be a "feather in Adams cap" if the committee did not investigate Fort Monmouth. Cohn said both Stevens and Adams tried to get the committee to lay-off the army and investigate possible Communism in the navy and air force. (Stevens and Adams have denied this.) Cohn said Adams threatened to have Private Schine sent overseas unless McCarthy dropped the Monmouth hearings and an investigation of the army loyalty board. Cohn said Adams frequently referred to Schine as "the hostage." He said Secretary Stevens once told Mc Carthy that Stevens would have to resign if the Fort Monmouth investigation went on. Cohn said General Lawton, the

commander at Fort Monmouth, told the McCarthy committee that he had no success in getting rid of possible security risks until the committee moved into the picture. Cohn said General Lawton thought he had better not explain the reasons for this, "Because I'm working for Mr. Stevens." Cohn said Adams later told him he thought the General talked too much. Cohn accused Adams of "blackmail" and said Adams told him he'd stop at nothing to kill the McCarthy investigation of [redacted] the army. [redacted] Cohn returns [redacted] as witness tomorrow.

Here in New York [redacted], Admiral Carney, the [redacted] chief of naval operations, said today: [redacted] despite the Korean war the Allies still face the alternative of fighting Communist expansion or submitting to it. He said the choice now is graver than ever before. He asked: "If the free world loses Indo-China, can any thinking person convince himself that this is the last step in Communist expansion?" Admiral Carney said: "It is obvious that it is only a matter of time until the rest of Southeast Asia will be blanketed behind the curtain."

In Indo-China today, enemy troops moved closer TO SURROUNDED Yen Phu..only 30 miles south of Hanoi. And in Geneva, the British and French proposed that military experts begin at once, the mapping of truce lines for Indo-China. The Communists pointed out that no one has decided where the lines should be drawn. French Foreign Minister Bidault..just back from Paris.. suggests that Indo-China be cut up into a number of zones..some controlled by the French, some by the enemy.

And sources close to the American delegation say we may be willing to talk with the Chinese Communists about the release of 71 Americans now held in China.

The British Foreign Office says it was not consulted in advance, on the acceptance by eight top Labor Party leaders, to visit Red China.

And Prime Minister Churchill said today of the present world situation; "I have never brooded over a situation, which demanded more patience, composure, courage and perseverence THAN that which now unfolds itself."

The Navy still has no hint as to the origin of yesterday's explosion on the Aircraft Carrier Bennington, in which 91 officers and men lost their lives.

A House subcommittee investigating labor racketeering today voted to dismiss its counsel and chief investigator. Chairman Bender of Ohio charged this is part of a campaign to cover up racketeering. And Bender, who is a candidate for the Senate in Ohio, said he's ready to open hearings "in various Ohio cities."

Here in New York, the National Labor Relations Board is studying challenged ballots in yesterday's waterfront election. At the moment the Independent Longshoremn's Union has 319 more votes than the A.F. of L. But almost 18-hundred votes have been challenged.

And in Albany, the three men counting proxy votes cast at Yesterday's New York Central Railroad stockholders meeting, received a challenge on the proxies for 800-thousand shares of stock owned by two Texans.. who are backing Robert R. Young's fight for control of the railroad.

Edward R. Murrow: May 27, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

There seems to have been a change in our propaganda line directed at the satellite nations. It hasn't been announced, but here's what happened. A few weeks ago grown men were seen sending up balloons where a favorable wind carried them into Czechoslovakia. This device isn't new, it's been tried before. Last year the balloons carried leaflets implying that someday, somehow we were going to liberate the Czechs, the Poles and the others. To the people behind the Iron Curtain this meant an American army of liberation. Nothing happened, except that a considerable number of brave people inside the satellite countries got hurt, and there occurred a whole series of trials of so-called American agents.

A year ago we were urging resistance to the Communist regimes. This year we urged the Czechs to vote. Last year we urged them not to vote. This year we told them to vote for those they trust, and in that way place essentially anti-communist candidates in positions of power in the trade unions and in the local administrations. This is a policy of infiltration, "boring from within." Basically it's the same tactic the Communists themselves have always favored. This appears to be a new policy of encouraging a legal and legitimate opposition within the ranks of the

Communist party at all levels. This Communist device has been turned against the Communists in Czechoslovakia, and there is considerable evidence that it's hurting. The pamphlets, plus Radio Free Europe, have actually created an opposition to the Communist Government in Czechoslovakia, within absolutely legal limits. This party, or movement, is called "People's Opposition". This is no vague resistance sentiment, or even vaguer promise of eventual liberation. The program, or platform in Czechoslovakia consists of ten points. Most of these ten points are taken directly from previous Communist promises which have not been fulfilled. They include higher wages, freedom for workers to quit their jobs, freedom for peasants to leave the collective farms, trade unions run by unionists themselves, more consumer goods and better housing. In short, the People's Opposition is demanding that the government fulfill its promises.

Alex Kendrick cables me from Vienna that these ten demands have swept Czechoslovakia like nothing since the V for Victory symbol during the war. The figure ten appears in paint on the walls of buildings. It was marked on tens of thousands of ballots on election day. The number ten is scrawled on the doors of Communist Party headquarters, on the cars of Party officials. The balloons carried stickers bearing the figure 10. These turn up on

official letters, government documents and anything else that provides a sticking surface.

Last week's elections in Czechoslovakia were for national committees and shop committees. Our propaganda was aimed at getting elected to these committees people who are not whole-heartedly with the Communist regime. These are officially called "unreliable elements" by the Communists, but we apparently regard them as reliable. This is clearly an effort to apply internal pressure in a wholly legal fashion, under their own laws, in order to slow down and weaken the Communist regime.

It is always difficult to assess the success or failure of an effort of this kind behind the Iron Curtain. But it should be remembered that the Czechs have a long experience in living under foreign tyranny. Their communications systems with the outside world represent great courage and ingenuity. Even in the darkest days of the war, Benes and Masaryk in London received intelligence reports from Prague in a matter of hours. We do know that in last week's elections there were a million more ballots cast for local candidates than for the national slate. The voters were concentrating on electing their own local candidates. The official Czech reaction to our tactics has been violent. The Prague and Bratislava Radios keep

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Attorney General Brownell has asked the Army to report to him on its investigation of how information from secret F.B.I. memorandum went from the army's files to Senator McCarthy. The Senator had introduced it at the Army-McCarthy hearings. The letter, which the Army called "phoney" turned out to be a portion of a secret F.B.I. report. McCarthy said he received it from a young army intelligence officer.

Brownell's statement today came after Democratic Senator McClellan told Senator McCarthy that he may have been guilty of a crime in receiving the secret data. He said: "You cannot receive classified information obtained by criminal means without being guilty of a crime." And McCarthy said: if anyone in the administration wants to indict him for getting information to expose Communists let them go ahead. McCarthy said that the loyalty oath of every public officer to defend the country against all enemies "towers above any presidential security directive." McClelland said: "I don't know of any loyalty oath anyone takes that requires him to commit a crime."

Roy Cohn was on the witness stand today and he introduced a seven-page memo charging that more than a thousand Communists have wormed their way into the military services. Cohn said the memo was prepared by Paul Crouch, a former Communist, now employed by the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service. Crouch has testified as a government witness in a series of trials. And Attorney General Brownell told reporters today the Department is investigating whether Crouch has given conflicting testimony at such trials. At today's hearing, Roy Cohn contradicted a number of points in the previous testimony by Army Secretary Stevens and Army Counsel Adams. Cohn said both men tried to block the McCarthy investigations of the army and tried to discredit the committee. He said Adams told him it would be a "feather in Adams cap" if the committee did not investigate

Fort Monmouth. Cohn said both Stevens and Adams tried to get the committee to lay off the army and investigate possible Communism in the navy and air force. Stevens and Adams have denied this. Cohn said Adams threatened to have Private Schine sent overseas unless McCarthy dropped the Monmouth hearings and an investigation of the army loyalty board. Cohn said Adams frequently referred to Schine as "the hostage." He said Secretary Stevens once told McCarthy that Stevens would have to resign if the Fort Monmouth investigation went on. Cohn said General Lawton, the commander at Fort Monmouth, told the McCarthy committee that he had no success in getting rid of possible security risks until the committee moved into the picture. Cohn said General Lawton thought he had better not explain the reasons for this "Because I'm working for Mr. Stevens." Cohn said Adams later told him he thought the General talked too much. Cohn accused Adams of "blackmail" and said Adams told him he'd stop at nothing to kill the McCarthy investigation of the army.

Here in New York, Admiral Carney, the chief of naval operations, said today: despite the Korean war the Allies still face the alternative of fighting Communist expansion or submitting to it. He said the choice now is graver than ever before. He asked: "If the free world loses Indo-China, can any thinking person convince himself that this is the last step in Communist expansion?" Admiral Carney said: "It is obvious that it is only a matter of time until the rest of Southeast Asia will be blanketed behind the curtain."

In Indo-China today, enemy troops moved closer to surrounded Yen Phu only 30 miles south of Hanoi. And in Geneva, the British and French proposed that military experts begin at once the mapping of truce lines for Indo-China. The Communists pointed out that no one has decided where the lines should be drawn. French Foreign Minister Bidault, just back from Paris, suggests that Indo-China be cut up into a number of zones - some controlled by the French, some by the enemy.

And sources close to the American delegation say we may be willing to talk with the Chinese Communists about the release of 71 Americans now held in China. The British Foreign Office says it was not consulted in advance on the acceptance

by eight top Labor Party leaders to visit Red China.

And Prime Minister Churchill said today of the present world situation: "I have never brooded over a situation which demanded more patience, composure courage and perseverence than that which now unfolds itself."

The Navy still has no hint as to the origin of yesterday's explosion on the Aircraft Carrier Bennington in which 91 officers and men lost their lives.

A House subcommittee investigating labor racketeering today voted to dismiss its counsel and chief investigator. Chairman Bender of Ohio charged this is part of a campaign to cover up racketeering. And Bender, who is a candidate for the Senate in Ohio, said he's ready to open hearings "in various Ohio cities."

Here in New York, the National Labor Relations Board is studying challenged ballots in yesterday's waterfront election. At the moment the Independent Longshoremen's Union has 319 more votes than the A.F.L. But almost 18-hundred votes have been challenged.

And in Albany, the three men counting proxy votes cast at Yesterday's New York Central Railroad stockholders meeting, received a challenge on the proxies for 800-thousand shares of stock owned by two Texans - who are backing Robert R. Young's fight for control of the railroad.

There seems to have been a change in our propaganda line directed at the satellite nations. It hasn't been announced, but here's what happened. A few weeks ago grown men were seen sending up balloons where a favorable wind carried them into Czechoslovakia. This device isn't new, it's been tried before. Last year the balloons carried leaflets implying that someday somehow, we were going to liberate the Czechs, the Poles and the others. To the people behind the Iron Curtain this meant an American army of liberation. Nothing happened, except that a considerable number of brave people inside the satellite countries got hurt, and there occurred a whole series of trials of so-called American agents.

A year ago we were urging resistance to the Communist regimes. This year we urged the Czechs to vote. Last year we urged them not to vote. This year we

told them to vote for those they trust, and in that way place essentially anti-communist candidates in positions of power in the trade unions and in the local administrations. This is a policy of infiltration, "boring from within." Basically it's the same tactic the Communists themselves have always favored. This appears to be a new policy of encouraging a legal and legitimate opposition within the ranks of the Communist party at all levels. This Communist device has been turned against the Communists in Czechoslovakia, and there is considerable evidence that it's hurting. The pamphlets, plus Radio Free Europe, have actually created an opposition to the Communist Government in Czechoslovakia, within absolutely legal limits. This party, or movement, is called "People's Opposition." This is no vague resistance sentiment, or even vaguer promise of eventual liberation. The program, or platform in Czechoslovakia consists of ten points. Most of these ten points are taken directly from previous Communist promises which have not been fulfilled. They include higher wages, freedom for workers to quit their jobs, freedom for peasants to leave the collective farms, trade unions run by unionists themselves, more consumer goods and better housing. In short, the People's Opposition is demanding that the government fulfill its promises.

Alex Kendrick cables me from Vienna that these ten demands have swept Czechoslovakia like nothing since the V for Victory symbol during the war. The figure ten appears in paint on the walls of buildings. It was marked on tens of thousands of ballots on election day. The number ten is scrawled on the doors of Communist Party headquarters, on the cars of Party offidals. The balloons carried stickers bearing the figure 10. These turn up on official letters, government documents and anything else that provides a sticking surface. Last week's elections in Czechoslovakia were for national committees and shop committees. Our propaganda was aimed at getting elected to these Committees people who are not whole-heartedly with the Communist regime. These are officially called "unreliable elements" by the Communists, but we apparently regard them as reliable. This is clearly an effort to apply internal pressure in a wholly legal fashion, under their

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a momemt with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In the fight for freedom, every act of encouragement - no matter how small - becomes significant to those living under tyranny. For as Heywood Broun once said: "There is no force which can stand up against a fierce, a free and stalwart spirit. The voice of such a one is louder than the roll of guns. And though it sags down to a whisper, it will be heard around the world."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday May 28/1954

This is the news:

Attorney General Brownell, with the President's approval, declared today that no individual can usurp the President's constitutional [redacted] responsibility, to enforce the laws of the land. In an obvious reply to Senator McCarthy's appeal to government employes to give information to him, Brownell said no individual can over-ride the President's orders to federal employes. [I'd like to DISCUSS [redacted] this dispute in a few minutes.]

At today's Army-McCarthy hearing, Senator Mc Carthy said again, that he would continue to get his information from every source possible. And Chairman Mundt supported him saying: "I don't care if President Eisenhower calls it reprehensible. Its like a football game. It may be reprehensible to get in there and rough 'em up, but you win the game."

The committee had a long debate today, on a supbena served on Senator Mc Carthy, to produce from the committee's own files, evidence of committee work done by Private David Schine. The supbena was later withdrawn after Roy Cohn, on the witness stand for ANOTHER [redacted] day, said he would supply what papers he can. In today's testimony Cohn: admitted he once protested a kitchen police assignment given to Private Schine at Fort Dix. Cohn said he did this only because Schine was needed for

committee work. He said under oath that Schine did work for the committee when he was out on passes. He denied that Schine went to Florida at Christmas time or on New Years Day. When Committee Counsel Jenkins recalled that Army Secretary Stevens has testified that he received 65 telephone calls on the Schine matter from members of the McCarthy staff, Roy Cohn said this was not unusual in view of the circumstances... the fact that Schine was doing committee work at the same time he was going through his basic training. Jenkins asked why the McCarthy committee could not arrange for Schine to finish his work before he was drafted in November. Cohn said the committee tried..but it couldn't be done. Cohn denied an army colonel's testimony that Cohn had said he had access to F.B.I. files and "declared war" on the army. And Cohn said that he never heard Senator McCarthy ask for a commission for Schine..as testified by Army Secretary Stevens. The witness also said he was "almost positive" that he never called an army general "two or three times a day" about a direct commission for Schine. Cohn returns to the stand on Tuesday morning.

Here in New York today, a loyalty board HAS cleared Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the top American in the United Nations secretariat. The board said

it normally does not [redacted] disclose any information on its proceedings. But because the news leaked out, that hearings were held on Dr. Bunche, the board announced today that it has unanimously agreed, that there is no doubt as to Dr. Bunche's loyalty.

The State Department said today that military talks with Great Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand, will start in Washington on June third. The military men will survey the military situation in the Far East..and mutual resources for dealing with the crisis in Indo-China.

Today in Indo-China, 17 American fighter planes arrived in Hanoi, together with fresh French troop reinforcements. The enemy succeeded in capturing another French fort 20 miles from Hanoi, but the French commander in Northern Indo-China says the new troops..and the promise of more.. makes "him look to the future with optomism."

The French government today called up 80-thousand draftees.. ahead of schedule. The French cannot send draftees to combat zones outside of France in peacetime.. and they call Indo-China a police action, not a war. But the new draftees will relieve professional soldiers for service in Indo-China.

At the Geneva conference, the Communists agreed in principle to call military experts to work out details of the partition of Indo-China. But they rejected Western demands to take quick action.

And on the Korean dispute, six nations whose soldiers fought in Korea, rejected the enemy plan to unify the country by what the Western powers call a "rigged" election.

In Washington a joint session of Congress heard Ethiopia's Emperor Haillie Selassie call on the free world to "fearlessly" pursue the principle of collective security. ~~He said, "We feel that neither can the call for aid against aggression be refused by any state large or small."~~

The State Department said today that the French line ship Wyoming was carrying properly-declared non-military arms when it was stopped at the Panama Canal wednesday. ~~The Wyoming had seven box s of pistols, rifles and shotguns.~~

Democratic Senator Smathers of Florida said today that the shipment of Communist arms to Guatamela is "Russian intervention in Latin America and emphasizes the challenge that this nation has no choice but to meet."

The Justice Department says that seven corporations controlled by Greek ship owner Niarchos have pleaded guilty to conspiring to defraud the United States... by illegally obtaining surplus American ships after World War Two. They AGREED TO Return the Ships — ~~and then fined one hundred thousand dollars each.~~ and Make a 4 Million dollar indemnity payment. ~~And the government says the Niarchos interests have agreed to give back 19 vessels.. and pay us 4 million dollars. This represents what we theoretically lost while the ships were not in our possession.~~

~~The government is also bringing antitrust suits against four major perfume companies. Lanthanie, Lanvin, Christian Dior, Jean~~

Edward R. Murrow: May 28, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

I should like to read the text of the statement issued by the White House today, for it is likely to be a considerable footnote in the history of our turbulent time. Jim Haggerty, the President's News Secretary, told reporters: "I talked this morning with the President and the Attorney General, and at the direction of the Attorney General I should like now to issue the following statement in his name, with the approval of the President. "The obligations and duties of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches of our Government are defined by the Constitution. The Executive Branch of the Government has the sole and fundamental responsibility under the Constitution for the enforcement of our laws and presidential orders. They include those to protect the security of our nation, which were carefully drawn for this purpose." The statement continues: "That responsibility cannot be usurped by any individual who may seek to set himself above the laws of our land, or to over-ride orders of the President of the United States to Federal employees of the Executive Branch of the Government."

This was an obvious and direct reference to Senator McCarthy's statement of yesterday, when he said publicly: "I would like to notify those two million Federal employees that I feel it is their duty to give us any information which they have about graft, corruption, communists, treason, and

that there is no loyalty to a superior which can tower above and beyond their loyalty to their country." Today Senator McCarthy's reply to the White House statement was that he hoped to remain in the Senate - see many Presidents come and go; said he was going to continue to get information from within the government whenever he can, and to protect his informants.

In this reporter's opinion the issue between the Eisenhower Administration and Senator McCarthy has finally been joined. It is Constitutional, and therefore fundamental. The President and the Attorney General have labelled the Senator as one who "seeks to set himself above the laws of our land, and to over-ride orders of the President of the United States." This is not a dispute between the Attorney General and the Senator about a document or a ruling by the Justice Department. It is a head-on collision between the President and the Senator. In due course it will cause senators and citizens to be counted on whether or no there shall occur a fundamental change in our system of government - whether there is to be an elaborate system of informers inside the government, violating the law and their oath by providing to a senator documents and information which can only properly be described as stolen. There arises also the question, at least in theory, about the legal status of those who knowingly receive

stolen goods.

For many months supporters of the President have been saying that in due course, and on ground of his own choosing, the President would deal with Senator McCarthy. The ground has been chosen. The President, even before he was elected, did everything possible to appease the Senator, to make him "a member of the team." It didn't work. And once more the result of appeasement is conflict. Both sides are fully committed, and there would seem to be no possibility of compromise or withdrawal.

On the investigating committee the Republicans have supported, or at least not opposed Senator McCarthy's position. Now they and the other members of the Senate must choose on a fundamental issue between the position taken up and clearly defined by the President of the United States on the one hand, and the Junior Senator from Wisconsin on the other.

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Monday May 31, 1954

This is the news:

Navy Secretary Charles S. Thomas said today that this nation need fear no "foreign foe or agnostic creed" if we are united behind the President. In a Memorial Day address at Arlington National Cemetery, Thomas said: "If we [redacted] dissipate our strength, squander our riches, neglect our faith and fall into disunity of a divided house, then we can defeat ourselves and lose victory before the final battle is fought." After the President had placed a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Secretary Thomas said: "We must reject those who ask us to [redacted] distrust the motives of loyal Americans with whom we happen to disagree." Soon [redacted] after the services were over the President flew to New York. He speaks here tonight at ceremonies marking the 200th anniversary of Columbia University. The President's speech, described as a major foreign policy address, will be broadcast over most of these CBS Radio stations ~~at 10:30 9:30 p.m. eastern time.~~ Later tonite

This was the first Memorial Day in four years that American men were not fighting in Korea. But on the aircraft carrier Bennington, at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, some 25-hundred persons paid tribute to the

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100 crew members who died in an explosion and fire at sea last Wednesday. The Reverend Joseph O'Callahan, the first chaplain to be awarded the Medal of Honor, said on the Bennington's flight deck:"This is indeed a unique memorial..unlike any other in any city or town in the nation. For aboard THIS flight deck we are honoring those who died within a week."

In Washington, Chairman Mundt of THE Senate committee hearing the McCarthy-Army dispute said today that he thinks an armistice has been reached in what he described as "a sort of supbena war" in the hearings. He says he has taken no action on Senator McCarthy's request that material be supbenead from the army's files. And New York's Democratic Senator Lehman spoke today of what he called "the shocking implications of McCarthyism".. a reference to McCarthy's appeal to government workers to give him infomation on graft, corruption or Communism. Lehman said by doing this McCarthy "challenges the entire basis of law and government. He threatens to subvert the government by law , and replace it with government by Mc Carthy."

In Geneva today, the Russians proposed that a neutral commission..similar to that operating in Korea.. be set-up to supervise any cease-fire in Indo-China. But American sources say Undersecretary of State Bedell Smith feels such a commission cannot be neutral... that a really neutral commission can only be one under United Nations supervision.

The Russian newspaper Pravda today praises British Foreign Secretary Eden but attacks the French for their positions at Geneva. Pravda says the French "prefer to do nothing and await prompting of the Americans."

In Saigon, authoritative French military sources say the United States may undertake a big airlift soon to help meet the menace of the new Communist offensive against the Red River Delta. The French say the rebels have now moved the bulk of their 40-thousand-man army from fallen Dien Bien Phu to within 42 miles of Hanoi. The French say the whole of four Red divisions should be concentrated for a new attack within 10 days.

The French today agreed to release 575 wounded rebel prisoners now held in Indo-China. This follows the release of 868 Frenchmen wounded and captured at Dien Bien Phu.

And in Tunisia, the French resident-general announced today that military reinforcements are arriving from France..and reserve officers are being called up..to deal with what he called "the threat of outlaws." # French settlers demonstrated against the resident-General on Saturday. They demanded that he resign on the grounds that action against independence-minded terrorists had not been strong enough.

At Indianapolis today, Bill Vukovich, of Fresno, California, won the 500-mile Indianapolis Speedway race for the second year in a row. Vukovich averaged almost 131 miles an hour to finish a lap ahead of Jimmy Bryan of Pheonix, Arizona. Third place went to Jack McGrath of South Pasadena, California.

And in Kansas City, the weather Bureau has issued a special bulletin warning of severe thunderstorms and the possibility of scattered tornadoes across northeastern Oklahoma, and eastern Kansas and northern and western Missouri.

Edward R. Murrow: June 1, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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What they saw was the largest funeral ship ever discovered, and the first not to have been despoiled by vandals. It is estimated to be forty yards long. It had several wooden decks now topped by a collapsed wooden canopy. It had oars, also a twenty-five foot sweep oar, and the upright of a rudder. The canopy probably was covered by a braided and tasseled cloth. The faint aroma of incense and wood, noted when the opening was first made, had gone by the time of the second opening.

Early Egyptians believed that the soul needed to journey in a ship that

could only exist as the spirit of a replica built for the dead person's grave. The peasant was buried with a little one of clay. The great Cheops built a sumptuous one, probably built two, and the second one is believed to be in an adjoining corridor. Archeologists believe they will find this, and perhaps also the jar in which Cheops' internal organs were deposited, a statue of the King, papyri of inscribed incantations, and much more to give information about his times.

This reporter feels about all this somewhat like the young Egyptians who first peered into the newly-opened chamber. Only what this reporter sees is a perspective in time. Cheops lived 5,000 years ago, or if W.M.F. Petrie is right, 6,000 years. We live from day to day, not often reminded of the great depth of time. Then comes a flash of light into obscurity, and we see human history as a very long process. I might also say it is a very humbling process. Professor Arnold Toynbee, in his celebrated study of history, enumerated twenty-six species of civilization and said categorically that sixteen of them are dead and buried. The implication, of course, is that civilizations, like men, are mortal, our own included.

Cheops was a very powerful King. He was the greatest exponent up to his time of the slave state. He recruited the whole population of Egypt

to build his pyramid - one hundred thousand persons working at a stretch of three months at a time. He devoted all his wealth to the task, and most of the lives of his people. He even sold his daughter to raise money for his building operations, though she later was to build a smaller pyramid of her own out of stones given her by her lovers.

The name Cheops and his brother Kefren - who also built a great pyramid with slave labor - were so hated in Egypt that fourteen centuries later their names were never spoken. This we are told by Heroditus, the father of historians and journalists, who found the names not used at the time he visited Egypt.

I am aware that Heroditus is more readable than he is accurate. I know the myths about Cheops are not all verified. But it is a fact that he was powerful enough to enslave his people to build his pyramid, that it embodies a very considerable knowledge of mathematics and even astronomy, that Cheops left behind, not only this fabulous monument but a hatred that passed from generation to generation; and finally, that his civilization vanished.

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own to do so. To Cheops the earth seemed eternal, and stone was indestructible. The power that could build the biggest monument was the biggest power man might aspire to, certainly bigger than any power of human kindness.

Today we have cause for pride in what has been added to human knowledge and ethics. We know a great deal about how to prolong life. But we have also devised means of quick and utter self-destruction that are still uncontrolled. So we actually have less promise that our civilization will endure than Cheops had. I am not suggesting that ours will not endure, for obviously it can. But if Cheops had known about such things and been a betting man he might have thought his chances were a hundred to one of ours.

I cannot refrain from quoting part of a sonnet of Shelley in making a report on Cheops. "I met a traveler from an antique land" (it reads) "who said: 'Two vast and trunkless legs of stone stand in the desert. Near them on the sand, half sunk, a shattered visage lies. And on the pedestal these words appear: "My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings. Look on my works ye mighty, and despair." Nothing beside remains. Round the decay of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare the lone and level sands stretch far away."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 31 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Navy Secretary Charles S. Thomas said today that this nation need fear no "foreign foe or agnostic creed" if we are united behind the President. In a Memorial Day address at Arlington National Cemetery, Thomas said: "If we dissipate our strength, squander our riches, neglect our faith and fall into disunity of a divided house, then we can defeat ourselves and lose victory before the final battle is fought." After the President had placed a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Secretary Thomas said: "We must reject those who ask us to distrust the motives of loyal Americans with whom we happen to disagree." Soon after the services were over the President flew to New York. He speaks here tonight at ceremonies marking the 200th anniversary of Columbia University. The President's speech, described as a major foreign policy address, will be broadcast over most of these CBS Radio stations later tonight.

This was the first Memorial Day in four years that American men were not fighting in Korea. But on the aircraft carrier Bennington, at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, some 25-hundred persons paid tribute to the 100 crew members who died in an explosion and fire at sea last Wednesday. The Reverend Joseph O'Callahan, the first chaplain to be awarded the Medal of Honor, said on the Bennington's flight deck: "This is indeed a unique memorial - unlike any other in any city or town in the nation. For aboard this flight deck we are honoring those who died within a week.

In Washington Chairman Mundt of the Senate committee hearing the McCarthy-Army dispute said today that he thinks an armistice has been reached in what he described as "a sort of subpoena war" in the hearings. He says he has taken no action on Senator McCarthy's request that material be subpoened from the army's files. And New York's Democratic Senator Lehman spoke today of what he called "the shocking implications of McCarthyism" - a reference to McCarthy's appeal to government workers to give him information on graft, corruption or Communism.

Lehman said by doing this McCarthy "challenges the entire basis of law and government. He threatens to subvert the government by law, and replace it with government by McCarthy."

In Geneva today, the Russians proposed that a neutral commission similar to that operating in Korea be set up to supervise any cease-fire in Indo-China. But American sources say Undersecretary of State Bedell Smith feels such a commission cannot be neutral - that a really neutral commission can only be one under United Nations supervision.

The Russian newspaper Pravda today praises British Foreign Secretary Eden but attacks the French for their positions at Geneva. Pravda says the French "prefer to do nothing ans await prompting of the Americans."

In Saigon, authoritative French military sources say the United States may undertake a big airlift soon to help meet the menace of the new Communist offensive against the Red River Delta. The French say the rebels have not moved the bulk of their 40-thousand-man army from fallen Dien Bien Phu to within 42 miles of Hanoi. The French say the whole of four Red divisions should be concentrated for a new attack within 10 days.

The French today agreed to release 575 wounded rebel prisoners now held in Indo-China. This follows the release of 868 Frenchmen wounded and captured at Dien Bien Phu.

And in Tunisia, the French resident-general announced today that military reinforcements are arriving from France and reserve officers are being called up to deal with what he called "the threat of outlaws." French settlers demonstrated against the resident-General on Saturday. They demanded that he resign on the grounds that action against independence-minded terrorists had not been strong enough.

At Indianapolis today, Bill Vukovich, of Fresno, California, won the 500-mile Indianapolis Speedway race for the second year in a row. Vukovich averaged almost 131 miles an hour to finish a lap ahead of Jimmy Bryan of Phoenix, Arizona. Third place went to Jack McGrath of South Pasadena, California.

And in Kansas City, the weather Bureau has issued a special bulletin warning of severe thunderstorms and the possibility of scattered tornadoes across nort eastern Oklahoma, and eastern Kansas and northern and western Missouri.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: If you're on the road tonight - don't add your name to the holiday casualty lists. Publilius Syrus, centruries before cars were invented offered some good advice when he said: "It is well to learn caution by the misfortunes of others." Don't take unnecessary chances as you're driving home. Try and keep in mind this line from the New Testament: "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday June 1, 1954

This is the news:

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At the Army-McCarthy hearings, Army Counsel Welch said today, he has "grave suspicions" about the authenticity of the memoranda that the McCarthy group used, to support its charge, that Private Schine had been held as a "hostage" by the army.. and that the Army tried to "blackmail" the Mc Carthy committee, to call off its investigation of the army. After questioning the Senator's secretary who could not recall the individual memoranda.. and acknowledged she did not keep her original shorthand notebooks, Counsel Welch questioned, whether the charges..the backbone of the McCarthy case.. "are the real McCoy or not." He suggested that an investigation be made of typewriters and the like in the McCarthy office. Committee Counsel Jenkins advised him the F.B.I. has said this would not be "feasible or revealing." Senator McCarthy charged that Welch had, in effect, accused his office secretary of perjury.

Mc Carthy also called for lie-detector tests of all the principals in the case..saying he'd be the first to submit. He said this would end the whole investigation in 24 hours.

Earlier, Democratic Senator McClelland said that the people are entitled to a legal opinion on whether the President or McCarthy is right in their [redacted] dispute over government secret files. Mc Carthy contends that the President's secrecy directive..(barring federal workers from turning over secret papers to the Senator.) would hamstring Congress and let traitors go undetected. Mc Clelland said the issue is whether McCarthy is entitled to get by "theft" information which Congress cannot get from legitimate channels. Mc Carthy said he would not abide by any secrecy directives from anyone.

Roy Cohn returned to the stand and denied that he ever said he would wreck the army and oust Army Secretary Stevens if Private Schine, a former committee consultant, was shipped overseas. Cohn also testified that he had an investigation made of Schine's regimental commander at Fort Dix..Colonel Earl C. Ringler. Cohn said he did this after Schine reported that the Colonel had referred to the McCarthy investigation at Fort Monmouth as a "witch hunt." Cohn also said that Army Counsel John G. ADAMS [redacted] had told him several times that Private Schine would have received

a Commission if he had not been a member of the McCarthy staff.

And on the Senate floor, Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont said the investigating commission has not dug into the real mystery. He defined this as the personal relationship between Senator McCarthy, Roy Cohn and Private Schine. Flanders said Cohn seems to have what he called "an almost passionate anxiety to retain the services of Schine." Flanders also [redacted] charged that "if McCarthy was in the pay of the Communists he could not have done a better job for them." And Flanders said: Mc Carthy's anti-Communist campaign "so completely parrallels that of Adolf Hitler as to strike fear into the heart of any defenseless minority. # Mc Carthy--during today's hearing.. called [redacted] Flanders viscious and dishonest..he said he wants Flanders to [redacted] testify before the committee on [redacted] the "trouble" he described in the senate speech.

Mc Carthy also said that the committee should consider the extent..as he put it..to which the Justice Department is going to prevent the testimony of certain witnesses. He charged that former Communist Paul Crouch, has said he has been ordered "banished to Hawaii" to avoid TESTIMONY [redacted] before the committee.

~~In other developments: Republican Senator Ferguson joined his colleages Knowland, Smith of New Jersey and Duff of Pennsylvania in siding with the President and against McCarthy in the matter of secrecy directives. And H. Struve Hensel, the assistant secretary of defense, insisted on being called to testify unless McCarthy withdraws charges made against Hensel. Last week the committee decided to drop the charge that Hensel "wasted" the army's case against McCarthy.~~

The House of Representatives today approved a bill that would open the social security system to another 10 million persons...increase the benefits and the tax.

And the President asked Congress for an extra defense appropriation of one billion loo-million dollars for military construction.

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The report of the Board acknowledges that this case puts the security system of the United States on trial. It recognizes two points of view: "There are those who apprehend that our program for security at this point in history consists of an uneasy mixture of fear, prejudice and arbitrary judgment. They feel that reason and fairness and justice have abdicated, and their places have been taken by hysteria and depression. On the other hand, there is a strong belief that in recent times our government has been less than unyielding towards the problem of Communism,

and that loose and pliable attitudes regarding loyalty and security have prevailed to the danger of our society and its institutions."

The Board found itself in agreement with much that underlies both points of view.

The majority of the Board found that Dr. Oppenheimer had been "less than candid"in some of his testimony; that he had, in the thirties and forties, associated with a considerable number of Communist front organizations; that he had made contributions to these organizations. The majority also found that he had associated with known Communists. On the subject of the Hydrogen Bomb,that Dr. Oppenheimer, during the latter part of the war, had no misgivings about its development; after the war urged continuing research in the field; but that in the autumn of 1949 he opposed the development of the H-Bomb on moral and political grounds. His views became known among scientists, but the Board did not find that Dr. Oppenheimer urged other scientists not to work on the H-Bomb program. However, the majority thought that his enthusiastic support would have encouraged other scientists to work on it.

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Board was impressed by the fact that even those who were critical of Dr. Oppenheimer's judgment and activities testified as to their belief in his loyalty. The Board believed that had Oppenheimer given his enthusiastic support to the H-Bomb program, a concerted effort would have been made at an earlier date.

Professor Evans, in his minority report, contends that much of the derogatory information about Oppenheimer was in the hands of the Commission when he was cleared in 1947. He says of Oppenheimer: "His judgment was bad in some cases, and most excellent in others; but in my estimation it is better now than it was in 1947; and to damn him now and ruin his career and his service - I cannot do it." Professor Evans says "Oppenheimer did not hinder the development of the H-Bomb, and there is absolutely nothing in the testimony XXX to show that he did. Professor Evans contends that the failure to clear Oppenheimer will be a black mark on the escutcheon of our country. "His witnesses are a considerable segment of the scientific backbone of our nation, and they endorse him. I am worried about the effect an improper decision may have on the scientific development in our country."

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a review of his case by the Personnel Security Board. He has waived this right of review, and requested immediate consideration of his case by the whole Atomic Energy Commission. His lawyers are preparing a brief, and have asked to make ~~all~~ ORAL argument before the Commission. Oppenheimer's lawyers take issue with four conclusions reached by the majority. The first two CONCLUSIONS alleged serious disregard for the requirements of the security system, and susceptibility to influence. OPPENHEIMER'S LAWYERS contend that the facts do not support the conclusions. THEY also deny that his conduct in connection with the Hydrogen Bomb program, which was characterized as "disturbing and lacking in candor" stand in stark contrast with the conclusions of the majority. They contend that the injection into a security case of a scientist's alleged lack of enthusiasm for a particular program is "fraught with grave consequences to this country." And they ask: "How can a scientist risk advising the government, if he is told that at some later day a Security Board may weigh in the balance the degree of his enthusiasm for some official program?"

Both the majority and minority reports on the Oppenheimer case will repay careful reading, for they go to the heart of one of the most difficult problems of this scientific age. The relationship between scientists and

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This is a scientific age in which we're living, where much of our progress is determined by the extent to which scientists and government agencies are willing to cooperate. It's as Disraeli once said:"What art was to the ancient world, science is to the modern." It's also true, as Einstein remarked:"The reason science, which saves work and makes life easier, brings us little happiness is because we have not yet learned to make sensible use of it."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Wednesday June 2, 1954

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At today's hearing, Mc Carthy said his committee. [redacted] t..has been investigating Communist penetration into the C.I.A... the Central Intelligence Agency, our top-secret intelligence body. The C.I.A. Director Allen W. Dulles hurriedly issued a statement saying the charges of Communist penetration is false. [redacted] Dulles also noted that last summer McCarthy charged MAT an alleged Communist employe of the [redacted] Government Printing Office [redacted] had [redacted] access to C.I.A. classified material. Allen Dulles says that was false, too. And he noted that he has not received an answer to a request sent Mc Carthy last October asking for any information he may have on personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

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the names of 130 persons ~~[illegible]~~ Mc Carthy charges are security risks.

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And at Geneva, the Russians and Chinese Communists insisted over western opposition, that Communist nations must help police an armistice in Indo-China. The United States, Britain and France argued that it is impossible for a Communist country to be neutral..therefore no Communist countries should be included on the commission.

Edward R. Murrow: June 2, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Being somewhat wearied of words and wrangling, of committee hearings and contention, this reporter betook himself to Grossinger's AND KUTCHER'S in the Catskills. That's the rolling, lake-studded country of New York State. There considerable conversation was had with two soft-spoken young men who are preparing to belabor each other about the head and body with six-ounce gloves, come June 17TH in Yankee Stadium. The two young men are Rocky Marciano, heavyweight champion of the world, and the challenger Ezzard Charles. It is possible that conversations with these two relaxed and affable fighters may have produced certain comments and attitudes which might be applicable to politicians and to more anonymous folk, but I do not assert that this is true. Both men are given to understatement; they refrain from boasting, and they consider well before answering. Both regard their profession as a job of work to be done, a job requiring long and careful preparation, training and discipline. Both CHARLES + MARCIANO concentrate on correcting the weak or doubtful weapons in their arsenal. Both men rose to fame and fortune from humble and obscure origins. As youngsters they both day-dreamed about being the Champ. Both have discovered that reality doesn't quite fit the dream. They thought that there would be more glory and less work in being the number one man in their chosen profession.

Rocky Marciano is proud of the fact that no one "coddled" him when he was in the army with the Combat Engineers; claims he dug more holes than any G.I. in his outfit. Ezzard Charles served for 24 months in Italy, and learned to speak the language. He has the hands of a musician, plays the bass fiddle and the saxophone, and reads a lot, including poetry. But while he's in training he neither plays nor reads; says it takes his mind off his work, spoils his concentration.

Marciano has been up there in the Catskills since January. He works and trains hard, except when a busload of kids turn up to visit his training camp; then he's more interested in fooling around with the kids than he is in doing road work or sparring. No one is allowed to smoke in his training quarters. # Both men agree that on fight night they are unconscious of the huge crowds surrounding them. Charles says: "I think only of the man in front of me; it's a poor time to be thinking of anything else." Both agree that when they knock an opponent down the main thing they think about is whether he's going to get up. # Of the only time he was knocked down - that was by Walcott - Marciano says: "I was embarrassed; all my friends from Brockton had come to see me, and there I was sitting on the canvas."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is a certain quality about athletes, good athletes anyway, that others in public life could do worse than follow. They have a strong faith in themselves and a becoming degree of modesty. Grenville Kleiser once said: "You impress others by your own faith and they will have faith in you only in the degree that you have faith in yourself." And as Syrus noted: "Modesty cannot be taught; it must be born." Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday, June 3, 1954 (1)

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Tonight, Assistant Defense Secretary Fred Seaton, in a letter to McCarthy, said that the Defense Department wants the names. But it can not agree in advance, to the suggestion made by McCarthy, that the names be kept secret, until those involved have had a chance to testify. The Seaton letter said that it's possible, action has already been taken, by the Defense Department, on some names on the list. And therefore, the letter went on, the Defense Department must be free to act, without having to consult with the Senator.

McCarthy, after studying the letter, said he could not agree to these conditions, and will not turn over the names - unless some new agreement is reached.

At the Army-McCarthy hearing itself, Roy Cohen, chief counsel for the McCarthy Committee, said that group has still not given up in its efforts to question Army Loyalty Board members. He said the Board, in at least one instance, cleared for secret radar work, a man with a record of pro-Communist activity. This man, he said, had circulated a pamphlet opposing the draft.

Cohen also said that if cases of perjury at the hearings are to be established, the McCarthy side faces a "stacked deck." He said Attorney General Brownell, or his assistants, instigated the hearings, and the same officials would be responsible for deciding whether or not to prosecute for perjury.

Army Counsel Welch repeatedly asked Cohen to say whether sworn statements by Army Counselor John Adams to the effect that Cohen threatened to wreck the army if Private Shine were sent overseas -- whether these statements were true or false. Cohen said it was not for him - but for the subcommittee hearing the charges - to decide.

In the course of the day, three monitored telephone calls between Senator Dirksen and Army Secretary Stevens were put in the record. In one of these, Stevens said he and the army were being "crucified"

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At a news conference, Foreign Aid Director Harold Stassen who has been having a running argument with McCarthy, said any employe in his department who gives unauthorized information to the Senator will be fired.

The Senate, late in the day, passed a housing bill liberalizing government assistance to home owners and setting up funds for 35-thousand housing units for each of the next four years. The vote was 66 to 16. Southern Democrats argued against the public housing units with continued reference to the Supreme Court's recent Anti-Segregation decision. [The bill now goes into conference, since the House bill provides for no public housing grants.]

Secretary of State Dulles went before a joint congressional committee on Atomic Energy today and said he believes our secrecy laws in this field are outmoded and should be modified. He said the laws, enacted 8 years ago, are a "real handicapp in our collective efforts with our allies abroad." He said they should be brought up to date on atomic warfare methods because " our potential enemies have knowledge vastly superior to that of some of the nations we count as friends."

Three of the five members of the atomic energy commission today went on record against any increase in the power of Commission Chairman Lewis L. [redacted] Straws. Commissioners Smyth and Thomas E. Murray made their [redacted] objections known before the Senate-House atomic energy committee. Murray complained that the suggested change would increase "the present trend toward centralization of authority" in Chairman Straws. The third commission member, Eugene M. Zuckert, told reporters: "Any addition to the power of the chairman is dangerous to the commission." [redacted]

At the United Nations, the Security Council over-rode Russian opposition and decided to debate Thailand's request for a U.N. [redacted] watchdog committee to study the Indo-China war. [redacted] The ambassador from Thailand said this war not only is a direct threat to his country.. but menaces the legal government of Laos and Cambodia. The Russians argued that the request for a U.N. commission is an American plot to wreck the conference in Geneva.. and justify allied intervention in Indo-China.

On the battlefronts today, about 200 French Union troops were wiped

out by three Communist battalions in an ambush in south Viet Nam. The [redacted] attack occurred about 220 miles northeast of Saigon.

In Europe today, a Belgian transport plane..carrying pedigreed pigs from Great Britain to Yugoslavia.. was shot up over the Austrian-Yugoslav border. The radio officer was killed.. two other crew members injured. One said he thought the attacking plane was a Communist Mig. The plane made an emergency landing in Austria.

~~In Washington, the associate research director for a~~ house ~~committee studying tax exempt foundations, charged that tax-free~~ funds "have ~~promoted a world wide~~ social revolution. Thomas Mc Neice ~~said he'll present "documented" evidence to prove this~~

And Air Force Secretary Talbott says a board has recommended three sites from which Talbott will chose a permanent home for an air force academy. They are: Alton, Illinois...Colorado Springs, Colorado and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

In Washington today military representatives of five powers met to discuss the defense of Southeast Asia . And in Geneva the conference on Indo-China and Korea passed through another un-eventiful day. So we asked Correspondent David Schoenbrun, in Paris, to sum up the situation. Here is his recorded report:

(runs 5;00 ending: Now back to erm in ny)

This is Ed Murrow..I'll be back in a moment with the etc

For those who watch and wait and hope...and anticipate the worst....

from political conferences, these words by Thomas Guthrie might be

helpful:"The greatest things ever done on earth have been done by

little and little...little agents, little persons, little things...by

every one doing his own work, filling his own sphere, holding his own

post and saying: Lord, what wilt thou have me do ?

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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SCHOENBRUN: This is Paris - one of the two capitals in which the fate of the Far Eastern conference is being decided; the other is Hanoi. The one place where the Geneva conference is not being decided is Geneva. This reporter returned from Geneva yesterday to explore the political climate here in Paris and will be going back to Geneva tonite. But my feeling is that nothing is going to happen in Geneva itself until events have gelled in France and Indochina. The reason: diplomats at a conference table, trying to negotiate an end to war, are necessarily subject to the battle itself and the cohesion or lack of it on the home front.

Let's look at the battlefields and the home fronts today to judge the odds of Geneva. First, Hanoi, capital city of North Tonkin, hub of the delta. I was up in Hanoi exactly four weeks ago tonite. It was the last nite of freedom for the men at Dienbienphu. Exactly four weeks ago the Communists launched their final assault against that fortress. We knew then that Hanoi would be the next target and that it would take General Giap just about four weeks to move up his artillery and divisions. Well, here we are, four weeks later. What has been done to meet that threat, and with what effect on Geneva? The answer: nothing much has been done to meet the threat, and at Geneva our position has gotten just that much weaker. The Communists are closing in today on Hanoi, attacking at Phuly and Yenphu to the south, while north of Hanoi this week they took an important post on the Haiphong road only nine short miles from Hanoi itself.

The French are still talking about reinforcements, about changing the Supreme Command, about American help - just talking. This morning here in Paris there was another secret session at the Premier's office about appointing General Jean Valouis (?) or General Salan, or both, to replace Navarre. That's the third such meeting this week - and still no decision. In Washington military experts are meeting to consider the threat of Indochina, but such a meeting has been at least a month overdue. Meanwhile in Geneva the conferees have been discussing the composition of a commission to supervise and control a cease-fire and an armistice if and when the fighting stops. Why, we might ask, should the fighting stop under these circumstances? Is there any reason why the Communists should quit now, at the gates of Hanoi, within sight of victory// against a confused and divided Franco-Vietnamese army and a far from united Western alliance? How can our diplomats at Geneva force terms on the adversary when we're losing on the battlefield and when the French Government at home is tottering, with another dangerous confidence vote expected next week? Ever since Geneva started the diplomats have been fighting with their hands tied behind their backs. From Washington has come a policy of bluff and bluster, threats which were hastily dropped the minute they were challenged; in Paris, defeatism; and in London, well, the kindest definition would be hesitation. The result: Dienbienphu fell during the conference, Hanoi is ~~being~~ on the point of being invested, the French command is almost demoralized and the Vietnamese Government virtually nonexistent.

Here in Paris tonite is the Prime Minister of Vietnam, Prince Buu Loc, a courageous and clean-handed statesman, a rarity in Vietnam. But althe he is clean-handed, he is also empty-handed. He came here five weeks ago to get a treaty of independence from the French and a decree of democracy and representative government from the Emperor. He's here tonite in Paris, about to go home again, returning without independence and without a democratic assembly. And where has his Emperor been in this month

since Dienbienphu has fallen? Sunning himself in a chateau on the French Riviera. What has been the effect on Geneva? Six long weeks of procedural wrangling without any real result or any expected. TheCommunists are playing for time. Why shouldn't they? If we were winning the battle, would we stop and draw a cease-fire line that left a big city in Communist hands? There is little hope of a cease-fire at Geneva until the Communist ~~army~~ armies run into a brick wall around Hanoi, a wall they cannot pierce. Then, if there's virtual stalemate on the battlefield, there can be a settlement at Geneva. But even stabilization of the front is not enough. There must also be stability in the rear area, too, in Paris and Washington and in London. And there's no real sign of that yet.

That's the way that Geneva must be read, against that background. Then perhaps it will become clear what is happening and why. We've got to pull ourselves together in order to pull out of a very deep and booby-trapped hole - and we haven't begun to do it yet.

This is David Schoenbrun recording in Paris. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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Secretary of State Dulles went before a joint congressional committee on Atomic Energy today and said he believes our secrecy laws in this field are out-moded and should be modified. He said the laws, enacted 8 years ago, are a real handicapp in our collective efforts with out allies abroad. He said they should be brought up to date on atomic warfare methods because "our potential enemies have knowledge vastly superior to that of some of the nations we count as friends."

Three of the five members of the atomic energy commission today went on record against any increase in the power of Commission Chairman Lewis L. Straws. Commissioners Smyth and Thomas E. Murray made their objections known before the Senate-House atomic energy committee. Murray complained that the suggested change would increase "the present trend toward centralization of authority" in Chairman Straws. The third commission member, Eugene M. Zuckert, told reporters: "Any addition to the power of the chairman is dangerous to the commission."

At the United Nations, the Security Council over-rode Russian opposition and decided to debate Thailand's request for a U.N. watchdog committee to study the Indo-China war. The ambassador from Thailand said this war not only is a direct threat to his country - but menaces the legal governments of Laos and Cambodia. The Russians argued that the request for a U.N. commission is an American plot to wreck the conference in Geneva and justify allied intervention in Indo-China.

On the battlefronts today, about 200 French Union troops were wiped out by three Communist battalions in an ambush in South Viet Nam. The attack occurred about 220 miles northeast of Saigon.

In Europe today, a Belgian transport plane carrying pedigreed pigs from Great Britain to Yugoslavia was shot up over the Austrian-Yugoslav border. The radio officer was killed - two other crew members injured. One said he thought the attacking plane was a Communist Mig. The plane made an emergency landing in Austria.

And Air Force Secretary Talbott says a board has recommended three sites from which Talbott will chose a permanent home for an air force academy. They are: Alton, Illinois, Colorado Springs, Colorado and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

In Washington today military representatives of five powers met to discuss the defense of Southeast Asia. And in Geneva the conference on Indo-China and Korea passed through another un-eventful day. So we asked Correspondent David Schoenbrun, in Paris, to sum up the situation. Here is his recorded report:

SCHOENBRUN: This is Paris - one of the two capitals in which the fate of the Far Eastern conference is being decided; the other is Hanoi. The one place where the Geneva conference is not being decided is Geneva. This reporter returned from Geneva yesterday to explore the political climate here in Paris and will be going back to Geneva tonight. But my feeling is that nothing is going to happen in Geneva itself until events have jelled in France and Indochina. The reason: diplomats at a conference table, trying to negotiate an end to war, are necessarily subject to the battle itself and the cohesion or lack of it on the home front.

Let's look at the battlefields and the home fronts today to judge the odds of Geneva. First, Hanoi, capital city of North Tonkin, hub of the delta. I was up in Hanoi exactly four weeks ago tonight. It was the last night for freedom for the men at Dienbienphu. Exactly four weeks ago the Communists launched their final assault against that fortress. We knew then that Hanoi would be the next target and that it would take General Giap just about four weeks to move up his artillery and divisions. Well, here we are, four weeks later. What has been done to meet that threat, and with what effect on Geneva? The answer: nothing much has been done to meet the threat, and at Geneva our position has gotten just that much weaker. The Communists are closing in today on Hanoi, attacking at Phuly and Yenphu to the south, while north of Hanoi this week they took an important post on the Haiphong road only nine short miles from Hanoi itself.

The French are still talking about reinforcements, about changing the Supreme Command, about American help - just talking. This morning here in Paris there was another secret session at the Premier's office about appointing General Jean Valouis or General Salan, or both, to replace Navarre. That's the third such meeting this week - and still no decision. In Washington military experts are meeting to consider the threat of Indochina, but such a meeting has been at least a month overdue. Meanwhile in Geneva the conferees have been discussing the composition of a commission to supervise and control a cease-fire and an armistice if and when the fighting stops. Why, we might ask, should the fighting stop under these circumstances? Is there any reason why the Communists should quit now, at the gates of Hanoi, within sight of victory against a confused and divided France-Vietnamese army and a far from United Western alliance? How can our diplomats at Geneva force terms on the adversary when we're losing on the battlefield and when the French Government at home is tottering, with another dangerous confidence vote expected next week? Ever since Geneva started the diplomats have been fighting with their hands tied behind their backs. From Washington has come a policy of bluff and bluster, threats which were hastily dropped the minute they were

challenged; in Paris, defeatism; and in London, well, the kindest definition would be hesitation. The result: Dienbienphu fell during the conference, Hanoi is on the point of being invested, the French command is almost demoralized and the Viet-namese Government virtually nonexistent. Here in Paris tonight is the Prime Minister of Vietnam, Prince Bu Loc, a courageous and clean-handed statesman, a rarity in Vietnam. But although he is clean-handed, he is also empty-handed. He came here five weeks ago to get a treaty of independence from the French and a decree of democracy and representative government from the Emperor. He's here tonight in Paris, about to go home again, returning without independence and without a democratic assembly. And where has his Emperor been in this month since Dienbienphu has fallen? Sunning himself in a chateau on the French Riviera. What has been the effect on Geneva? Six long weeks of procedural wrangling without any real result or any expected. The Communists are playing for time. Why shouldn't they? If we were winning the battle, would we stop and draw a cease-fire line that left a big city in Communist hands? There is little hope of a cease-fire at Geneva until the Communist armies run into a brick wall around Hanoi, a wall they cannot pierce. Then, if there's virtual stalemate on the battlefield, there can be a settlement at Geneva. But even stabilization of the front is not enough. There must also be stability in the rear area, too, in Paris and Washington and in London. And there's no real sign of that yet. That's the way that Geneva must be read, against that background. Then perhaps it will become clear what is happening and why. We've got to pull ourselves together in order to pull out of a very deep and booby-trapped hole - and we haven't begun to do it yet. This is David Schoenbrun recording in Paris. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For those who watch and wait and hope and anticipate the worst from political conferences, these words by Thomas Guthrie might be helpful: "The greatest things ever done on earth have been done by little and little, little agents, little persons, little things, by every one doing his own work, filling his own sphere, holding his own post and saying: Lord, what wilt thou have me do?

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, June 4, 1954

This is the news:

Roy Cohn agreed today to permit the Mundt Committee to hear monitored records of phone calls he had, with Army Secretary Stevens. And Cohn says he expects Mc Carthy committee aide, Francis Carr, to agree to the same thing by Monday. Cohn's decision [redacted] came after Democratic Senator Symington said, he would demand the dismissal of both Cohn and Carr, if they refused to agree to make public their monitored phone calls with the army. This came after several of Symington's monitored phone calls to Secretary Stevens, were put into the record. Symington says they all occurred before there was any thought of the present hearing. He said they concerned General Zwicker, whom Stevens says was abused by Mc Carthy. The Symington-Stevens records, show that Symington suggested the two work together..that Stevens said McCarthy had "beat his brains out" because Stevens refused to let General Zwicker testify again... that Symington told Stevens, that Deputy Attorney General Rogers was "one fellow on our side..you can't go wrong with him."

After the monitored calls were put into the record, Chairman Mundt said they cast "a new light" on the whole controversey. McCarthy demanded that Symington resign from the committee, and that Deputy Attorney

General Rogers be ~~suphoneed.~~ SUBPENAED Symington called the McCarthy suggestions A [redacted] diatribe..said he would not resign.. that both Stevens and Rogers had asked him to help maintain army morale.

~~And before the day was over [redacted] McCarthy agreed to [redacted] his [redacted] charges [redacted] the [redacted] army~~

In another congressional hearing..before the Joint atomic energy committee... Chairman Straws of the atomic energy commission said the commission cannot effectively run ~~[redacted]~~ ATOMIC affairs unless his authority is increased. He asked the committee to name him "the principal" officer of the commission. At present all five members have equal powers. Two commissioners charged today that Straws has failed to consult them about some atomic policies. Both Thomas E. Murray and Henry D. Smyth testified they were not told in advance, FOR EXAMPLE, that the President was going to announce that we did not need bigger hydrogen bombs. ~~S~~ Straws denied this.

3

Secretary of State Dulles told Congress today that the military situation in Indo-China "is grave, but by no means hopeless." Dulles was appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in support of the President's three-and-a-half billion dollar foreign aid program. He urged Congress to allow the President great flexibility in spending the money, so he could act "quickly and decisively" in meeting the threat of Communist aggression. The situation in Indo-China, Secretary Dulles said, is fraught with danger, not only to the immediate area but to the security of the United States and its allies. "The area is one which is vital to the peace and safety of the United States." He reported evidence that Soviet arms have been supplied to the Communist forces in Indo-China in increasing quantities. The Communist plan, Dulles said, is not only to take over Indo-China, but to dominate all of Southeast Asia.

Senator Wiley, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, let it be known that his group would make a thorough review of the international situation before approving the foreign aid request. He pointed out that Congress voted last year to end all foreign aid spending as soon as possible.

4)

IN INDO-CHINA TODAY, [redacted] Communist forces [redacted] overran two outposts, southeast of Hanoi. And the vital supply road between Hanoi and Haiphong is threatened.

At Geneva, the conference called for the purpose of bringing peace to Indo-China, spent another fruitless day. No new subjects were discussed.

In Paris, treaties were signed granting independence to Vietnam within the framework of the French Union. And in a few minutes [redacted] I'D like to review a new Franco-American development.

[redacted] In Athens today, Greece and Yugoslavia began drafting an agreement to bind them... with Turkey... in an alliance for mutual defense.

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Archbishop Cushing of Boston said today that he believes "a lot of good" will come out of the Army-McCarthy controversy... because it is clarifying a great deal of misunderstanding. The archbishop said he does not think Senator McCarthy is dividing the country, or the Catholic Church.

The Federation of American Scientists today decried as "fantastic" the findings of the special security board against [redacted] atomic physicist Robert Oppenheimer. The board refused to reinstate Dr. Oppenheimer's clearance to atomic secrets, although it declared him a loyal citizen.

~~The Defense Department today asked Congress for authority to share more atomic information with our allies. (And the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Louis Strauss, told Congress he can not effectively run the atomic program unless he is given more authority than he now has.~~

~~A federal grand jury in New Haven, Connecticut, today indicted seven Communist Party leaders on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government.~~

And in St. Louis, ~~four Communists were sentenced to five years~~ in prison on the ~~same charge. A fifth defendant in the case got three years.~~

[redacted]

~~apparently of [redacted] advance [redacted] governor of the~~

Edward R. Murrow: June 4, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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First, that American air and naval support would only be given to a truly free and independent Vietnam Republic, which would ask for it as a member of the French Union:

Second, any action must first be approved by the United States Congress, but the Administration pledges itself to make such a request, if and when needed, and that the President's whole weight and authority should be put behind it.

Third, France must first take the necessary steps to prove that everything possible is being done, <u>before</u> allied intervention is requested.

Fourth, as many Allied nations as possible, particularly Asian, must also be asked by Vietnam and France to meet the crisis. Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos already have indicated, they will join a Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, and Burma is beginning to give the proposal consideration.

Much now depends on the continuance of Communist intransigeance at Geneva. The agreement is not yet being implemented, but the peril in the Delta grows, and the Communist stalling is rapidly bringing about a situation requiring action.

Schoenbrun points out, that the French Government, despite its precarious position at home, where it faces a vote of no confidence next week, has taken bold steps to live up to its end of the agreement. It named General Paul Ely as new Commander-in-Chief in Indochina. He is the second highest officer, outranked only by Marshal Juin. As Chief of Staff of the French Army, and even more as Chairman of the Standing Group in NATO, he is one of the top Western commanders, and his appointment is a clear sign, that the French Government has decided to make a supreme effort.

This, coupled with the news that General Ely is being given both civilian and military responsibility, and that Bao Dai will return to Vietnam in about ten days, means a drastic change in the Vietnam situation.

It is one that top observers have clamored for for weeks, as the only way to save the situation.

Schoenbrun learns, that when the present French High Commissioner turns over his ambassadorial credentials to General Ely, he also will turn over to Emperor Bao Dai the Big Palace in Saigon. This palace, flying the French flag, has been a thorn in Vietnam's flesh.

"When I was in Saigon a few weeks ago", says Schoenbrun, "French Ambassador De Jean told me he was most anxious to turn the palace over, if only Bao Dai would return to take up office and run his country, instead of sunning himself in the Riviera, or on his brief returns home, hunting tigers with his favorite Indians. Monsieur De Jean has labored mightily for this transfer of sovereignty to the Vietnamese, and will be leaving the country with the best wishes of most of them for having successfully accomplished his mission - which he said, 'was to liquidate myself, so as to be a better friend and partner in the future.'

"So at last it has been done" comments Schoenbrun, "very late, but it must be hoped, not too late, to stop the rout on the battlefield and the disintegration of the regime. It may be too late to re-conquer what the Communists have won so far, but it should not be too late to obtain a

cease-fire leaving the Vietnamese in a strong position."

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Schoenbrun cables: "Our objective has been to stop communism from overwhelming Indochina and Southeast Asia. It has never been to crush Vietminh and extend territory under Bao Dai. This is a good time to be remembering this, and not to swing from defeatism to all-out warfare, with all the grave possibilities involved."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, June 7, 1954

This is the news:

Senator McCarthy today demanded that Democratic Senator Symington testify under oath before the Mundt committee hearing the Army-McCarthy case. Symington said he would if the full Senate thinks it's material. McCarthy said he thinks the matter should be taken to the Senate. Symington said he's willing-"let's see how it goes." All this occured after McCarthy summarized a telephone (CONVERSATION) between Symington and Army Secretary Stevens that was read into the (RECORD) on Friday. In this call, Symington made it (CLEAR) he wanted to talk with Lawyer Clark Clifford, former counsel to (former) President Truman..in relation to the General Zwicker case. Symington also warned Secretary Stevens that if he were going to play with Mc Carthy he must forget the Marquis of Queenesberry rules.

Today Mc Carthy said this conversation showed: that Symington wanted Clark Clifford to pull strings from behind the scenes..that Symington was conniving in an attempt to have the Republican party commit suicide..that Symington encouraged Stevens to cheat, lie and gouge. Mc Carthy called Symington "Sanctimonious Stu", asked him to step down from the Mundt committee, and asked that Clark Clifford be supbenead.

To this Symington replied: he would be happy to meet McCarthy on the Senate floor because..as he put it.."especially since I always tell the truth." He said McCarthy had refused to take the oath when another Senate committee was investigating him. Symington told Mc Carthy..sitting just a few feet away:"I'm not afraid of anything about you or anything you say about me." And he said Mc Carthy had done great damage to the nation by charging that the Eisenhower Administration had "added a year of treason" to the 20 years of treason Mc Carthy attributes to the Democrats.

Before this outburst more than a dozen monitored telephone calls were placed in evidence. They showed that: Secretary Stevens after discussing the case of David Schine with Defense Secretary Wilson decided that Schine must finish basic training. After that the Army would try to find a special job for his (TALENTS) Roy Cohn told Stevens it would "save embarrassmet all around" if Schine could be placed with the (CENTRAL) Intelligence Agency. Stevens tried but was told that the C.I.A. has a policy against accepting men about to be drafted.

The mointored phone calls reveal Mc Carthy warning Stevens that he would (LIVE) to regret it" if he didn't allow army officers to testify before the Mc Carthy committee. Mc Carthy also told Stevens he did not

want, Private Schine transferred back to the Mc Carthy committee from the army. He said Cohn was unreasonable about Schine. Mc Carthy described Schine as a good boy, but not indispensable.

Three different phone calls noted that in regard to certain information about Schine Senator McCarthy, his staff aide Francis Carr and Army Counsel John Adams all said, in effect, "Don't tell Roy Cohn about it."

The President visited Washington College at (CHESTERTOWN), Maryland today. He received an honorary degree, and told his audience that no branch of the federal government should be allowed to become "a busybody".. interfering in the lives of the American people.

The Supreme Court today upheld the registration section of the Federal Lobbying act. But it did not rule on the penalty provision.

And the court decided by a five to three vote, that the federal government has the authority to regulate the price of all natural gas flowing into interstate commerce. The court held that the Federal Power Commission may fix the rates, for all natural gas produced and gathered by the Phillips-Petroleum Company.. and sold to pipeline companies for interstate consumption. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas calls the decision shocking.. says it has

"turned upside down" the conditions under which 23-hundred producers have been operating for years.

The government reports that unemployment dropped by 160-thousand persons in May. And in the same month employment rose by 521-thousand.

In Indo-China, enemy troops appeared to be moving closer to the Red River Delta in preparation for an all-out assault. And French Commander Navarre, who has been ordered back to Paris, told reporters: reports of grave danger to the Delta are pure hysteria. He said the enemy could attack soon..but not on a massive scale. Navarre said a French campaign, during the past five months, to smash enemy forces in Central Annam, has failed. This was an effort, started in January, to seize a long strip of land on the Viet Nam coast.

And in South Korea, President Rhee said today: it is time to walk out of the Geneva conference and tell the Communists: get out of Korea and Indo-China or we shall fight with every weapon at our command.

Edward R. Murrow: June 7, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Washington is watching an interesting struggle over a revision of powers within the Atomic Energy Commission. It is proposed to give the Chairman greater authority than other members by assuring him sole administrative control. The bill amending the atomic law would name the chairman "the principal officer" of the commission. The commission would continue to make the policy, but the issue is one-man rule as against commission-rule in administering it.

Chairman Louis L. Straus and Joseph Campbell favor the change; Eugene Zuckert, Henry ~~DeWolf~~ Smyth and Thomas E. Murray oppose it. Such an issue naturally attracts attention, for the public usually is ~~unwilling~~ Reluctant to concentrate a great deal of power in one man. And it would be a great deal of power if the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission were made the "principal officer." When the commission finishes its present expansion program, it will have a gross capital investment and equipment of eight billion dollars. This is more than Dupont, General Motors and U.S. Steel put together. Running it single-handed would mean a lot of power, and that can be said without any reflections on the capabilities and character of Chairman Straus.

But more interesting - and surely more significant - is another issue raised by the Commission in its report to Congress. This has to do with the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The Commission recommends that private industry take this over from the government. This is what the report says: "Obtaining full participation of the nation's electrical energy producers and equipment manufacturers in the development and production of nuclear power is, in our judgment, the best way of securing the maximum return on the public investment in this phase of our atomic energy program."

Previously in the report the commission had said, in effect, that we are a society of private enterprise and should remain so. Nuclear power, it said: "should be produced and distributed by the private and public power systems and not by the commission." And that, it argued, would let nuclear power "confirm and strengthen, rather than change, our way of life."

But what the Commission proposes may itself be a change in our way of life. It is not easy to find a name for the kind of society it would produce. Obviously it wouldn't be socialism, for though the people put up the money for atomic development and now own the process and the plant, the profits under socialism (if there are profits) would go directly or indirectly

to the people.

But just because something isn't socialism it isn't automatically free or private enterprise. In free enterprise the capital is put up by private persons - at a risk - and that is what entitles them to the profits they make. Obviously it wouldn't be free or private enterprise to collect the equivalent of seventy-five dollars from every person in the United States for nuclear development, which is what the government has done. This is public money and the discovery and the industry now belong to the public. Of course, if private industry BUYS ITS WAY IN, and the public is reimbursed for its capital outlay, that could end up as private enterprise. But the A.E.C. doesn't suggest that this should happen. And nothing is being said about it so far in Congress. It just isn't explained how the public property is to become private property.

I should mention that giving public property to private persons, or selling it at nominal cost, is not necessarily reprehensible. It was worthily done by Abraham Lincoln in the Homestead Act, for example. But it is not the same to give away a whole range of new knowledge and a vast equipment that have cost the public an outlay of twelve billion dollars.

This is not said to object to atomic energy for peaceful purposes

becoming a function of private enterprise. Most Americans will agree that this is a valid objective. But one is entitled to know just how this public property is to become private property. And we may need a new name for the kind of society we might become.

As I said, it isn't socialism, but it also isn't pure private enterprise. If one assumes that neither the Administration nor Congress wants to arrange simply a gigantic hand-out of the public property, what do they have in mind?

It is not a mixed economy, even though the proposal is that the government stop making nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and go on making it for defense. For it is not characteristic of a mixed economy to turn over publicly financed and operated functions to private persons.

Another name for the proposal may be subsidy. Letting private industry benefit from the nearly four billions it cost simply to develop nuclear energy and use part of the public's plant and equipment, would be one of the most sensational subsidies of all time. Must we learn to call our form of society in the atomic era "subsidized free enterprise"? One should hope not. It sounds like double-talk.

To quote again from the A.E.C. report, the aim is: "securing the

maximum return on the public investment." But the maximum return to whom? Is it to the public which put up the capital? Or is it to private corporations? These questions are worth thinking about.

The question of who is to be respohsible for developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes will probably be ~~[illegible]~~ decided...~~as have other great [illegible]~~.by the people themselves. Mark Twain once remarked:"We make little account of that vague, formless, inert mass, that mighty underlying force which we call "the people." But the throne which the people supports stands; when that support is removed, nothing in this world can save it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Senator McCarthy today demanded that Democratic Senator Symington testify under oath before the Mundt committee hearing the Army-McCarthy case. Symington said he would if the full Senate thinks it's material. McCarthy said he thinks the matter should be taken to the Senate. Symington said he's willing - "let's see how it goes." All this occured after McCarthy summarized a telephone conversation between Symington and Army Secretary Stevens that was read into the record on Friday. In this call, Symington made it clear he wanted to talk with Lawyer Clark Clifford, former counsel to former President Truman in relation to the General Zwicker case. Symington also warned Secretary Stevens that if he were going to play with McCart y he must forget the Marquis of Queenesberry rules.

Today McCarthy said this conversation showed that Symington wanted Clark Clifford to pull strings from behind the scenes - that Symington was conniving in an attempt to have the Republican party commit suicide - that Symington encouraged Stevens to cheat, lie and gouge. McCarthy called Symington "Sanctimonious Stu" - asked him to step down from the Mundt committee and asked that Clark Clifford be subpoenaed.

To this Symington replied: he would be happy to meet McCarthy on the Senate floor because, as he put it, "especially since I always tell the truth." He said McCarthy had refused to take the oath when another Senate committee was investigating him. Symington told McCarthy, sitting just a few feet away: "I'm not afraid of anything about you or anything you say about me." And he said McCarthy had done great damage to the nation by charging that the Eisenhower Administration had "added a year of treason" to the 20 years of treason McCarthy attributes to the Democrats.

Before this outburst more than a dozen monitored telephone calls were placed in evidence. They showed that Secretary Stevens after discussing the case of David Schine with Defense Sec etary Wilson decided that Schine must finish basic

training. After that the Army would try to find a special job for his talents. Roy Cohn told Stevens it would "save embarrassment all around" if Schine could be placed with the Central Intelligence Agency. Stevens tried but was told that the CIA has a policy against accepting men about to be drafted.

The monitored phone calls reveal McCarthy warning Stevens that he would "live to regret it" if he didn't allow army officers to testify before the McCarthy committee. McCarthy also told Stevens he did not want Private Schine transferred back to the McCarthy committee from the army. He said Cohn was unreasonable about Schine. McCarthy described Schine as a good boy but not indispensable. Three different phone calls noted that in regard to certain information about Schine, Senator McCarthy, his staff aide Francis Carr and Army Counsel John Adams all said, in effect, "Don't tell Roy Cohn about it."

The President visited Washington College at Chestertown, Maryland today. He received an honorary degree and told his audience that no branch of the federal government should be allowed to become "a busybody" - interfering in the lives of the American people.

The Supreme Court today upheld the registration section of the Federal Lobbying act. But it did not rule on the penalty provision.

And the court decided by a five to three vote, that the federal government has the authority to regulate the price of all natural gas flowing into interstate commerce. The court held that the Federal Power Commission may fix the rates for all natural gas produced and gathered by the Phillips-Petroleum Company and sold to pipeline companies for interstate consumption. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas calls the decision shocking - says it has "turned upside down" the condition under which 23-hundred producers have been operating for years.

The government reports that unemployment dropped by 160-thousand persons in May. And in the same month employment rose by 521-thousand.

In Indo-China, enemy troops appeared to be moving closer to the Red River Delta in preparation for an all-out assault. And French Commander Navarre, who has

been ordered back to Paris, told reporters: reports of grave danger to the Delta are pure hysteria. He said the enemy could attack soon, but not on a massive scale. Navarre said a French campaign, during the past five months to smash enemy forces in Central Annam, has failed. This was an effort, started in January, to seize a long strip of land on the Viet Nam coast.

And in South Korea, President Rhee said today: it is time to walk out of the Geneva conference and tell the Communists "get out of Korea and Indo-China or we shall fight with every weapon at our command.

Washington is watching an interesting struggle over a revision of powers within the Atomic Energy Commission. It is proposed to give the Chairman greater authority than other members by assuring him sole administrative control. The bill amending the atomic law would name the chairman "the principal officer" of the commission. The commission would continue to make the policy, but the issue is one-man rule as against commission-rule in administering it. Chairman Louis L. Straws and Joseph Campbell favor the change; Eugene Zuckert, Henry Smyth and Thomas E. Murray oppose it. Such an issue naturally attracts attention, for the public usually is reluctant to concentrate a great deal of power in one man. And it would be a great deal of power if the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission were made the "principal officer." When the commission finishes its present expansion program, it will have a gross capital investment and equipment of eight billion dollars. This is more than DuPont, General Motors and U.S.Stell put together. Running it single-handed would mean a lot of power, and that can be said without any reflections on the capabilities and character of Chairman Straws. But more interesting - and surely more significant - is another issue raised by the Commission in its report to Congress. This has to do with the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The Commission recommends that private industry take this over from the government. This is what the report says: "Obtaining full participation of the nation's electrical energy producers and equipment manufacturers in the development and production of nuclear power is, in our judgment, the best way of securing the

maximum return on the public investment in this phase of our atomic energy program."

Previously in the report the commission had said, in effect, that we are a society of private enterprise and should remain so. Nuclear power, it said: "should be produced and distributed by the private and public power systems and not by the commission." And that, ir argued, would let nuclear power "confirm and strengthen, rather than change, our way of life." But what the Commission proposes may itself be achange in our way of life. It is not easy to find a name for the kind of society it would produce. Obviously it wouldn't be socialism, for though the people put up the money for atomic development and now own the process and the plant, the profits under socialism (if there are profits) would go directly or indirectly to the people. But just because something isn't socialism it isn't automatically free or private enterprise. In free enterprise the capital is put up b private persons - at a risk - and that is what entitled them to the profits they make. Obviously it wouldn't be free or private enterprise to collect the equivalent of seventy-five dollars from every person in the United States for nuclear development, which is what the government has done. This is public money and the discovery and the industry now belong to the public. Of course, if private industry BUYS ITS WAY IN, and the public is reimbursed for its capital outlay, that could end up as private enterprise. But the A.E.C. doesn't suggest this should happen. And nothing is being said about it so far in Congress. It just isn't explained how the public property is to become private property. I should mention that giving public property to private persons, or selling it at nominal cost, is not necessarily reprehensible. It was worthily done by Abraham Lincoln in the Homestead Act, for example. But it is not the same to give away a whole range of new knowledge and a vast equipment that have cost the public an outlay of twelve billion dollars. This is not said to object to atomic energy for peaceful purposes becoming a function of private enterprise. Most Americans will agree that this is a valid objective. But one is entitled to know just how this public property is to become private property. And we may need a new name for the kind of society we might become.

As I said, it isn't socialism, but it also isn't pure private enterprise. If one assumes that neither the Administration nor Congress wants to arrange simply a gigantic hand-out of the public property, what do they have in mind? It is not a mixed economy, even though the proposal is that the government stop making nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and go on making it for defense. For it is not characteristic of a mixed economy to turn over publicly financed and operated functions to private persons. Another name for the proposal may be subsidy. Letting private industry benefit from the nearly four billions it cost simply to develop nuclear energy and use part of the public's plant and equipment, would be one of the most sensational subsidies of all time. Must we learn to call our form of society in the atomic era "subsidized free enterprise"? One should hope not. It sounds like double-talk. To quote again from the A.E.C. report, the aim is: "securing the maximum return on the public investment." But the maximum return to whom? Is it to the public which put up the capital? Or is it to private corporations? These questions are worth thinking about.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The question of who is to be responsible for developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes will probably be decided by the people themselves. Mark Twain once remarked: "We make little account of that vague, formless, inert mass, that mighty underlying force which we call "the people." But the throne which the people supports stands; when that support is removed, nothing in this world can save it."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday, June 8, 1954

This is the news:

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov hinted today that the Communists want almost half of Indo-China to agree to peace there. Molotov told the Geneva conference the Communists now control three-quarters of Viet Nam... half of Laos and "less territory" in Cambodia. And he indicated they will seek permanent possession of areas [redacted] (OVER) -run by their geurrillas. Molotov also said agreement must be reached on political problems before the war can be ended. Just before the Russian minister made his speech.. which I'd like to review in a few minutes.. French Foreign Minister Bidault said "appreciable results" on Indo-China have been achieved at the conference. He said the participating nations must not give up their search for a final settlement.

On the battlefront, French planes burned two enemy gerrilla bases, seven miles east of Hanoi.

And in Paris, the National Assembly opening a debate on the conduct of the Indo-China war, heard former Premier Daladier say France has not the means to carry on the war..and that IT is "no longer of any real national interest." Daladier said the enemy has achieveved with the victory at Dien Bien Phu, more territory and more influence than

they had achieved in the previous seven years. And Defense Minister Pleven told the Assembly France has almost reached the bottom of the barrel for manpower that can be used in Indo-China.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles told reporters that the Geneva conference is near the show-down stage. He said the Communists are dragging their feet at Geneva..at the same time they are stepping-up the war in Indo-China. Mr. Dulles said:"The fact is a commentary upon the general attitude of the Communists and gives the lie to their greatly professed love for peace." Mr. Dulles also said the Administration has no present plans for asking Congress for authority to intervene in southeast Asia. And he said that during the past six months there have been more high level desertions from the Soviet Union than ever before in SOVIET history. He refused any further comment on this.

The chairman of the President's council of economic advisers...Arthur F. Burns..told reporters today: economic indicators suggest "an early upturn in business activity." And he said military spending, which is scheduled to decline in the next year, "will remain at very high levels."

The House Agriculture Committee today turned down the President's proposal for flexible farm price supports. The committee voted 21 to 8 to

continue the present system of rigid high-level supports through 1955.

Army Counsel Welch told the Mundt committee members today that he doubts whether either side in the Army-McCarthy dispute will have a 100 per cent clear cut victory in the hearing. Welch told Senator McCarthy, in executive session, that the Senator has something of a genius for creating confusion... turmoil in the hearts and minds of the country. Senator McCarthy said that probably means he has a genius for bringing out facts which may disturb people. Again the Senator called (FOR) Senator Symington of Missouri to testify under oath. Symington agreed providing Mc Carthy first engages him in Senate debate and then agrees to testify about his personal finances..in connection with McCarthy's getting 10-thousand dollars for a housing pamphlet from the Lustron Company. This was considered by a Senate committee in 1952..but McCarthy did not then testify. Today the Committee Democrats demanded that Clark Clifford, former counsel to former President Truman be supbenead..as requested by Mc Carthy. But the four Republicans outvoted the three committee Democrats.

At West Point today, Army Secretary Stevens told the graduating class that he is pledged to protect the army's officers from "unwarranted abuse and attack." [redacted]

And the Senate Republican Policy committee wants a report from the Navy on why commissions are being withheld from three Naval Academy graduates..pending security checks. Senators Saltonstall and Ferguson want to know why the names of the men were released..and why the security checks were not completed before graduation.

Atomic Energy Commissioner Murray suggests that we stage a special demonstration of a 1954 model Hydrogen bomb and invite representatives of all nations..including Russia..to see what a destructive force it is.

And in Guatemala today, the Communist-supported government suspended all civil liberties..including the right to vote and freedom of the press..because of what it calls a plot to overthrow the government.

about 5:55

Today's plenary session of the Geneva Conference was the first public meeting in three weeks and it was summoned at the behest of Foreign Minister Molotov. He timed it to coincide with the opening of the debate on policy in Indochina in the French Assembly. Everyone at Geneva knew that was what Mr. Molotov had in mind. And it was well understood that what Mr. Molotov had to say in Geneva could save or destroy the government of Premier Laniel in Paris. It could save it if it made truce on acceptable terms appear to be within reach. It could destroy it if a truce was brought no nearer or if its terms were unacceptable.

¶ It was plain at Geneva today that Mr. Molotov had chosen not to save the Laniel regime. For what he did was to insist on something French Foreign Minister Bidault has already declared unacceptable. That is to hold political talks about Indochina now, concurrently with the military talks that have begun but so far have made no progress. That means delaying a truce until a political settlement is in sight. Moreover, Mr. Molotov made such a political settlement hard to believe in, for he insisted on Laos and Cambodia being lumped with Vietnam in a settlement, and denied that the governments of these two states controlled all their territory or enjoyed the confidence of the

people. It has been the firm position of the United States, Britain and France that Laos and Cambodia should be kept intact, and the only partition they have envisaged has been of Vietnam. The Communists have done their utmost to get shadow regimes in both countries recognized as having some rights.

It needed some doing for Motolov to find a way to stab the French governemtn without the Communists appearing to be the ones who are delaying a truce. But Mr. Molotov managed it by accusing someone else of being responsibile. He blamed the United States. He said this country is trying to enlarge the war in Indochina and organizing the Asian states to enter the conflict. He did it by accusing the French of supporting these American aims. He did it too by assuming that talks about a truce, about regrouping of forces in Indochina after a cease fire, about elections in the three Indochinese states, all could be carried on successfully at the same time. He proposed that the political talks start in Geneva at once along with the military talks that began last week. And he proposed that political talks also be held in Indochina in conjunction with the military talks about to start there.

It remains to be seen how destructive Mr. Molotov has been. Paris

will provide the answer to that question, though probably not before next week, when a confidence vote will be taken in the Assembly. It also remains to be seen how effective he has been in his job of public relations. Mr. Molotov came back from his hurried trip to Moscow less, rather than more, conciliatory. That made it necessary for him to try to create the illusion that it is not the Communists who are delaying agreement. It is clear that they are, and why they are. Mr. Dulles pointed today that they are playing for time, while the Vietminh sweep up more territory. The French admitted again today that the fighting in the Red River Delta is not going well, and that it may be even worse on the Central coast.

But If peace is to be made before the fighting ends, the Communists can be expected to ask pretty much the terms they would impose if they won. And that is implied in what Mr. Molotov demanded today. For not only did he throw Laos and Cambodia into the bag, he demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops as soon as a truce is made. By that Mr. Molotov meant French troops and only French troops. Offically there are no Chinese troops in Indochina so they can't be withdrawn, and by Soviet definition Vietminh troops are not foreign. So what he was proposing was turning over most of the Associated States to the

Vietminh forces under the supervision of whatever control commission is established.

This proposal made the nature of this commission even more important than it has appeared heretofore. Molotov insisted today that it should have the same members as in Korea; Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden. In Korea the commission has been deadlocked on important issues. That is precisely what Mr. Molotov would want in Indochina.

Foreign Secretary Eden today proposed that the control commission be made up of the five Colombo states--those that attended the recent Asian conference in Colombo - India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon. He assured the conference it would NOT be deadlocked.

UnderSecretary Bedell Smith supported them. Monsieur Bidault, who spoke before Mr. Eden, rejected any commission which gave a veto power to any member.

Before today's meeting the Western countries thought that some progress had been made. Monsieur Bidault stressed this in his speech today, for its effect in Paris. It apparently had been agreed that the truce should come first, and once it is put into effect, it should be followed by a regroupment of forces, with no reinforcements or shipments of

ammunitions [redacted] allowed. All this is now swept away, [redacted] Obviously Mr. Molotov meant to sweep it away.

It was the longest session of the conference so far, and probably has been its most dismaying one. Now talk of early adjournment can hardly be avoided.

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What we are witnessing at Geneva is a struggle for power on an international scale. But whatever actions are taken there, the diplomats involved would do well to remember what James Truslow Adams once said:"No form of society can be reasonably stable in which the majority of the people are not fairly content. People can not be content if they feel the foundations of their lives are wholly unstable

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: What we are witnessing at Geneva is a struggle for power on an international scale. But whatever actions are taken there, the diplomats involved would do well to remember what James Truslow Adams once said: "No form of society can be reasonably stable in which the majority of the people are not fairly content. People cannot be content if they feel the foundations of their lives are wholly unstable.

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday, June 9/954

This is the news:

Army Counsel Welch today abruptly ended his cross-examination of Roy Cohn after Senator Mc Carthy attacked a [redacted] (MEMBER OF WELCH'S LAW FIRM) in Boston for having what he called "a communist front record." The break came soon after Welch drew from Cohn an admission that he and Private Schine were on a double date in a New York hotel on a Sunday night in January. Previous testimony by army officers noted that it was on the same night that a plea from Cohn succeeded in having Private Schine released from K.P. duty at Fort Dix. Welch was obviously trying to show that he had certain hotel and night club payment records on dates when Schine had been given PASSES from Fort Dix to do committee business. It was at this point that Senator McCarthy "REMINDED" WELCH [redacted] of Frederick Fisher. Last April, before the present hearings started, McCarthy announced that Fisher had once been a member of the National Lawyers Guild. Today McCarthy described the Guild as "the legal arm of the Communist party." Welch interrupted to explain that this happened when Fisher was at Harvard..that he is now an official of the Young Republican League in his community. Then Welch said to the Senator: "Until this moment, I never fully gauged your cruelty and recklessness." Welch said: "Fisher will always bear a scar

INFLICTED BY YOU." [redacted] Mc Carthy replied:"I know this hurts you." And Welch said:"I'll say it does." The army counsel pleaded with McCarthy: He said:"Let's not assassinate this lad further. You've done enough; have you no sense of decency?" The Senator described the National Lawyers Guild as being the "foremost legal bulwark of the Communist party." Then Welch said, slowly, "If there is a God in heaven, this thing will do neither you nor your cause any further good." There was loud applause in the hearing room. Mc Carthy said he had reason to believe Welch did not know about Fisher's record when "you recommended him to the committee." Chairman Mundt pointed out the committee had had no recommendations from Welch. And the Boston lawyer thereupon said..as if in protest to McCarthy's charge..that he would not ask Roy Cohn any more questions. Later, out in the corridor, Welch SAID OF THE FISHER [redacted] STORY: "I'M close to tears. Here's a young kid with one mistake, and McCarthy tries to curcify him. I never saw such cruelty..such arrogance." McCarthy told reporters: "Too many people can dish it out, but can't take it."

Earlier in the day Mc Carthy and SENATOR Symington renewed their feud. Symington read a letter, offering to testify under oath--as requested by Mc Carthy. But Symington insisted that in return McCarthy must agree to testify under oath about his financial affairs. [redacted] Symington said he

wanted a committee..to be appointed by Vice President Nixon..to find out (among other things) whether McCarthy used funds he received to fight Communism for his own use..whether McCarthy used friends and relatives to hide his financial transactions for "ulterior motives"..whether McCarthy's activities on behalf of "certain special interest groups such as housing, sugar and China" were motivated by self-interest. Symington also wants to know whether McCarthy has violated tax and banking laws, and federal and state corrupt practise laws.

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Edward R. Murrow: June 9, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Army Counsel Welch today abruptly ended his cross-examination of Roy Cohn after Senator McCarthy attacked a member of Welch's law firm in Boston for having what he called "a Communist front record." The break came soon after Welch drew from Cohn an admission that he and Private Schine were on a double date in a New York hotel on a Sunday night in January. Previous testimony by army officers noted that it was on the same night that a plea from Cohn succeeded in having Private Schine released from K.P. duty at Fort Dix. Welch was obviously trying to show that he had certain hotel and night club payment records on dates when Schine had been given passes from Fort Dix to do committee business. It was at this point that Senator McCarthy "reminded" Welch of Frederick Fisher. Last April, before the present hearings started, McCarthy announced that Fisher had once been a member of the National Lawyers Guild. Today McCarthy described the Guild as "the legal arm of the Communist party." Welch interrupted to explain that this happened when Fisher was at Harvard - that he is now an official of the Young Republican League in his community. Then Welch said to the Senator: "Until this moment, I never fully gauged your cruelty and recklessness." Welch said: "Fisher will always bear a scar inflicted by you." McCarthy replied: "I know this hurts you." And Welch said: "I'll say it does." The army counsel pleaded with McCarthy: He said: "Let's not assassinate this lad further. You've done enough; have you no sense of decency?" The Senator described the National Lawyers Guild as being the "foremost legal bulwark of the Communist party." Then Welch said, slowly, "If there is a God in heaven, this thing will do neither you nor your cause any further good." There was loud applause in the hearing room. MCCarthy said he had reason to believe Welch did not know about Fisher's record when "you recommended him to the committee." Chairman Mundt pointed out the committee had had no recommendations from Welch. And the Boston lawyer thereupon said, as if in protest to McCarthy's charge, that he would not ask

Roy Cohn any more questions. Later, out in the corridor, Welch said of the Fisher story: "I'm close to tears. Here's a young kid with one mistake and McCarthy tries to crucify him. I never saw such cruelty - such arrogance." McCarthy told reporters "Too many people can dish it out, but can't take it."

Earlier in the day McCarthy and Senator Symington renewed their feud. Symington read a letter offering to testify under oath as requested by McCarthy. But Symington insisted that in return McCarthy must agree to testify under oath about his financial affairs. Symington said he wanted a committee to be appointed by Vice President Nixon to find out (among other things) whether McCarthy used funds he received to fight Communism for his own use - whether McCarthy used friends and relatives to hide his financial transactions for "ulterior motives" - whether McCarthy's activities on behalf of "certain special interest groups such as housing, sugar and China" were motivated by self-interest. Symington also wants to know whether McCarthy has violated tax and banking laws, and federal and state corrupt practice laws.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It may seem strange that there can exist behind the Iron Curtain countries an atmosphere conducive to any sort of humor at all. But John Weiss, many years ago, perhaps sized the situation up well when he remarked: "Humor is gravity concealed behind the jest." As for those on the other side of the Curtain, Will Rogers noted appropriately "Everything is funny as long as it is happening to somebody else.

Good Night and Good Luck!

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the time for European unity "is fast running out.." that France and Italy have not yet ratified the European Defense plan. He said if Western Europe remains divided "there may have to be a basic shift in American policy."

And at Geneva, British Foreign Secretary Eden, who has been the champion of compromise, said today that failure of the conference lies just around the corner, unless "wide and deep differences" between East and West can be adjusted. If they cannot be, Eden proposed that the conference admit to the world that "we have failed."

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Fisher said: "Just what, if anything, I am being accused of I am unable to understand. Without any prior notice, or chance to explain or defend myself, I find an attempt made to brand me as subversive and unpatriotic, simply because as a law student I, like many others, joined a legal organization whose purposes I believed to be entirely proper."

Yesterday, after Senator McCarthy had named Mr. Fisher as a member of

an organization which he termed "the legal arm of the Communist Party", Army Counsel Welch, of whose law firm Fisher is a member, became highly emotional. He said: "Until this moment, Senator, I think I never really gauged your cruelty or your recklessness." He begged that "this lad be not assassinated further." He asked if the Senator "had no sense of decency." Mr. Welch, a veteran of the courtroom, was near to tears because a young man whom he liked, knew, trusted and worked with had been attacked. It is safe to assume, I think, that had Mr. Welch never heard of Mr. Fisher, his emotions, his anger would have been considerably less.

It seems to this reporter that there is a widespread tendency on the part of all human beings to believe that because a thing happens to a stranger, or to someone far away, it doesn't happen at all. Someone once said something to the effect: "Do you consider it strange that I regard a cut upon my finger as more important than the death of thousands, if I be separated from those thousands by oceans and continents?" For most of us reality attaches only to those things that strike near home, and that is as true of a bomb as of an accusation. The human conscience becomes callous. The muscles of moral indignation become flabby when those who are being damaged, either in their bodies or their reputations are

remote and unknown. Despite modern communications it is difficult to communicate over any considerable distance, unless there be some common denominator of experience. You cannot describe adequately the destruction of a city, or a reputation, to those who have never witnessed either. You cannot describe adequately aerial combat to a man who has never had his feet off the ground. We can read with considerable equanimity of the death of thousands by war, flood or famine in a far land, and that intelligence jars us rather less than a messy automobile accident on the corner before our house. Distance cushions the shock.

This is the way humans behave and react. Their emotions are not involved; their anger or their fear not aroused, until they approach near to danger, doubt, deceit or dishonesty. If these manifestations do not affect us personally, we seem to feel that they do not exist. Perhaps this is selfishness, perhaps it is lack of imagination - I don't know. I do remember discussing this aspect of human behavior with many friends in London during the V-1 period, when those lethal machines, sounding like a slow-speed washing machine, would cut out directly overhead and nose down to explode several blocks away. The individual reaction was one of relief, and very little consciousness of or compassion for the individuals who were

destroyed only a few blocks away, unless they happened to be personal friends. It must be presumed, I think, that Counsel Welch is familiar, very familiar with Senator McCarthy's record and tactics. He had, up to yesterday, maintained an almost affable, avuncular relationship with the Senator. He was pressing Mr. Cohn, but by Mr. Cohn's admission doing him no personal injury, when Senator McCarthy delivered his attack upon Mr. Fisher, at which point Counsel Welch reacted like a human being.

Most of us seek for security of some kind, and in the process ~~XXXX~~ attempt to insulate ourselves from unpleasantness. General Douglas MacArthur once spoke of security in these terms: "The problem involves a spiritual recrudescence and improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advance in science, art, literature and all material developments of the past two thousand years. It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh."

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the Guild. Fisher said in February 1950, like other lawyers at the time, he resigned because he disagreed with the activities of the Guild.

Fisher said: "Just what, if anything, I am being accused of I am unable to understand. Without any prior notice, or chance to explain or defend myself, I find an attempt made to brand me as subversive and unpatriotic, simply because as a law student, I, like many others, joined a legal organization whose purposes I believed to be entirely proper."

Yesterday, after Senator McCarthy had named Mr. Fisher as a member of an organization which he termed "the legal arm of the Communist Party," Army Counsel Welch, of whose law firm Fisher is a member, became highly emotional. He said, "Until this moment, Senator, I think I never really gauged your cruelty or your recklessness." He begged that "this lad be not assassinated further." He asked if the Senator "had no sense of decency." Mr. Welch, a veteran of the courtroom, was near to tears because a young man whom he liked, knew, trusted and worked with had been attacked. It is safe to assume, I think, that had Mr. Welch never heard of Mr. Fisher, his emotion, his anger would have been considerably less. It seems to this reporter t at there is a widespread tendency on the part of all human beings to believe that because a thing happens to a stranger, or to someone far away, it doesn't happen at all. Someone once said something to the effect: "Do you consider it strange that I regard a cut upon my finger as more important than the death of thousands, if I be separated from those thousands by oceans and continent For most of us reality attaches only to those things that strike near home, and that is as true of a bomb as of an accusation. The human conscience becomes calloused. The muscles of moral indignation become flabby when those who are being damaged, either in their bodies or their reputations are remote and unknown. Despite modern communications it is difficult to communicate over any considerable distance, unless there be some common denominator of experience. You cannot describe adequately the destruction of a city, or a repuration, to those who have never witnessed either. You cannot describe adequately aerial combat to a man who has never had his feet

off the ground. We can read with considerable equanimity of the deal of thousands by war, flood or famine in a far land, and that intelligence jars us rather less than a messy automobile accident on the corner before our house. Distance cushions the shock. This is the way humans behave and react. Their emotions are not involved their anger or their fear not aroused, until they approach near to danger, doubt, deceit or dishonesty. If these manifestations do not affect us personally, we seem to feel that they do not exist. Perhaps this is selfishness, perhaps it is lack of imagination - I don't know. I do remember discussing this aspect of human behavior with many friends in London during the V-1 period, when those lethal machines, sounding like a slow-speed washing machine, would cut out directly overhead and nose down to explode several blocks away. The individual reaction was one of relief, and very little consciousness of or compassion for the individuals who were destroyed only a few blocks away, unless they happened to be personal friends. Itmust be presumed, I think, that Counsel Welch is familiar, very familiar with Senator McCarthy's record and tactics. He had, up to yesterday, maintained an almost affable, avuncular relationship with the Senator. He was pressing Mr. Cohn, but by Mr. Cohn's admission doing him no personal injury, when Senator McCarthy delivered his attack upon Mr. Fisher, at which point Counsel Welch reacted like a human being.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Most of us seek for security of some kind, and in the process attempt to insulate ourselves from unpleasantness. General Douglas MacArthur once spoke of security in these terms: "The problem involves a spiritual recrudescence and improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advance in science, art, literature and all material developments of the past two thousand years. It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, June 11, 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that open aggression by Communist China in the Pacific or in southeast Asia "would be a deliberate threat to the United States itself." The Secretary said in Los Angeles that in such an event...regardless of any other country.. "the right of self-preservation would demand that we meet the issue squarely." Again he said we would intervene in the present war in Indo-China only if several conditions were met; among them a guarantee from the French that they would not withdraw until the fight was won.

In Indo-China today French planes attacked enemy guerrilla bases in the Red River Delta.

And in Geneva, British Foreign Secretary Eden told the Communists the Korean peace talks should be called off immediately unless the enemy is willing to compromise. He asked for "some sign that agreement is possible." Chou en Lai, the Chinese Communist premier, dared the West to break off the talks.

~~In Paris, where Premier Laniel's government faces defeat in a confidence vote tomorrow, the Strong Popular Republican Party warned the~~

~~National Assembly that if Laniel falls it will demand dissolution of the Assembly. The Popular Republicans, third largest parliamentary group in France, also said they would join no new cabinet unless it favored the European defense policy.~~

In Washington today, Presidential Assistant SHERMAN Adams ~~was~~ said that Mr. Eisenhower may not run for another term if the Republicans lose control of Congress in the November elections. As he put it: "The loss of Congress might make a certain farm in Pennsylvania an attractive place to retire to." (The President owns a farm at Gettysburgh.)

At the army-McCarthy hearings, Counsel Jenkins told Senator McCarthy there is a "direct contradiction" in two statements he has made on what John Adams, the army counsel, told him about the possibility of General Lawton being fired from Fort Monmouth. McCarthy said there was no contradiction. Mc Carthy acknowledged that Private Schine could have finished his committee work before he was drafted..but McCarthy said he asked him to interview witnesses and this delayed his normal work. McCarthy said he hired Schine for two reasons: because he was willing tow work for nothing..and because he knew more about the State Department's information

program than any other young man McCarthy knew. As partial proof of this Mc Carthy offered a paper prepared by Schine for the State Department. He described it as a long-range plan for psychological warfare against the Communists.

Democratic Senator Jackson called this "an amazing document".. he read to the committee a propoal for a "deminform".. a world association of democratic parties. Jackson said the plan also called for pin-ups, as part of a free world information program. Mc Carthy said he couldn't subscribe to the whole plan, but thought it showed a great deal of thought. Roy Cohn wanted to make a statement, but Chairman Mundt adjourned the meeting saying the Schine proposal was "not ludicrous."

As soon as the hearing was over-- [redacted] Roy Cohn walked over to Robert F. Kennedy, the counsel for the Democratic committee members, and told him...Kennedy says...to "Tell Jackson we are going to get him on Monday." Kennedy later told reporters Cohn accused him of having a personal hatred. Cohn said he did accuse Kennedy of this, and asked Kennedy if he thought THAT WITH [redacted] this hatred he was qualified to advise the Democrats. Kennedy said he then told Cohn "he had a nerve threatening" him. He said Cohn had threatened another Democratic

Senator. Reporters heard Kennedy say: "You can't get away with it Cohn. Don't you make any warnings to Democratic senators." Cohn said: "I'll make any warnings to you I want to, anywhere, anytime." When the near-fight was broken up, reporters asked the 27-year-old Cohn what it was all about. He said of the 28-year-old Kennedy, brother of Senator Kennedy, "Oh, we got a cute kid here." During the hearing Cohn, under oath, has denied charges that he once threatened "to get" Army Sect. Stevens.

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And here in New York reporters have been told by authoritative sources that Robert R. Young has won control of the New York Central [redacted] railroad by more than one million votes.

Edward R. Murrow: June 11, 1954. 7.45 p.m

It seems to this Reporter that -

The setting in world affairs is ominous. The Geneva Conference is at the point of admitted failure. The military position in Indochina is deplorable. France faces a paralyzing parliamentary crisis. The European Defense Community appears to be lost. Western unity is loose at the seams. This set of conditions is being generally recognized as the most unfavorable since the war. At this time, the two men most responsible for American foreign policy in the United States have made statements, President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles. Naturally the first interest has been to learn if they announced some line of action measuring up to the sense of menace. They did not. If they had, that would have made news of transcendent importance. We are without that news, and the world's capitals are not feverishly discussing what America proposes to do.

But the fact that America is not proposing to do something new also is news, even if it is negative news. It may add to the prevailing discouragement, but it should not count as altogether discouraging. President Eisenhower, speaking at some length about the world crisis yesterday, mentioned the possibility that the present state of danger might last forty years. That ~~is~~ May be regarded as - a dismaying outlook. On the other hand it shows that Mr. Eisenhower does not foresee an early showdown in the East-West conflict. He does not

endorse the idea of a preventive war which some individuals advocate. He does not adopt the alternative policy of carrying the war to China, which is popular in certain quarters. Likewise, he does not believe that the Kremlin wants a show-down soon, or is preparing to force it. What the President conveyed was his honest conviction that though the situation is grave, a catastrophe is not in sight. Indeed it is far, far out of sight. Forty years is a long way off.

Many persons abroad have the impression that the United States is close to intervention in Indochina. For their benefit, Mr. Eisenhower said that he had no intention of asking Congress for such action, and he repeated that he would not take such action without the authorization of Congress. I repeat that this is negative news. But it seems to be clear that Mr. Eisenhower meant it to be encouraging, rather than otherwise.

Mr. Dulles has spoken THREE TIMES in the last two days, and he has been even more negative than the President. For the French, at least, he was the opposite of encouraging. For he repeated in Los Angeles today a statement that will weaken Laniel in his dying struggle to remain Premier. He said that the United States will act alone to meet the Communist threat in Southeast Asia only if the Chinese Communists launch overt military

agression, which would be a deliberate threat to the United States.

This is not news to the French; they know it as one of the carefully-phrased conditions that have to be met, before we or our Allies enter the Indochina war. They know this is one of them: we will not act alone unless there is overt military aggression by the Chinese. This assurance by Mr. Dulles may have been tailored to the special fears of the Western States, though Vice President Nixon and Senator Knowland evidently don't think that way about California. But it couldn't be given in Los Angeles without shaking Paris like an earthquake. It is telling the Chinese Communists that if they don't formally come into the war, the United States will not react if Hanoi falls. Why should the Communists intervene if Hanoi is going to fall without it, which apparently it will? Saying this is anything but helpful. It is giving Laniel a shove at a moment when he is toppling already. Laniel's chance for survival depends on his getting either an honorable peace at Geneva, or effective military aid in Indochina. It now seems sure he is getting neither. That isn't Mr. Dulles's fault. Even so, there are more tactful moments for brutal frankness.

Otherwise Mr. Dulles's comments were commendable enough. Mr Dulles' Seattle address was one of the clearest analyses he has made of American foreign

policy. It will serve as effective rebuttal to the Communist charge, that the United States supports colonialism. He put in ~~right~~ proper perspective the need for free world unity, and the realities of inter-dependence. He stressed the devotion of the United States to the United Nations, and said pointedly it was not our fault that the Indochinese conflict had been kept from consideration by that body. He warmly supported Thailand's request for a mission of U.N. observers. He stressed the need for the European Defense Community, though he did not add what is obvious, that if Laniel falls tomorrow, only a major miracle will be able to save it.

Our Allies must conclude from both Mr. Dulles and President Eisenhower that the chances of an early United States intervention in Southeast Asia are increasingly dim. Some of them may be relieved that nothing precipitous on our part is in the works. But that is saying that for them, too, the only good thing about the news is that it isn't worse.

It can certainly be contended that no nation in history has pursued, after a successful war, a more unsordid and unselfish policy than has this nation in relation to former enemies and present Allies. But as Francis Bacon said: "The best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new." And probably Edward Lane was right about both nations and individuals when he said: "Our actions are judged good or evil according to our intentions."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, June 14, 1954

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And in Saigon, the French high command reported today that Chinese military aid to the rebels has been increased in the last week. A spokesman offered no figures..or details. But he said the increased aid is coming into Indo-China over the usual highway routes from China to the Vietminh bases in northern Viet Nam.

In France itself, Pierre Mendez-France is trying to work out a program that might get him confirmed as premier. The Laniel government was defeated on a vote of no confidence on Saturday. Mendes-France..according to his past statements..favors a quick end to the war in Indo-China and a cut in French military committments to Europe. The experts in the French parliament are saying he will not be able to form a new government.

The State Department today urged the Senate to withhold aid from France and Italy until they ratify the European defense community. Assistant Secretary of State Livingston Merchant told the Foreign Relations committee that the law should be changed so that our aid could be cut-off from any country that fails to (RATIFY) E.D.C. He also said that chances of French ratification are "excellent" despite the political crisis in Paris. Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey says the State Department's proposed change is to use foreign aid as a "lever" to force French and Italian approval.

General Gruenther, the supreme commander of allied forces in Europe, told the House Foreign Affairs committee that his military experts have not been able to discover a way to substitute atomic power for manpower in Europe. The general also reported that Russia has improved and modernized her military forces.. And he spoke of a considerable build-up (OF) Communist satellite forces.

At the Army-McCarthy hearing today, Francis Carr, the executive director of the McCarthy committee, said that as early as last December he

felt that the army was using former committee consultant Private Schine as a "hostage" to get McCarthy to call-off an investigation of communism in the army. Carr said he (knew) of nothing improper that was done by Senator McCarthy, Roy Cohn (or) himself. ..on behalf of Schine. He said he was told by Army (Counsellor) John Adams in March that the army's fued with McCarthy had been taken out of Adams' hands and had become a high policy matter in the Administration. Carr says Adams told him that the fued was a subject of conferences with Deputy Attorney General Rogers and other Justice Department officials. Carr said Adams repeatedly "baited" Roy Cohn on the question of Schine's army service. And he testified that there were no written documents or memos available on the interviews Schine conducted on behalf of the committee during his committee service. Carr said Schine passed on such information to Cohn.

Before today's session ended Senator Symington, Missouri Democrat, questioned Carr about the status of clearance of office and staff personnel. Carr said: there were no subversives on the staff.. they had no secret F.B.I. documents in the committee files. Senator McCarthy charged that Symington was engaged in a dishonest smear of the

young men on the McCarthy committee. Symington answered that in all the years he has been in government, the McCarthy committee files are the sloppiest, and most dangerously handled files, he has ever seen.

Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont, who has made Senate speeches attacking McCarthy, has received [redacted] anonymous phone calls saying "he will be taken care of." An aide SAYS special police precuations have been taken to protect the Senator.. although they consider the calls to be "crackpot threats."

The House agriculture committee today voted to over-ride Secrtary of Agriculture Benson, and increase dairy price supports by about six and a half per cent.

And the government predicts that spending for new construction this year will set an all-time record of 36-billion dollars.

The President today signed into law a new pledge of alligiance to the flag which adds the words "under God"... From now on the pledge will conclude:"one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." [redacted]

[redacted] of

~~"growing up in this [illegible] century."~~

~~"[illegible]~~

Here in New York, Robert R. Young took control of the New York Central Railroad and the new board of directors named Alfred E. Pearlman, a western railroad man, to be the Central's new president.

In New Jersey, state officials announced that former Governor Harold Hoffman, who died early this month, had left a letter to a daughter confessing that he used 300-thousand dollars of the funds of the South Amboy Trust Company for his political and personal expenses. 16 YEARS AGO. ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]..so[illegible] shortages have been found in the [illegible] And in Hamburg, Germany, from six to eight tons of training ammunition..enroute from Switzerland to Guatamala, has been intercepted by allied and West German authorities.~~

In 54 American and Canadian cities today most activitiy was halted for ten minutes in the first continental air raid drill. For a summary of ~~[illegible]~~ the results of the test we've asked Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson TO REPORT TO YOU from the National Emergency headquarters just outside of washington. Here is Governor Peterson:

(runs 5 mins..ending...."the American people."

A

Adlai Stevenson told Vassar College graduates today to "align yourself with the forces of courage..of non-conformity." He said strange things have been going on in this country and added:"The Oppenheimer case even suggests a weird new science of 'security'..which would deny us the security of science." Stevenson attacked those politicians of both parties who , he said, "are unwilling to come out openly for the minority because of fear of social or economic reprisal." Stevenson defined non-coformity as "quite simply the American rights of experimentation, of dissent."

At Northwestern's commencement exrecises, Deputy Defense Secretary Robert T. Anderson said: fear, suspicion, hatred and mistrust "feed upon themselves and if unchecked may lead to a climate of rigid, uncompromising extremism." Anderson added:"The great danger to democracies from within is this fact..that in times of great stress and insecurity people may be persuaded by unreasoning passion into believing that they must choose between extremes of political action."

B

And in Atlantic City, A.F. of L. President Meany said the nation needs a foreign policy "based not upon bluff but upon strength." Meany also attacked the administration for [redacted] what he called failure to take steps to meet "the creeping unemployment problem."

Since this nation has yet to undergo the experience of direct enemy attack, there are undoubtedly those who still regard air raid tests as a minor annoyance and of little real value. But others less fortunate would I'm sure agree with these observations by Edmund Burke and James Russell Lowell:" Education is the cheapest defense of nations...one thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, June 14, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... For a summary of the results of the test, we've asked Civil Defense Administrator, Val Peterson, to report to you. From the national emergency headquarters just outside of Washington, here is Governor Peterson.

PETERSON: Thank you, Ed. Today's nationwide civil defense test has thus far proved effectively what we had assumed, that the nation's civil defense team still has a long way to go in the field of operational readiness. This is not to minimize the amazing scope and effectiveness of what's been accomplished up to this hour in the exercise. The biggest part of the problem is yet to come from the Federal standpoint. In the next twelve hours there will be a heavy burden on our operational services, here in the primary command center and in the secondary command center at Arly, Maryland. Here we will be meeting the demands for mobile support, medical supplies, food, clothing, doctors and nurses to aid the stricken areas which have exhausted their own resources. For the purpose of this problem, in the first international civil defense exercise on the North American continent, forty-one principal target cities in the United States were hit with atomic we... weapons. The cities of San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Honolulu were hit with guided missiles. Eight Canadian cities were also hit during this exercise. The Federal civil defense system of Canada and its ten provinces have been working partners in this exercise since it started in mid-morning. We have been in close touch with the civil defense authorities of Canada during the entire day. They, too, report a successful exercise up to this hour. There is the closest cooperation between the United States and Canadian civil defense authorities, both at the national and local levels. They are grand fellow workers and splendid neighbors.

Some eighty-five other American cities are also taking part, either as support areas or as targets for non-nuclear weapons. This means

that the entire United States is vitally effected by today's hypothetical attack. Up to this hour we know that twenty-four cities have been hit. Estimated are five million, three hundred twenty-two thousand killed and two million, two hundred ninety-one thousand injured, with many more dead and injured still unreported. Chemical and biological warfare attacks were hypothetically carried out in several states.

The real purpose of this exercise, which was planned many months ago, is to test the operational readiness and training of the nation's civil defense team at all levels of government. And this is most important: To make the American people more aware of the civil defense problem and their own responsibilities in it.

We have nodefinite figures immediately available. But it is estimated that between two and three million civil defense workers are participating in Operation Alert. Of equal importance - because it alerts the public to the dangers that it faces - is the fact that this exercise is directly effecting between fifty and seventy-five million people in the cities and states active in this hypothetical attack. Aside from a number of city-wide air raid drills, in Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and other large cities, perhaps the most dramatic incident occurred in Mobile, Alabama, where they staged a large scale test evacuation prior to the attack. Some 26,000 people moved by foot and by car from a 450-block area in downtown Mobile. This kind of civil defense evacuation drill is in store for every American target city. We believe that the impact of this national civil defense exercise will serve both as a grim and reassuring alert to the American people.

MURROW: President Eisenhower rather took the whole White House staff underground today when the alert sounded ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

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British Foreign Secretary Eden today suggested to the Geneva Conference that it be ended soon. Eden's suggestion came after Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov made what Eden called "a driblet of minor concessions" on an Indo-China peace conference. Eden suggested that the conference now knew that the Communists have nothing that would contribute to a settlement of the war in Indo-China.

And in Saigon, the French high command reported today that Chinese military aid to the rebels has been increased in the last week. A spokesman offered no figures or details. But he said the increased aid is coming into Indo-China over the usual highway routes from China to the Vietminh bases in northern Viet Nam.

In France itself, Pierre Mendez, France is trying to work out a program that might get him confirmed as premier. The Laniel government was defeated on a vote of no confidence on Saturday. Mendes-France, according to his past statements, favors a quick end to the war in Indo-China and a cut in French military committments to Europe. The experts in the French parliament are saying he will not be able to form a new government.

The State Department today urged the Senate to withhold aid from France and Italy until they ratify the European defense community. Assistant Secretary of State Livingston Merchat told the Foreign Relations committee that the law should be changed so that our aid could be cut off from any country that fails to ratify E.D.C. He also said that chances of French ratification are "excellent" despite the political crisis in Paris. Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey says the State Department's proposed change is to use foreign aid as a "lever" to force French and Italian approval.

General Gruenther, the supreme commander of allied forces in Europe, told the House Foreign Affairs committee that his military experts have not been able to discover a way to substitute atomic power for manpower in Europe. The general also

reported that Russia has improved and modernized her military forces. And he spoke of a considerable build-up of Communist satellite forces.

At the Army-McCarthy hearing today, Francis Carr, the executive director of the McCarthy hearing, said that as early as last December he felt that the army felt that the army was using former committee consultant Private Schine as a "hostage" to get McCarthy to call off an investigation of communism in the army. Carr said he knew of nothing improper that was done by Senator McCarthy, Roy Cohn or himself, on behalf of Schine. He said he was told by Army Counsellor John Adams in March that the army's feud with McCarthy had been taken out of Adams' hands and had become a high policy matter in the Administration. Carr says Adams told him that the fued was a subject of conferences with Deputy Attorney General Rogers and other Justice Department officials. Carr said Adams repeatedly "baited" Roy Cohn on the question of Schine's army service. And he testified that there were no written documents or memos available on the interviews Schine conducted on behalf of the committee during his committee service. Carr said Schine passed on such information to Cohn.

Before today's session ended, Senator Symington, Missouri Democrat, questioned Carr about the status of clearance of office and staff personnel. Carr said: there were no subversives on the staff - they had no secret F.B.I. documents in the committee files. Senator McCarthy charged that Symington was engaged in a dishonest smear of the young men on the McCarthy committee. Symington answered that in all the years he has been in government the McCarthy committee files are the sloppiest and most dangerously handled files he has ever seen.

Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont, who has made Senate speeches attacking McCarthy, has received anonymous phone calls saying "he will be taken care of." An aide says special police precautions have been taken to protect the Senator although they consider the calls to be "crackpot threats."

The House agriculture committee today voted to over-ride Secretary of Agriculture Benson and increase dairy price supports by about six and a half percent.

And the government predicts that spending for new construction this year will set an all-time record of 36-billion dollars.

The President today signed into law a new pledge of allegiance to the flag which adds the words "under God". From now on, the pledge will conclude: "one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Here in New York, Robert R. Young took control of the New York Central Railroad and the new board of directors named Alfred E. Pearlman, a western railroad man to be the Central's new president.

In New Jersey, state officials announced that former Governor Harold Hoffman, who died early this month, had left a letter to a daughter confessing that he used 300-thousand dollars of the funds of the South Amboy Trust Company for his political and personal expenses 16 years ago.

In 54 American and Canadian cities today most activity was halted for ten minutes in the first continental air raid drill. For a summary of the results of the test we've asked Civil Defnese Administrator Val Peterson to report to you from the National Emergency headquarters just outside of Washington. Here is Governor Peterson:

PETERSON: Thank you, Ed. Today's nationwide civil defense test has thus far proved effectively what we had assumed, that the nation's civil defense team still has a long way to go in the field of operational readiness. This is not to minimize the amazing scope and effectiveness of what's been accomplished up to this hour in the exercise. The biggest part of the problem is yet to come from the Federal standpoint In the next twelve hours there will be a heavy burden on our operational services, here in the primary command center and in the secondary command center. Here we will be meeting the demands for mobile support, medical supplies, food, clothing, doctors and nurses to aid the stricken areas which have exhausted their own resources For the purpose of this problem, in the first international civil defense exercise on the North American continent forty-one principal target cities in the United States were hit with atomic weapons. The cities of San Juan, Puerto Rico, and

Honolulu were hit with guided missiles. Eight Canadian cities were also hit during this exercise. The Federal civil defense system of Canada and its ten provinces have been working partners in this exercise since it started in mid-morning. We have been in close touch with the civil defense authorities of Canada during the entire day. They, too, report a successful exercise up to this hour. There is the closest co-operation between the United States and Canadian civil defense authorities, both at the national and local levels. They are grand fellow workers and splendid neighbors.

Some eighty-five other American cities are also taking part, either as support areas or as targets for non-nuclear weapons. This means that the entire United States is vitally affected by today's hypothetical attack. Up to this hour we know that twenty-four cities have been hit. Estimated are five million, three hundred twenty-two thousand killed and two million, two hundred ninety-one thousand injured, with many more dead and injured still unreported. Chemical and biological warfare attacks were hypothetically carried out in several states. The real purpose of this exercise, which was planned many months ago, is to test the operational readiness and training of the nation's civil defense team at all levels of government. And this is most important: to make the American people more aware of the civil defense problem and their own responsibilities in it. We have no definite figures immediately available. But it is estimated that between two and three million civil defense workers are participating in Operation Alert. Of equal importance because it alerts the public to the dangers that it faces is the fact that this exercise is directly affecting between fifty and seventy-five million people in the cities and states active in this hypothetical attack. Aside from a number of city-wide air raid drills, in Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and other large cities, perhaps the most dramatic incident occurred in Mobile, Alabama, where they staged a large scale test evacuation prior to the attack. Some 26,000 people moved by foot and by car from a 450-block area in downtown Mobile. This kind of civil defense evacuation drill is in store for every American target city. We believe that the impact of this national civil defense exercise will serve both as a grim and reassuring alert to the American people.

MURROW: Adlai Stevenson told Vassar College graduates today to "align yourself with the forces of courage of non-conformity." He said strange things have been going on in this country and added: "The Oppenheimer case even suggests a weird new science of 'security' which would deny us the security of science." Stevenson attacked those politidans of both parties who, he said, "are unwilling to come out openly for the minority because of fear of social or economic reprisal." Stevenson defined non-comformity as "quite simply the American rights of experimentation, of dissent."

At Northwestern's commencement excercises, Deputy Defense Secretary Robert T. Anderson said: fear, suspicion, hatred and mistrust "feed upon themselves and if unchecked may lead to a climate of rigid, uncompromising extremism." Anderson added: "The great danger to democracies from within is this fact - that in times of great stress and insecurity people may be persuaded by unreasoning passion into believing that they must choose between extremes of political action."

And in Atlantic City, A.F.L. President Meany said the nation needs a foreign policy "based not upon bluff but upon strength." Meany also attacked the administration for what he called failure to take steps to meet "the creeping unemployment problem."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Since this nation has yet to undergo the experience of direct enemy attack there are undoubtedly those who still regard air raid tests as a minor annoyance and of little real value. But others less fortunate would I'm sure agree with these observations by Edmund Burke and James Russell Lowell: "Education is the cheapest defense of nations - one thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday, June 15, 1954

This is the news:

The White House says Prime Minister Churchill and Anthony Eden will visit Washington in ten days. Secretary of State Dulles says he hopes their meetings with the President and others will lead to closer understanding on the collective defense of Southeast Asia against Communism. I'd like to review some aspects of this meeting in a few minutes.

In the House of Commons today, Sir Winston announced that the Geneva conference is deadlocked..efforts to negotiate a stable peace for Korea and an end to the Indo-China war are both hopeless. [redacted]

And at Geneva today, the 16 allies whose troops fought in Korea broke off negotiations with the enemy. They explained that the seven weeks of arguments with the Communists showed that all of their efforts to settle the Korean problem were rejected. The allies said they made the decision to break off the talks "reluctantly and regretfully." Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov said the 16 nations will have to bear the responsibility for this.

And the Chinese Communists, at Geneva, today said they would

consider the release of a number of Americans they now hold in China.. if the prisoners have records of good behavior. The Communists want the release of Chinese students they claim we are detaining in this country. There are 54 American civilians and 29 of our military personnel in Communist China.

In Paris, Pierre Mendez-France says he expects to ask the National Assembly to confirm him as premier on Thursday. ~~And the United Press reports that a group of ex-premiers have joined forces to~~ keep ~~Mendez-France from winning confirmation. The ex-premiers include: Laniel, Pleven, Bidault, Faure, Mayer, Queille, Pinay, Reynaud and Andre Marie.~~

At the Army-McCarthy hearing, Francis P. Carr testified that he does not think the army is coddling Communists at this time. But he does think that Army Secretary Stevens and Army Counsel John Adams went to great lengths to prevent the exposure of persons who cleared Communists in loyalty investigations. Joseph Welch, when cross-examining Carr ridiculed the McCarthy group's contention that the army tried to use Privet Schine as "a hostage" to "blackmail" the McCarthy committee to call off an investigation of Communism in the army. Welch asked: what did

the army threaten to do to Schine except to let him wear the army (UNIFORM.) Carr agreed that he knew nothing worse than K.P. duty threatened for Schine. And Carr said that as far as he knows there was no discrimination against Schine in the army... he felt Schine should have been commissioned but that "is the army's business." And both Carr and Assistant Army Counsel St. Clair agreed that it was ludicrous to accept a plan attributed to John Adams by Carr. Carr testified yesterday that Adams told him if Senator Mc Carthy would make no fuss about the impending removal of General Lawton from Fort Monmouth, then Adams would arrange a week-end pass for Private Schine.

At one point Counsel Welch wanted to ask Carr for the names of persons employed in McCarthy's office. The Senator ruled this out saying it was a smear campaign..that he was not going to "have them digging into the lives of the little girls in my office."

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And Carr testified that once McCarthy and Roy Cohn consulted Schine about the case of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Cohn returned to the stand briefly and praised McCarthy as "a great American whose only crime has been to try to protect the nation against

Communist infiltration. The Senator returns to the stand tomorrow.

Attorneys for Dr. Oppenheimer have told the Atomic Energy Commission that the scientist's lack of enthusiasm for the H-bomb program was not a valid reason for labelling him a security risk. The lawyers say that to deny clearance to Oppenheimer "is in the broadest sense really inconsistent with the interests of national security."

Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today that there is a reign of terror in Guatemala... being carried out by the government. He says a great majority of the people there want to clean out the Communists. But they are facing intense Communist terrorism.

And New Jersey's Governor Meyner today made public a report saying that the Late Governor Hoffman mismanaged the state's Division of Employment Security . Hoffman was also accused of making a false deposit of 300-thousand dollars involving state funds.

Edward R. Murrow: June 15, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The news that Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden are coming to Washington for the week end of June 25th suggests two positive conclusions. One is that the Geneva Conference has come to an end. There may not be final adjournment right away. The conference may be given formal but unreal prolongation of life. But the Churchill-Eden visit emphasizes how unreal that would be. They would not be coming to Washington if hope remained for useful negotiations. The Geneva Conference has gone the way of the Berlin Conference; it already has failed. The two great countries of the Western Alliance now need to answer the questions: Where do we go from here? And how do we proceed together?

The other conclusion suggested by the meeting is that Sir Winston is not retiring from British politics. He will overshadow Mr. Eden in these talks; certainly Mr. Eden will not overshadow him. If he were handing over the reins to his Foreign Secretary this would be the occasion to show it. He would stay at home and let Mr. Eden cope with Anglo-American relations. But Sir Winston has been the British architect and inspiration of the alliance with the United States, and he continues to be the chief British influence for its preservation. Sooner or later Sir Winston will cease to

be Prime Minister. But it is clear from this visit that he is not now preparing to retire.

Two topics will dominate the talks. One is the creation of a Southeast Asian security system; the other is the problem of German re-armament. Mr. Dulles said this today. He also said that the French would not be taking part, but there was nothing unusual in that since decisions were not being reached. It may be only a coincidence, but the last time Sir Winston came to Washington the French were having a crisis. Sir Winston may have come just at that time, so as to have the talks without the French being present. It is just possible he is doing it again.

The project of a Southeast Asian security system has occasioned some misunderstanding between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden. When Mr. Eden first agreed to talks about it, Mr. Dulles assumed he was willing to start them right away, that is while Geneva was just starting. Mr. Eden thought he agreed to hold talks after the Geneva conference. Whoever was to blame for the misunderstanding, the talks at last are to be held, and that should permit the restoration of Anglo-American amity and accord.

Actually it will help the talks to be holding them now, for the military spadework for them was finished in the staff meetings just concluded in

Washington. No news came out of these meetings, but they were harmonious and useful. The staffs answered only military questions, and they were about what could be undertaken militarily in a number of hypothetical circumstances. The experts covered all likely contingencies and came up with agreed conclusions for them all. So a security system can start with an immediate estimate in hand, as to what is involved in military terms.

As to the European security system, its future has been put in some jeopardy by the French political crisis. It may be still too early to write off the European Defense Community altogether. But if Monsieur Mendez-France becomes Premier, France will stop trying to behave like a Great Power, and will trim all its foreign commitments. Probably Monsieur Mendez-France will not become Premier; that is the best guess in Paris. And if he doesn't, the man who does may be able to get the E.D.C. treaty ratified. But the chance certainly is slimmer than it was. And the Churchill-Eden visit will make it possible to do, in political terms, what the military staffs did for Southeast Asia, set up a number of alternatives depending on what happens in France.

So far the State Department has refused even to consider any alternative for a European Army with German ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ participation. But the fall

of Laniel has made it necessary. A number of possibilities are being mentioned. One is to take the Bonn Government into NATO, which means to give it a national army with its own general staff. France must be expected to veto this if it decides it cannot trust Germany with arms to be borne only in a European Army and without a German general staff.

Another possibility is to expand the lightly armed German frontier police, along with the Germans employed by the British and Americans in their logistic services in their zones in Germany. This would be arming the Germans on the pattern being used in Japan. But there is little reason to presume the Germans would like it. If they don't get into E.D.C., they are sure to want a national army with all the trimmings.

A further possibility is that Britain take the place of France in the Defense Community, with armies remaining national at the corps level instead of the divisional level as proposed at present for the E.D.C. This might reconcile the French to German re-armament.

A further possibility is to organize volunteer forces in Germany, to be raised and trained by the United States. That hardly sounds adequate to security needs. Another possibility is to leave Germany unarmed, but protected by the present forces of occupation. But that means the Germans

being willing to forego their sovereignty.

The alternatives are not alluring. Only the one in which Britain joins the European Defense Community sounds like much. And it doesn't sound like a British idea.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Private Schine as "a hostage" to "blackmail" the McCarthy committee to call off an investigation of Communism in the army. Welch asked: what did the army threaten to do to Schine except to let him wear the army uniform. Carr agreed that he knew nothing worse than K.P. duty threatened for Schine. And carr said that as far as he knows there was no discrimination against Schine in the army - he felt Schine should have been commissioned but that "is the army's business." And both Carr and Assistant Army Counsel St. Clair agreed that it was ludicrous to accept a plan attributed to John Adams by Carr. Carr testified yesterday that Adams told him if Senator McCarthy would make no fuss about the impending removal of General Lawton from Fort Monmouth, then Adams would arrange a week-end pass for Private Schine.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: If we have learned nothing else from the recent political history it is this: we are living in one world where the only effective action is united action. Edmund Burke may have been right when he said "The concessions of the weak are the concessions of fear." But if this is true, Thomas Fuller was also right when he concluded: "Weak things united often become strong."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wed. June 16, 1954

This is the news:

The President said today that when Prime Minister Churchill visits Washington next week they will discuss every urgent world problem..and try to strengthen our bridge of friendship with Great Britain. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters at the White House that one of the main purposes of the conference will be to try to work out a joint policy for possible united action in Southeast Asia.

The President also said, in answer to a question, that the 16 allies who fought in Korea must now report to the United Nations on their decision that no agreement could be worked out with the Communists at Geneva. After the U.N. is informed we will have to take some action but the President does not know just what we'll do.

South Korea's President Rhee said in Seoul today that the breakup of the Korean peace talks demonstrates that "the free nations are no longer begging the Communists to come to some agreement to avoid at any cost the possibility of world war three." Rhee added:"I was not the only one who knew that nothing can be gained by talking with the Communists."

And General Van Fleet, the former 8th army commander in Korea, said in Tokyo today that the breakup of the negotiations is no surprise to him. He said;"I'm glad it finally came about. We had to go through with it to prove once again that you can't believe the Communists."

In Geneva today, French Foreign ~~Minister~~ (MINISTER) Bidault..just in from Paris..is reported to be opposed to the American-British plan to suspend the talks on Indo-China. French sources say his sole purpose in returning to Geneva is to prevent a breakup of the conference.

And at the United Nations, Thailand ~~introduced~~ (INTRODUCED) a Security Council resolution calling for a peace patrol in Southeast Asia. We support it on the ground that a "real and continuing threat" to Thailand does exist.

At his news conference today the President was asked about his ~~plan~~ (PLANS) for 1956. Mr. Eisenhower said he is concentrating on the big problems of the present.. he is not casting his mind forward to running for another term...He isn't one to predict and..as he sees it..sufficient to the day are the evils thereof.

The President also told reporters: that he has never implied that he would support government price supports at 100 per cent of parity for farmers..and that recent events in Guatamala are very disturbing.

Later in the day the White House said a newspaper report that the President might replace Secretary of State Dulles with Governor Dewey is "absultely untrue."

At the Army-McCarthy hearings, Senator McCarthy, who didn't complete his testimony today, said that everything in his counter-charges against the army is true.. that the hearings have been a complete farce.. that they are the fault of the Democratic Committee members. Democratic Senator McClelland then said Army Secretary Stevens [redacted] got into this "mess" before he sought any Democratic help.

Mc Carthy said he thinks he made a mistake in offering concessions to get the Democrats back on the committee after they had left. He testified that the Central Intelligence Agency is the worst situation from the standpoint of Communist infiltration.. a charge that has been denied by C.I.A. Director Allen Dulles. At one point McCarthy "absolved" his aides, Roy Cohen and Francis Carr,, said the only thing they are guilty of is fighting Communism. Army Counsel Welch said the Senator was a witness not a judge and that the army was not going to let Communists cut the army's throat. McCarthy said: "Don't pull that on me. Don't pull that on me." Welch said McCarthy has no monopoly in battling Communists.. the fight

goes on throughout the government. And the Senator repeated his view that federal workers have a solemn duty to divulge information to him under certain circumstances..despite the President having condemned this practise as rephrehensible.

The Atomic Energy Commission is now considering whether to accept a special board's finding that Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer is a loyal American but should be barred from our atomic secrets as a security risk. Representative Hinshaw of California (Revealed) that the Commission decided to publish the text of the secret Oppenheimer hearing because Commissioner Zuckert has reported a summary of the case lost or stolen on Friday night. It was found Sunday in a railroad station.

The testimony shows that Dr. Edward Teller--whom Oppnehimer called the principal inventor of the H-bomb--testified that if, in 1945, Oppenheimer and others like him had lent "moral support" to the H-bomb project the bomb could have been developed four years earlier than it was developed. Teller said he would feel safer if Oppenheimer did not have custody of our vital secrets. And Willialm Borden, former secretary to the Congressional committee on atomic energy, said that "more probably than not Oppenheimer is an agent for the Soviet union." But contrary

testimony came from distinguished scientists. For example: Dr. Norris Bradbury, now scientific director at Los Alamos, testified:"I do not regard him as a security risk." Dr. Robert Bacher, a former member of the Atomic energy commission, said Dr, Oppenheimer is a good security risk. And Oppenheimer himself said that in October of 1949, after we knew the Russians had developed an atomic bomb, the Atomic Energy Commission's advisory committee showed a "surprising unanimity" in agreeing that we ought NOT to take the iniatiative at that time in [redacted] an all-out program for the development of the Hodrogen bomb. This (is a) [redacted] fragmentary summary of the transcript the Commission has promised to review by the end of this month.

In Washington today a federal court jury found four Puerto Ricans guilty on five charges of assault with a dangerous weapon. This could mean a maximum sentence of 50 years in prison for each defendent. The jury had not yet decided on five other counts charging assault with intent to kill...which carries a maximum sentence of 75 years in prison. The jury's deliberations will continue after dinner.

Edward R. Murrow: June 16, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Dick Hottelet cables me from Germany tonight that German officials are earnestly hoping that the conversations between President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill will produce concrete results. They believe that some Western action is necessary, (even if the French remain politically paralyzed.) ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ The Germans feel that the present deadlock is bringing the whole idea of European integration to the brink of ruin, and that serious German domestic consequences may result. The aging Chancellor Adenauer and other democratic forces in Western Germany have staked everything on the European Army plan. They are under increasing pressure to produce tangible results. The present German leaders believe it possible for the Americans and the British to go ahead with the European Army plan, and the so-called Bonn Conventions, even without French agreement. The Bonn Conventions would give to Western Germany the essence of sovereignty. They would terminate the occupation statute, and lift certain restrictions in fields such as civil aviation, scientific research and industrial capacity. They would eliminate the Allied High Commission, with its veto power over the actions of the German Government.

Such an Anglo-American declaration would have great psychological appeal, and create the impression in Germany that forward movement is

possible. As things stand now, the Germans feel that they are not permitted to move one inch off dead center. They are not allowed to begin even the most preliminary non-military preparations for their ultimate defense force. They can't even start building barracks for the troops that might be called up a year from now.

Hottelet reports that responsible Germans are coming to the conclusion that it is impossible for Germany or for Europe to continue the present aimless drifting.

The pressure upon Adenauer from extreme nationalist sources is increasing. For example, the deputy chairman of Adenauer's own Christian Democratic Party decided yesterday that the convention for the election of the President of Germany next month shall be held in Berlin. Chancellor Adenauer opposed this decision, but his deputy made it under pressure of those who want to make this convention a great emotional occasion directed at Eastern Germany. Adenauer is by nature opposed to emotional demonstrations, and he wants Germany to lie low during the next few months, wait and see what happens; but he has clearly suffered a reverse due to the impatient pressure of nationalist forces within his own Party. Adenauer is a moderate man, committed to the idea of European unity and a European Army.

But in Germany, as elsewhere, moderate politicians whose policies produce no tangible results come under fire from both the extreme left and the extreme right. Yesterday Adenauer's Party lost its absolute majority in the German Parliament by the defection of one member who was dissatisfied with Adenauer's moderation on refugee affairs, the Saar and the eastern territories. The German Chancellor still retains a huge coalition majority, his government is in no immediate danger, but there are visible signs of increased friction between the Chancellor and his partners in the coalition. This friction arises from Adenauer's unequivocal commitment to the Western World, his efforts to reach an agreement with France over the Saar, and the fact that his policy of associating Germany completely with the Western Powers has so far produced no tangible results or increased stature; no more security or freedom of maneuver for the German Government.

Adenauer's political resources are not inexhaustible, and time will not stand still for him indefinitely. If the policy of moderation, of close and complete co-operation with Western Europe fails, then German politics and German history combine to shout that they will try more extreme measures.

Hottelet concludes his cable by saying that what Adenauer and his followers need right now is a gust of encouragement from the West.

As my colleague Dick Hottelet pointed out, the German people and the Adenauer government are ~~anxiously~~ looking for renewed signs of cooperation and encouragement from the West. Shakespeare once remarked that "the miserable have no other medicine but hope." Disraeli put it another way when he said:"Every production of genius must be the production of enthusiasm."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President said today that when Prime Minister Churchill visits Washington next week they will discuss every urgent world problem and try to strengthen our bridge of friendship with Great Britain. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters at the White House that one of the main purposes of the conference will be to try to work out a joint policy for possible united action in Southeast Asia.

The President also said, in answer to a question, that the 16 allies who fought in Korea must now report to the United Nations on their decision that no agreement could be worked out with the Communists at Geneva. After the U.N. is informed we will have to take some action but the President does not know just what we'll do.

South Korea's President Rhee said in Seoul today that the breakup of the Korean peace talks demonstrates that "the free nations are no longer begging the Communists to come to some agreement to avoid at any cost the possibility of world war three." Rhee added: "I was not the only one who knew that nothing can be gained by talking with the Communists."

And General Van Fleet, the former 8th army commander in Korea, said in Tokyo today that the breakup of the negotiations is no surprise to him. He said: "I'm glad it finally came about. We had to go through with it to prove once again that you can't believe the Communists."

In Geneva today, French Foreign Minister Bidault just in from Paris is reported to be opposed to the American-Britisn plan to suspend the talks on Indo-China. French sources say his sole purpose in returning to Geneva is to prevent a breakup of the conference.

And at the United Nations, Thailand introduced a Security Council resolution calling for a peace patrol in Southeast Asia. We support it on the ground that a "real and continuing threat" to Thailand does exist.

At his news conference today the President was asked about his plans for 1956. Mr. Eisenhower said he is concentrating on the big problems of the present - he is not casting his mind forward to running for another term. He isn't one to predict and as he sees it, sufficient to the day are the evils thereof.

The President also told reporters: that he has never implied that he would support government price supports at 100 percent of parity for farmers and that recent events in Guatamala are very disturbing.

Later in the day the White House said a newspaper report that the President might replace Secretary of State Dulles with Governor Dewey is "absolutely untrue."

At the Army-McCarthy hearings, Senator McCarthy, who didn't complete his testimony today, said that everything in his counter-charges against the army is true - that the hearings have been a complete farce - that they are the fault of the Democratic Committee members. Democratic Senator McClelland then said Army Secretary Stevens got into this "mess" before he sought any Democratic help.

McCarthy said he thinks he made a mistake in offering concessions to get the Democrats back on the committee after they had left. He testified that the Central Intelligence Agency is the worst situation from the standpoint of Communist infiltration - a charge that has been denied by C.I.A. Director Allen Dulles. At one point McCarthy "absolved" his aides, Roy Cohn and Francis Carr, said the only thing they are guilty of is fighting Communism. Army Counsel Welch said the Senator was a witness not a judge and that the army was not going to let Communists cut the army's throat. McCarthy said: "Don't pull that on me. Don't pull that on me." Welch said McCarthy has no monopoly in battling Communists - the fight goes on throughout the government. And the Senator repeated his view that federal workers have a solemn duty to divulge information to him under certain circumstances - despite the President having condemned this practice as reprehensible.

The Atomic Energy Commission is now considering whether to accept a special board's finding that Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer is a loyal American but should be barred from our atomic secrets as a security risk. Representative Hinshaw of Califor

revealed that the Commission decided to publish the text of the secret Oppenheimer hearing because Commissioner Zuckert has reported a summary of the case lost or stolen on Friday night. It was found Sunday in a railroad station.

The testimony shows that Dr. Edward Teller - whom Oppenheimer called the principal inventor of the H-bomb testified that if, in 1945, Oppenheimer and others like him had lent "moral support" to the H-bomb project the bomb could have been developed four years earlier than it was developed. Teller said he would feel safer if Oppenheimer did not have custody of our vital secrets. And William Borden, former secretary to the Congressional committee on atomic energy, said that "more probably than not, Oppenheimer is an agent for the Soviet union." But contrary testimony came from distinguished scientists. For example: Dr. Norris Bradbury, now scientific director at Los Alamos, testified: "I do not regard him as a security risk." Dr. Robert Bacher, a former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, said Dr. Oppenheimer is a good security risk. And Oppenheimer himself said that in October of 1949, after we knew the Russians had developed an atomic bomb, the Atomic Energy Commission's advisory committee showed a "surprising unanimity" in agreeing that we ought not to take the initiative at that time in an all-out program for the development of the Hydorgen bomb. This is a fragmentary summary of the transcript the Commission has promised to review by the end of this month.

In Washington today a federal court jury found four Puerto Ricans guilty on five charges of assault with a dangerous weapon. This could mean a maximum sentence of 50 years in prison for each defendent. The jury had not yet decided on five other counts charging assault with intent to kill which carries a maximum sentence of 75 years in prison. The jury's deliberations will continue after dinner.

Dick Hottelet cables me from Germany tonight that German officials are earnestly hoping that the conversations between President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill will produce concrete results. They believe that some Western action is necessary even if the French remain politically paralyzed. The Germans

feel that the present deadlock is bringing the whole idea of European integration to the brink of ruin, and that serious German domestic consequences may result. The aging Chancellor Adenauer and other democratic forces in Western Germany have staked everything on the European Army plan. They are under increasing pressure to produce tangible results. The present German leaders believe it possible for the Americans and the British to go ahead with the European Army plan, and the so-called Bonn Conventions, even without French agreement. The Bonn Conventions would give to Western Germany the essence of sovereignty. They would terminate the occupation statute, and lift certain restructions in fields such as civil aviation, scientific research and industrial capacity. They would eliminate the Allied High Commission, with its veto power over the actions of the German Government.

Such an Anglo-American declaration would have great psychological appeal, and create the impression in Germany that forward movement is possible. As things stand now, the Germans feel that they are not permitted to move one inch off dead center. They are not allowed to begin even the most preliminary non-military preparations for their ultimate defense force. They can't even start building barracks for the troops that might be called up a year from now. Hottelet reports that responsible Germans are coming to the conclusion that it is impossible for Germany or for Europe to continue the present aimless drifting. The pressure upon Adenauer from extreme nationalist sources is increasing. For example, the deputy chairman of Adenauer's own Christian Democratic Party decided yesterday that the convention for the election of the President of Germany next month shall be held in Berlin. Chancellor Adenauer opposed this decision, but his deputy made it under pressure of those who want to make this convention a great emotional occasion directed at Eastern Germany. Adenauer is by nature opposed to emotional demonstrations, and he wants Germany to lie low during the next few months, wait and see what happens; but he has clearly suffered a reverse due to the impatient pressure of nationalist forces within his own Party. Adenauer is a moderate man, committed to the idea of European unity and a European Army. But in Germany, as elsewhere, moderate politicians whose policies produce no

tangible results come under fire from both the extreme left and the extreme right. Yesterday Adenauer's Party lost its absolute majority in the German Parliament by the defection of one member who was dissatisfied with Adenauer's moderation on refugee affairs, the Saar and the eastern territories. The German Chancellor still retains a huge coalition majority, his government is in no immediate danger, but there are visible signs of increased friction between the Chancellor and his partners in the coalition. This friction arises from Adenauer's unequivocal committment to the Western World, his efforts to reach an agreement with France over the Saar, and the fact that his policy of associating Germany completely with the Western Powers has so far produced no tangibl results or increased stature; no more security or freedom of maneuver for the German Government. Adenauer's political resources are not inexhaustible, and time will not stand still for him indefinitely. If the policy of moderation, of close and complete cooperation with Western Europe fails, then German politics and German history combine to shout that they will try more extreme measures.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: As my colleague Dick Hottelet pointed out, the German people and the Adenauer government are looking for renewed signs of cooperation and encouragement from the West. Shakespeare once remarked that "the miserable have no other medicine but hope." Disraeli put it another way when he said: "Every production of genius must be the production of enthusiams."

Good Night and Good Luck!

code Edition

Thursday June 17, 1954

This is the news:

The Army-McCarthy hearings have ended..after 36 days..with each side maintaining its original position. And as the committee members made their last statements , Republican Senator Potter of Michigan issued a statement saying he will demand that top officials on both sides of the argument be fired. He feels "the principal accusation on each side was borne out by the testimony". And he believes there may have been perjury in the testimony. In the concluding testimony, Senator Mc Carthy at one point charged that the Democrats "connived" to bring the hearing about..said they miss no opportunity to halt the exposure of Communists. And at another point McCarthy offered to co-operate with the Democratic committeeman in the future. The Senator said the Democrats "shoved and goaded" Army Secretary Stevens into making his charges. He says the Democrats will "suffer and bleed" for this. And Democratic Senator McClelland said the Administration and the Republican party have proved their lack of capacity to conduct the affairs of government without turmoil. Mc Carthy promised to start seven new investigations into alleged communist infiltration of the government as soon as he's had a few days rest. And in the closing moments

Army Counsel Welch again attempted to prove, that the memorandum from the McCarthy side was not authentic. In a few minutes we'll hear portions of two of the concluding speeches by committee members.

Democratic Senator Lehman today started a new move to strip McCarthy of his committee chairmanships. He charged McCarthy has "grossly abused" his [redacted] authority, and "created public disrespect for Congress." The Lehman resolution, like a similar one by Republican Senator Flanders was sent to the rules committee. There is little chance that either will come out of that committee.

And Attorney General Brownell, in a speech, charged that Senator McCarthy's invitation to federal workers to give him information they may have on Communism, is an action that would "substitute government [redacted] by an individual, for government by law.

The Senate today approved a military budget of more than 29 billion dollars, for the fiscal year starting July first. Approval came on a voice vote, after Democrats failed in a move to add another 350-millions to the budget..to prevent a planned cut-back of two divisions in the army's strength. The Senate bill calls for about a half billion more than a similar bill approved by the House.

~~The air force today placed all of its heavy bombers in the Far East under the Strategic Air Command. They'll be moved to bases in Guam. This will give them protection behind a radar screen against any~~

~~surprise attack. And it should relieve the Japanese from worrying whether they might be the target of a major retaliatory attacks should war come to the Far East.~~

The House Foreign Affairs committee today approved a proposal to deny aid to Italy and France, unless they join the European army.

And the House of Representatives, after voting two months ago to end the public housing program, today decided to keep it alive, at least temporarily.

The State Department says that friendly countries are co-operating with us to prevent the shipment of new cargoes of arms to Guatemala. ~~And we are trying to set up an embargo against the sale or delivery of arms to the Communist-dominated country, by working through major shipping nations.~~

A Federal jury in Washington today found Puerto Rican extremist Lolita Lebron, innocent of having any intent to kill, when she and three male defendents, shot up the House of Representatives last March. The woman faces as much as 50 years in prison because yesterday she was found guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon. The men, guilty on both

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In London, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that Communist China..recognized by the British more than four years ago.. has now decided to send a charge d'affaires and a diplomatic staff to London.

And now a recorded excerpt from the closing hour of the Army-Mc Carthy hearing. First, Chairman Mundt:

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Mundt - McClellan -

We have just listened to two of the many concluding statements made today as the hearings came to an end. The Committee meets in executive session tomorrow. But it is still too early to estimate when the conclusions will be made known.

This is Ed Murrow...I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today... But first, Bob Dixon

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, June 17, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... And now here is a recorded excerpt from the closing hour of the Army-McCarthy hearings. First you will hear from Chairman Mundt.

MUNDT: The chair will say that insofar as he's concerned, he believes we have adduced the essential facts, that are essential and necessary in the writing of a report. The chair believes that insofar as he is concerned, the American audience - some twenty million, we are told, on radio and television and nobody? know? how many more millions of the press - have followed these hearings more carefully and more generally than any hearings ever before held on Capitol Hill. I can assure our friends in the audience that they know what we know, and that our report will be based on facts which have met the eye or ...? thear of everybody interested in following the record. Insofar as the chair is concerned, he wants for himself to sit down quietly with the printed record, to search out certain statements and facts to be pieced together along with certain change of evidence. And when those change of evidence have been carefully analyzed, he believes that he will be able to do his part in writing a report, whether happily we can agree to have a one-package report or whether more realistically, perhaps, we will find ourselves writing two reports or perhaps different viewpoints from different individual members.

The chair would like to say one thing about a phase of this hearing, which has been discussed a great deal and that isthe fact that we have frequently diverted from what were originally the basic issues; that there have been irrelevancies and diversions nobody will question. Most of those have revolved around significant disputes wherein honest men have a perfect right to differ, and wherein honest men have been differing in the business of self government since its very inception. Those are differences involving the functions and the rights and the prerogatives of congressional committees, and the functions and prerogatives of the Executive. And while it may appear to some that arguments, which have on oc-

casion been heated and sometimes unhappily personal, are a reflection on our American system of government, the chair believes quite the reverse to be the truth. We settle, in America, our arguments by an exchange of viewpoints, sometimes heated, sometimes unhappily personal, but we don't settle them as duelists do, we don't settle them at pistol point, we don't settle them with violence, we settle them by an appeal to the mind.

I think, too, that we should recognize that we are fortunate in this country that we can adjudicate a difference of this kind openly, publicly, even though it takes a tremendous amount of time. In the chair's opinion that's a demonstration that Americanism and freedom and self government in this country are made of pretty sturdy stuff.

Thank you for your cooperation. I join you in a sigh of relief that we have come to the end of this unpleasant business. Now, Senator McClellan I recognize you.

McCLELLAN: Mr. Chairman, I'M compelled to say that this has been one of the most disagreeable, one of the most difficult public services that it has ever been my duty to perform. I had no animosity toward anyone, toward any individual when these hearings began. I think that I can say without any reservation whatsoever that I hold no animosity now towards anyone involved in the proceedings. I did say inthe beginning, Mr. Chairman, in that pre-statement I made when you opened these hearings, that the charges and the counter-charges that gave rise to this controversy were of such a grave nature as to make these proceedings mandatory. I think that statement was true. I also said that the charges and the accusations were so diametrically in conflict that as I saw it then they could not possibly be reconciled. I do not believe the testimony that has been given here over these long weeks can be under any process of reasoning reconciled. I further stated at the beginning of the hearings, Mr. Chairman, that we, the Democrat members, would wholeheartedly undertake to cooperate with and assist the majority in making these hearings impartial, fairand thorough,

to the end that that which is true (sic) which was true might be revealed, and that which is false exposed without regard to the personalities that might be involved.

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Ed. trans. P.O.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday June 18, 1954

This is the news:

The new French premier, Pierre Mendez-France, today called on his people for moral support. In a radio broadcast to the nation, Mendez-France said: "The time has come to rid ourselves of our incredulities, of our divisions, of our timidities." The new premier..whose proposals I'd like to review in a few minutes..is reported ready to fly to Geneva to join the Indo-China talks. And his aides say he may seek an invitation to the White House to follow next week's visit of Prime Minister Churchill. President Eisenhower today assured French President Coty that we are willing to work with the new French government toward the defense of Europe and in Indo-China.

In Geneva, Assistant Secretary of State Robertson charged today that at least 15 Viet Minh battalions have now invaded the states of Laos and Cambodia. And the Chinese communist premier, Chou en lai, refused to admit that there are any "foreign troops" in the two kingdoms.

At the United Nations, the Russians vetoed a Security Council proposal to send "peace observers" to the Indo-China border. The Russians say the United States supported this "to widen the conflict in

Indo-China." Ambassador Lordge called the Soviet veto another example of Russian contempt for the opinions of mankind. And Secretary of State Dulles said it shows again how empty are the Soviet professions of peace.

Five American air force technicians are now missing in Indo-China. They were last seen heading off-limits in the direction of a bathing beach north of Hanoi. A Native reported seeing the men marching with Sengalese prisoners. And allied officials in Saigon believe they may be in Communist hands.

Democratic Senator Stennis of Mississippi charged today that the Defense Department, in effect, has violated "a solemn promise" to remove all 200 air force technicians from Indo-China by June 12th.

The Mundt committee met today to start considering a report on the Army-McCarthy hearing. The committee made no decisions. But the Democratic members..with McClellan of Arkansas as the spokesman called for action by the Executive Branch of government and by the committee. McClellan wants the Justice department to decide if perjury was committed at the hearings..and if so, to take action. He wants the Justice Department to determine if a crime was committed in connection with the

two-and-a-quarter page document submitted by Senator McCarthy..and he wants the Executive department to weigh the testimony, and take what action is necessary against the executive department members, who were principals in the case: army secretary Stevens, Counsel Adams and Assistant Defense Secretary Hensel. McClellan also wants the committee to do something about two members of its staff who, he says, have not received Defense Department clearance--although it was requested more than a year ago. He also wants action on "the alleged threats" by staff members against SENATORS on the committee. [redacted]. And McClellan insists, that until this is done, there should be no further action by the McCarthy committee.

Senator McCarthy calls all this "clever, dishonest and extremely dangerous to the country"...says its an attempt to immobilize his committee..that the Democrats are trying to "keep us from investigating." And later the Senator told reporters he is investigating what he called "very serious charges" against a Democratic Senator. [redacted]n't [redacted]mitee [redacted]. He said the charges do not concern Communism..and the Senator IN QUESTION is not a member of his investigating committee.

New York's Governor Dewey said today that loyalty boards and the attorney general are "the only people who really do anything" to get Communists out of government.

The President today signed a bill giving the armed services authority to deny commissions to drafted doctors and dentists who are considered security risks. This grew out of the Major Peress case. (the officer given an honorable discharge after he refused to answer McCarthy committee ~~questions~~ questions.)

~~The Defense Department today made public a modified universal military training plan calling for a reserve force of 3 million trained men to be "immediately available" in the event of war. It calls for a continuation of the draft for an indefinite period...with drafted men to serve for two years and then be "forced" to serve six years in a reserve unit.~~

The British Foreign Office said today Britain will refuse to let American warships stop and search British merchant vessels for arms shipments bound for Guatemala. But the British promise "to co-operate to the fullest extent possible" to prevent ANY such arms trade.

And in Guatemala tonight, the Foreign minister told reporters: Guatemala is being bombed by unidentified planes, in what he called "the criminal invasion of our country." He said the planes hit oil storage tanks on the southwest Pacific coast. And he said troops mobilized on the Honduran border...Guatamalan exiles, and Cuban, and other "mercanaries"...are ready to invade the Communist ~~led~~ dominated country.

Edward R. Murrow: June 18, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

For France to put a premier into office with a huge majority is so unusual as to be almost incredible. It suggests that observers in France May have been all wrong about the Assembly being hopelessly divided on the big issues of the day. But a study of the victory of Pierre Mendes-France shows it to be not only credible but almost unavoidable. He made a series of propositions which the Assembly simply could not turn down, that is, except on purely personal grounds. And that was not called for since the new premier is one of the most respected men in French life.

The most important of his proposals was about peace in Indochina. He promised to resign if he does not obtain a truce on honorable terms by July twentieth. He did not say in detail what honorable terms would be. But he pledged that France would remain in Asia,- that security would be provided for the French forces in Indochina,- and that French strength there would not be reduced. So if he fails, and has to resign on July 20th, he guaranteed that his successor will not fall heir to a weakened position. He also promised that the peace would be made together with the Associated States and France's allies, which is another way of saying it will not be a capitulation.

It is too soon to foresee how he will fare with this proposal. If he

is to succeed, the Communists will have to make better terms than they offered Monsieur Bidault. ~~Maybe they will, to keep their propaganda position~~ in their home ~~countries of being the side that really wants peace.~~ But it is not to be overlooked that they refused acceptable terms to Bidault simply to bring down the Laniel government. They wanted discord and confusion among the Allies more than they wanted a compromise peace. Beside, they didn't think they needed to compromise, as they felt sure that eventually they would get all that they want in Indochina. They dragged things out in Geneva so that the necessary military progress could be made in Indochina.

But there can be no dragging things out with Premier Mendes-France. He has set a deadline. He must have his truce by July 20th. And he has limited himself as to the kind of terms he can accept. So it remains to be seen whether the Communists like a government under Mendes-France better than one under Laniel. The Communists will have noted that the new premier, in a second proposal, promised to produce an acceptable compromise on a European Army containing Germans. That does not endear him to the Communists. Neither does the fact that he insisted on having his absolute majority in the Assembly without counting the communists who voted for him in a body. This is a government somewhat to the left of the preceding ones. But it is far

from being what Moscow wants - a neutralist government.

The proposal Mendes-France made about the European Army was simply to try to get the various factions to unite on a compromise amending the Defense Community treaty in some respects. Failing in this he promised to lay his own solution before the Assembly himself. And again he set a deadline. The new solution is to be ready before the August recess. And if it is not accepted he will resign.

His third proposal was about economic reforms. The new premier intends to save money on military expenditure. He wants France to live within its resources and income. He promises to maintain the Atlantic Alliance, but also to make France independent of American aid. Here again he did not say how this was to come about. But he will lay a program before the Assembly by July 20th, and if it is not accepted he will resign.

So the life of his government hangs by a thread of three strands, and if any of the strands break, the thread breaks, and Mendes-France will be out. Actually he did not produce a single solution of the major problems. All he did was to promise to prepare the solutions before a given date. So the Assembly did not agree to solutions, it agreed only to give him a few weeks to find them all. So it is assuming a great deal to predict that he will

succeed in all three of his tasks in the time set.

But even if the victory of Mendes-France is not quite as significant as it may appear, he counts as one of the most convincing and attractive premiers of recent times. He is not an imposing man physically, nor even a forceful orator. His speeches are quiet and sometimes marked with slight hesitation. But he is uncommonly lucid and uncommonly candid. And he has character. He showed that he is not merely ambitious when yesterday he had the premiership clinched, thanks to the support of the Communists, and frankly told the Assembly it must not have a government depending on communists dedicated to the interests of the foe with whom he has to bargain.

He is a young premier - 47. But being distinguished by his youth is not new for him. He was the youngest lawyer in France at 23, the youngest member of Parliament at 25, and at 30 was Under-Secretary in the government of Leon Blum. At 37 he was Finance Commissioner in De Gaulle's Committee of National Liberation. At 40 he was President of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund.

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We were talking of the victory of Mendes-France, and the opportunity he has of becoming a significant figure in world politics. William Simms once remarked that "he who would acquire fame, must not show himself afraid of courage." For as ~~Henry Wadsworth~~ Longfellow noted: "Fame comes only when deserved, and then it is as inevitable as destiny, for it is destiny."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The new French premier, Pierre Mendez-France, today called on his people for moral support. In a radio broadcast to the nation, Mendez-France said: "The time has come to rid ourselves of our incredulities, of our divisions, of our timidities." The new premier, whose proposals I'd like to review in a few minutes is reported ready to fly to Geneva to join the Indo-China talks. And his aides say he may seek an invitation to the White House to follow next week's visit of Prime Minister Churchill. President Eisenhower today assured French President Coty that we are willing to work with the new French government toward the defense of Europe and in Indo-China.

In Geneva, Assistant Secretary of State Robertson charged today that at least 15 Viet Minh battalions have now invaded the states of Laos and Cambodia. And the Chinese communist premier, Chou en lai, refused to admit that there are any "foreign troops" in the two kingdoms.

At the United Nations, the Russians vetoed a Security Council proposal to send "peace observers" to the Indo-China border. The Russians say the United States supported this "to widen the conflict in Indo-China." Ambassador Lodge called the Soviet veto another example of Russian contempt for the opinions of mankind. And Secretary of State Dulles said it shows again how empty are the Soviet professions of peace.

Five American air force technicians are now missing in Indo-China. They were last seen heading off-limits in the direction of a bathing beach north of Hanoi. A Native reported seeing the men marching with Bengalese prisoners. And allied officials in Saigon believe they may be in Communist hands.

Democratic Senator Stennis of Mississippi charged today that the Defense Department, in effect, has violated "a solemn promise" to remove all 200 air force technicians from Indo-China by June 12th.

The Mundt committee met today to start considering a report on the Army-McCarthy hearing. The committee made no decisions. But the Democratic members, with McClellan of Arkansas, as the spokesman, called for action by the Executive Branch of government and by the committee. McClellan wants the Justice Department to decide if perjury was committed at the hearings, and if so, to take action. He wants the Justice Department to determine if a crime was committed in connection with the two-and-a-quarter page document submitted by Senator McCarthy and he wants the Executive Department to weigh the testimony and take what action is necessary against the executive department members who were "principals" in the case: army secretary Stevens, Counsel Adams, and Assistant Defense Secretary Hensel. McClellan also wants the committee to do something about two members of its staff who, he says, have not received Defense Department clearance - although it was requested more than a year ago. He also wants action on "the alleged threats" by staff members against Senators on the committee. And McClellan insists that until this is done, there should be no further action by the McCarthy committee.

Senator McCarthy calls this "clever, dishonest and extremely dangerous to the country" - says its an attempt to immobilize his committee that the Democrats are trying to "keep us from investigating." And later the Senator told reporters he is investigating what he called "very serious charges" against a Democratic Senator. He said the charges do not concern Communism and the Senator in question is not a member of his investigating committee.

New York's Governor Dewey said today that loyalty boards and the attorney general are "the only people who really do anything" to get Communists out of government.

The President today signed a bill giving the armed services authority to deny commissions to drafted doctors and dentists who are considered security risks. This grew out of the Major Peress case - the officer given an honorable discharge after he refused to answer McCarthy committee questions.

The British Foreign Office said today Britain will refuse to let American warships stop and search British merchant vessels for arms shipments bound for Guatemala. But the British promise to cooperate to the fullest extent possible to prevent any such arms trade.

And in Guatemala tonight, the Foreign minister told reporters: Guatemala is being bombed by unidentified planes in what he called "the criminal invasion of our country." He said the planes hit oil storage tanks on the southwest Pacific coast. And he said troops mobilized on the Honduran border - Guatamalan exiles and Cuban, and other "mercanaries" are ready to invade the Communist-dominated country.

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compromise, as they felt sure that eventually they would get all that they want in Indochina. They dragged things out in Geneva so that the necessary military progress could be made in Indochina. But there can be no dragging things out with Premier Mendes-France. He has set a deadline. He must have his truce by July 20th. And he has limited himself as to the kind of terms he can accept. So it remains to be seen whether the Communists like a government under Mendes-France better than one under Laniel. The Communists will have noted that the new premier, in a second proposal, promised to produce an acceptable compromise on a European Army containing Germans. That does not endear him to the Communists. Neither does the fact that he insisted on having his absolute majority in the Assembly without counting the Communists who voted for him in a body. This is a government somewhat to the left of the preceding ones. But it is far from being what Moscow wants - a neutralist government.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were talking of the victory of Mendes-France and the opportunity he has of becoming a significant figure in world politics. William Simms once remarked that "he who would acquire fame must not show himself afraid of courage." For as Longfellow noted: "Fame comes only when deserved and then it is as inevitable as destiny, for it is destiny."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, June 21, 1954

This is the news:

The Inter-American Peace Commission today agreed to Guatemala's request, to temporarily suspend consideration of Guatamela's complaint, charging "foreign aggression" against her.

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~~action [redacted]~~ Guatemala wants the Commission to keep the matter pending.. until it can observe results of yesterday's Security Council action. The United Nations voted unanimously for a cease-fire, and for all U.N. members to withhold aid from both the government and rebel forces in Guatemala. The Russians vetoed a move to place the whole matter before the Organization of American states.

Reports from Honduras indicate that the opposing forces in Guatemala may fight a battle at a town called Zacapa...20 miles inside the country. Forces from both sides appear to be heading in that direction. Today the Communist-dominated government said Guatemala city is calm... the army and police are in full control...businessmen were urged to re-open their businesses..parents to send their children back to school. And from the rebel-invaders there came radio reports that: their planes had bombed an army garrison at Coban, in Central Guatemala..from a base "inside" the country. ~~[redacted]~~ The rebels also warned the Guatemala army to keep off roads in the western part of the country. One report from the secret rebel radio

threatened a fourth one-plane attack on the capital; another said the next attack on the capital would come from the invading infantry. And the rebel radio says its campaign is "progressing with magnificent success." A LATE GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAYS REBEL FORCES HAVE BEEN THROWN BACK IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

And the State Department says many reports on what's going on in Guatemala are exaggerated.. The Department has received no new solid information since Saturday ..when it reported disturbances in three areas.

In Indo-China today, French forces pushed through a series of Communist-controlled villages 18 miles from Hanoi.

And Undersecretary of State Smith, back in Washington, from the Geneva conference, says we'll continue "a sincere, patient effort to negotiate a peace settlement for Indo-China."

At Geneva today, the Chinese Communists told us they hold 15 American airmen among the 83 Americans we claim

are being detained by the Chinese. The Communists say 14 flyers and one missionary are dead. As for the other Americans, the Chinese say 30 are in prison.. 12 are unaccounted for. We have agreed to permit 15 Chinese nationals to leave this country and return to Communist China.

The Peiping Radio said today that in one of the Chinese Communists' most drastic "reforms" six party leaders have been fired..including the commander in Korea.

In Washington today, Senator Mundt told reporters "you could of gone on with the army-McCarthy hearings for twenty years" and not get the whole truth. He believes all the salient facts have now emerged...but "you could never run down the last possible grain of evidence." Mundt "guesses" that the committee will turn down the request by Assistant Secretary of ~~State~~ Defense Hensel to dismiss charges against him and "rebuke" Senator McCarthy. ~~Committee Counsel Ray Jenkins, who is available to help write the committee report "as long as necessary."~~

And Republican Senator Flanders disagrees with reports that his request to the Senate to deprive McCarthy of his chairmanships "is dead." He says his resolution is "very much alive"..even though it has been referred to the rules committee.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today ordered almost a 13 per cent cut in the 1955 wheat output. And he imposed what the United Press calls "probably the stiffest across-the-board farm controls in history" to curb other mounting crop surpluses. ~~Benson has set up strict new mmmmmmm program to make sure that land taken out of wheat, corn, cotton and other surplus crops is not planted in other crops now piling up in government warehouses. Farmers who do not go along, would lose federal price supports.~~

Both houses of congress suspended their sessions today to mark the deaths of Democratic Senator Hunt of Wyoming who shot and fatally wounded himself; and Hawaiian Delegate Farrington who died of a heart attack.

The Federal Reserve Board today authorized member banks to reduce the amount of money they must hold in reserve. This is aimed at freeing more cash for borrowing and stimulating business.

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One of the most successful air strikes of the European war occurred in August of 1943. It did as much as anything else to demonstrate the power and the importance of the long-range strategic air force. It was against a place called Peenemuende, up on the Baltic coast.

Edward R. Murrow: June 21, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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The occasion for my talking about this subject is the publication of a book, "V-2" by General Walter Dornberger, who was in charge of the German Army's rocket project. We already knew the end of the story, how Germany lost the war. Now we know more details about how and why. It wasn't only the air raid, though that clinched it. Another reason was because the project didn't get the support of Hitler in time. And one reason it didn't get it was because Hitler had a dream that the new-fangled rockets never would be operational against England. "I can rely on my inspirations" he

told Albert Speer, his Minister of Munitions. "It is therefore pointless to give support to the project." The result was that top priority was withheld until six weeks before the Allied raid.

Other factors of delay now come to light. And these have almost a topical interest today. Dornberger's top scientist - Professor Wernher von Braun - and two of his top engineers, were denounced as security risks, arrested and whisked away to face possible execution. This is an incredible story, though Americans may not find it so impossible to believe. The charge against the three was that they were interested in rockets only for peacetime uses, as space ships, hence they were not putting their whole enthusiasm into developing them for the war. The charges were fantastic and had their origin in stray and twisted remarks made to townspeople in Peenemuende. The evidence was gathered by security officers working for an eminent Nazi official engaged in a gigantic plot to increase his power. He wanted to get hold of the rocket project, and to do this he had to discredit the army. The plotter was Heinrich Himmler, and he partly succeeded. But General Dornberger finally was able to get his indispensable men out of prison, though by then more precious time had been lost. The incident shows how a drive for security, made to serve the ambition of a political plotter,

could on this occasion result in the opposite of security.

A further cause of delay was some plotting by Hitler's own staff to get the rocket project out of the hands of the army. In the course of this intrigue, dictatorial authority at Peenemuende was given a civilian, with no experience in war administration, and no knowledge of the science or the techniques used in making rockets. It brought production almost to a standstill. This kind of intrigue was characteristic of Hitler's Germany. The inefficiency caused by plotting for power, almost reached the state of sabotage. In part it was the fault of Hitler for being half-mad. But probably the result would have been similar, had he been as wise as he thought he was.

It is something of a mystery how so much got done. The rockets never did reach their full potential destructiveness, but even in this chaos, forty-three hundred were operationally launched, fifteen hundred of them against England. If this number had been available at the time the troops and equipment were concentrated in the southern ports for the invasion, they would have spelled disaster for the Allies. If the project had been pushed in what General Dornberger calls the "lost two years", (1939-1941), and if top priority had not been withheld for eighteen months, history would have

been uncrecognizably different.

The chief factor that saved the Allies was the air raid, and the chief factor in making the air raid possible at the right place was an English woman. She was Constance Babington-Smith, a flight officer in the Royal Air Force. Through sheer ability she had become head of the Allied Central Photographic Intelligence assigned to the Supreme Allied Headquarters. A study of air maps led her to notice a faint spot and a tiny, shadowy cross on a photograph of the Peenemuende region. The Allies knew Hitler's secret weapon was being made somewhere. Thanks to this woman's eyes they concluded that Peenemuende might be the place. So Peenemuende was thoroughly smashed.

In this way Miss Babington-Smith had a key part in making history and making it in a sensational way. One may ask what her reward has been. She was in the 1945 honors list as Member of the Order of the British Empire, Military Division, and she had a back-page interview in the New York Times when she visited New York that year. Not much glory, you may say. But making history is its own reward, and Constance Babington-Smith, though not wholly unsung, shared with others in obscurity the satisfaction of making much of the history in those years.

General Dornberger, in his book "V-2" made a considerable effort to give full credit to the intelligence work of Flight Officer Constance Babington-Smith. This reminds me of something Pliny the Younger once said:"I hold it a noble task to rescue from oblivion those who deserve to be eternally remembered." For, as Pierre Van Paassen remarked:"History is sometimes the shadow of a great man or woman."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Americans may not find it so impossibel to believe. The charge against the three was that they were interested in rockets only for peacetime uses, as space ships, hence they were not putting their whole enthusiasm into developing them for the war. The charges were fantastic, and had their origin in stray and twisted remarks made to townspeople in Peenemuende. The evidence was gathered by security officers working for an eminent Nazi official engaged in a gigantic plot to increase his power. He wanted to get hold of the rocket project, and to do this he had to discredit the army. The plotter was Heinrich Himmler, and he partly succeeded. But General Dornberger finally was able to get his indispensable men out of prison, though by then more precious time had been lost. The incident shows how a drive for security, made to serve the ambition of a political plotter, could on this occasion result in the opposite of security. A further cause of delay was some plotting by Hitler's own staff to get the rocket project out of the hands of the army. In the course of this intrigue dictatorial authority at Peenemuende was given a civilian with no experience in war administration and no knowledge of the science or the techniques used in making rockets. It brought production almost to a standstill. This kind of intrigue was characteristic of Hitler's Germany. The inefficiency caused by plotting for power almost reached the state of sabotage. In part it was the fault of Hitler for being half-mad. But probably the result would have been similar had he been as wise as he thought he was. It is something of a mystery how so much got done. The rockets never did reach their full potential destructiveness, but even in this chaos, forty-three hundred were operationally launched, fifteen hundred of them against England. If this number had been available at the time the troops and equipment were concentrated in the southern ports for the invasion, they would have spelled disaster for the Allies. If the project had been pushed in what General Dornberger calls the "lost two years," (1939-1941) and if top priority had not been withheld for eighteen months, history would have been unrecognizably different. The chief factor that saved the Allies was the air raid, and the chief factor in making the air raid possible at the right place was

an English woman. She was Constance Babington-Smith, a flight officer in the Royal Air Force. Through sheer ability she had become head of the Allied Central Photographic Intelligence assigned to the Supreme Allied Headquarters. A study of air maps led her to notice a faint spot and a tiny, shadowy cross on a phtograph of the Peenemuende region. The Allies knew Hitler's sec et weapon was being made somewhere. Thanks to this woman's eyes, they concluded that Peenemuende might be the place. So Peenemuende was thoroughly smashed. In this way Miss Babington-Smith had a key part in making history and making it in a sensational way. One may ask what her reward has been. She was in the 1945 honors list as Member of the Order of the British Empire, Military Division, and she had a back-page interview in the New York Times when she visited New York that year. Not much glory, you may say. But making histor is its own reward, and Constance Babington-Smith, though not wholly unsugn, shared with others in obscurity the satisfaction of making much of the history in those years.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: General Dornberger, in his book "V-2", made a considerable effort to give full credit to the intelligence work of Flight Officer Constance Babington-Smith. This reminds me of something Pliny the Younger once said: "I hold it a noble task to rescue from oblivion those who deserve to be eternally remembered." For, as Pierre Van Paassen remarked: "History is sometimes the shadow of a great man or woman."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday, June 22, 1954.

This is the news:

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The anti-Communists in Guatemala claim they have now isolated Puerto Barrio..the principal port on the Caribbean and a link to Guatemala City. "The army of liberation"..as the invaders call themselves..says its forces are steadily pushing forward. But the Government says it has inflicted a heavy defeat on the rebels..captured many men and quantities of arms. This battle was said to have taken place 15 miles below Zacapa.

The State Department says the government is reported to have armed members of the Communist-dominated labor confederation and members of the pro-government political party. The Guatemala government has appealed to the United Nations Security Council for another meeting because "aggression has not stopped." The government charges the rebels are still operating from bases in Honduras and Nicaragua.

In Washington, Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas asked approval of a resolution reaffirming our determination that Russia shall not intervenein affairs of this hemisphere.

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meet with Chinese Communist Premier Chou en Lai.

In London, the secret five power conference on world disarmament and atomic controls has ended in failure. Western officials say today's session will probably be the last.

In Washington, the government reports that higher grocery prices last month forced the cost of living up three tenths of one per cent.. the first rise in three months. And the National Industrial Conference Board reports that in May the dollar fell to the lowest point in history... it was worth 54 and one tenth cents..based on the January 1939 dollar of 100 CENTS.

~~Democratic Senator Robertson of Virginia said today that the President "asked for bread" in the form of a liberalized foreign trade program and Republican leaders voted to "give him a stone."~~

A House committee has approved a bill providing the death penalty for peace-time espionage. The maximum penalty now is life in prison, except in war-time.

The Administration today took the position that Alger Hiss has a legal right to a 700-dollar a year government pension.. despite his perjury conviction. The Civil Service Commission and the Budget Bureau say the government is obligated to go through with retirement pay to federal employes even though they are sent to prison for criminal acts. Hiss served almost 15 years with the government. Republican Representative Clardy of Michigan says the decision to pay a pension to Hiss leaves him "aghast, enraged and boiling mad."

The President and other Republican leaders today made known their delight that Senator Margaret Chase Smith has won a five to one primary victory in Maine. She beat a vigorous supporter of Senator McCarthy. The white house says: "The President has great admiration for Senator Smith and was highly pleased by the results."

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today. Dr. Karl Compton, who was 66, suffered a heart attack on Wednesday. He HAD played a leading role in the development of radar and the atomic bomb.

Former President Truman is reported much better but not yet "out of danger" following his operation for removal of a gall bladder and appendix.

And Studebaker and Packard have agreed to combine their forces..if their stockholders approve.

Edward R. Murrow: June 22, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

When Ambassador Lodge warned the Soviet Union in the Security Council to stay out of the Western Hemisphere, he put the issue as about everybody in the United States sees it. A shipment of ten million dollars worth of arms to Guatemala from Poland, does not by itself represent any great menace to United States security. But it is a Soviet foot in the door. No doubt, the positive denunciation of this shipment by the United States made the present attack on the communist-aided Guatemala government psychologically possible. It convinced disaffected Guatemalans that physical action against the Arbenz regime should be a profitable political venture. And to this extent Washington must expect to be held responsible. No evidence has been produced of actual connivance, certainly none of the kind attributed to President Theodore Roosevelt when Colombia refused to agree to the building of the Panama Canal. A revolution broke out in the then province of Panama, and within twenty-four hours United States Marines landed to restore order. Ultimately the new state of Panama was born. Nothing of this kind is even remotely possible in Guatemala.

Actually the danger to the United States from the arms shipment to Guatemala is Not Considerable. Military students call it far-fetched to speak of Guatemala imperilling the Panama Canal. The Canal is eight hundred and

forty air miles away, and the only damage Guatemala could do would be through the air. Any airstrips for such a purpose could not be hidden, and could be dealt with on discovery. But that is not the main story. Guatemala already is stronger than its neighbors, and thanks to the arms shipments has become still stronger. In time a so-called people's army in Guatemala, supporting a radical land and labor program in neighboring countries, would further the spread of communism, and it is this that Moscow is working for.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother, reported after his mission to Latin America a year and a half ago that he had conferred with thirty labor leaders in one country, who told him that many leaders of that country were receiving indoctrination behind the Iron Curtain at Soviet expense. In several countries, Dr. Eisenhower said, the communists seemed to have adequate funds to extend invitations, all expenses paid, to communist propaganda conferences and for student, labor and other meetings in Europe and elsewhere.

The Soviet plot is not so much against the Panama Canal as it is to get communism implanted for future growth. Dr. Eisenhower called attention to the population outlook. For the first time since our colonial days the

people of Latin America in 1950 outnumbered those of the United States, and the rate of growth is twice the world average. In fifty years, if the present trend continues, Latin America will have five hundred million people, or more than twice as many as the combined population expected for the United States and Canada.

It is this long look ahead that makes the Soviet foot in the door appear so significant. But while it focuses attention on immediate developments, it also cries out for a far-sighted, wise and generous United States policy, that assists Latin American countries to cope with poverty and build enlightened social and political systems. For communism will not spread in countries that are prosperous, where people enjoy political and economic freedom. It will not be kept out by strong words or even by guns.

Dr. Eisenhower on his return from his mission in November 1953 made a challenging report that ended with eight specific recommendations. These were subsequently accepted by the Administration as its policy. It can be reported that while no one of the recommendations has been fully carried out - or well could be in the time available - some progress has been made on all of them. A quick survey shows more headway than might be inferred from reading the newspapers. There has been an increase in stockpiling copper

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The danger of the Guatemalan crisis is that it centers attention only on the immediate phase of fighting communism. In the long run the United States wants to see democratic regimes come into power throughout the hemisphere. It may not always be easy to fight communism with liberalism, but it is far more effective than fighting it with reaction, something to watch out for in Guatemala. The scope for us to help in recruiting liberal governments in other countries is not great. Neither is the scope for keeping reactionary ones out of power. But in the long pull XXX United States influence can accomplish much. The present propaganda storms will pass and should not hurt our standing with our neighbors so long as we work on the basic problems as well as on the flare-up of the moment.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were talking of the struggle between freedom and tyranny. And what we can do to help others in their efforts to establish democratic regimes. Something George Truett once said would seem worth repeating: "There is a vast difference between toleration and liberty. Toleration is a concession; liberty is a right; toleration is a matter of expedience; liberty a matter of principle; toleration is a grant of man; liberty is a gift of God."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday, June 23, 1954

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In Washington, Democratic Senator Smathers of Florida called on the Administration to "do something..quickly" for the anti-Communists in Guatemela. He says it is "unrealistic and naive to adopt a hands-off attitude. Smathers says:"If we become too involved in the necessities of

parliamentary procedures we are liable to find out that the Communists accomplished what they set out to do."

In Indo-China today a French patrol beat off an ambush by 200 guerrillas..and killed 30 of them.

In London, on the eve of his departure with Prime Minister Churchill for Washington, Foreign Secretary Eden proposed to the House of Commons that both the free world and the Communists sign an Asian pact to stop the war in Indo-China and guarantee peace in Southeast Asia. Eden made a number of thinly disguised digs at American policy to the cheers of both Conservatives and Laborites. For example, he spoke of Molotov's help in settling procedural matters.. and said he had a close relationship with Undersecretary of State Bedell Smith but he did not mention Secretary Dulles. My colleage Howard K. Smith cables from London that Eden's studied coolness toward Dulles is being interpreted as "a violent and bitter attack." Eden told the House of Commons that the war in Indo-China could spark World War three.. he denied that British prejudice has delayed the creation of a united front against Communism in Southeast Asia. He said he did everything in his power to get an agreement at Geneva and confessed that no real progress was made

toward settling the Korean war.

Former Prime Minister Atlee (Complimented) Eden and said at times it is "awfully difficult to understand what the American line is, between what members of the government say and what senators and semtimes generals and admirals say." Atlee said he thinks the real obstacle to a settlemenet for Korea is the failure to recognize China's position. He said he hopes America soon takes a realistic approach.

French Premier Mendez-France spent two hours in Switzerland today talking with Chinese Communist Premier Chou En Lai. He says he now has reason to hope "that the Geneva conference can produce happy progress." But he explained none of his reasons.

The President today heard Secretary Dulles and Undersecretary Smith discuss their experiences at Geneva. They spoke with some 30 congressional leaders of both parties. One Senator said the State Department officials still expect Cambodia, Laos and part of Viet Nam to resist Communism. And one leader said Mr. Dulles gave the group the impression that he fears the new French government will accept a "PEACE at any price " settlement of the war in Indo-China. Mr. Dulles is reported to have said that the new government is "more

responsive to what the French people want" than was its predecessor.

The White House made it known today that the President oppossses a federal pension for Alger Hiss. Yesterday spokesmen for the Civil Service Commission and the (Budget BUREAU) opposed bills aimed at banning retirement payments to federal employes convicted of any felony. News Secretary Hagerty told reporters today Mr. Eisenhower feels the Army's retirement plan should apply to all government employes. This plan calls for pensions to be paid only for honorable service.

The President today designated 20 counties in Iowa as major (DISASTER) areas..eligible for federal assistance.. because of flood conditions. (AND) in Des Moines some 5-thousand volunteers are sandbagging the Des Moines River levees in an effort to hold back the worst flood crests in the city's history.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today approved a three and a half billion dollar foreign aid program..only 7-million less than the President requested.

Senate Democrats today fought for a three year extension of the foreign trade program. The President originally sought such an extension then made it known he'd accept a one-year extension. Democratic Senator Gore of Tennessee says the President really wants the three years. But Republican Senator Milliken said Mr. Eisenhower has made it clear that a one-year extension is acceptable to him.

The Army announced today that beginning next year soldiers will be sent overseas (AS) part of the units with which they trained..instead of being drawn individually from a replacement pool. The plan is to increase over-all combat efficiency and to improve morale (BY) expanding the "buddy" system (INSTEAD OF) assigning a lonely soldier to work with total strangers.

And in Kansas City, the condition (OF) former President Truman.. who underwent an operation four days ago..is now reported as excellent.

Edward R. Murrow: June 23, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Last night President Eisenhower spoke to the National Editorial Association - editors from communities of ten thousand or less. He spoke from notes, and seldom has a president outlined so clearly, in such a short time, the complexities and the contradictions confronting an Administration. The President contended that truth comprises more than knowledge, there must be some understanding. He then proceeded to outline four facts, or statements, each of which has its own element of truth, but each of which, if taken by itself, would not advance the interests of this country. The first is the statement that the United States cannot by its financial sacrifices carry all the other nations of the world on its own shoulders. We should stop "give away programs". The President said: "This is very true. The so-called give away programs are not going to keep the world free."

The next question he is frequently asked is: "Why do you allow nations with whom we are allied to trade with the Reds?" His answer is that we shouldn't allow them to do so if they propose to trade things which might be used to destroy us. The third suggestion is this: Do not let us get involved in Southeast Asia. Let's don't try to defend the whole world for freedom when it really doesn't want freedom. Again the President found truth in this proposition. We can't be strong enough to defend the whole

world. The fourth proposition was that we should not trade with countries whose labor and living standards are so far below ours that it hurts some of the industries here at home. Again the President agreed that we cannot merely open the gates of our markets to world competition.

And then Mr. Eisenhower wrapped all four of these true, or partially true propositions into one example, to prove that while the four propositions may be true when considered alone they are all part of the basic problem confronting us, and no one can be the pivot of that problem. His example was Japan - eighty-five million people, industrious, hard-working, inventive. It is mandatory to us and to our safety that the Japanese nation shall not fall to communism. Japan cannot live, cannot remain in the free world, unless something is done to allow her to make a living. If we will not give Japan money, if we will not trade with her, if we will not allow her to trade with the Reds, if we will not try to defend Southeast Asia - what is to happen to Japan? It is going to the Communists. No single one of the four propositions, if pursued alone, could possibly help Japan; and any one of them pursued to an extreme would ruin us.

The President was saying, in effect, that while there may be truth in each of the four propositions, they must all be bent or blended into a combination

of financial aid, trade with Japan; an adequate military posture of defense; and limited trade between Japan and the Iron Curtain countries. The President warned that when Japan's war-making potential is recognized, it becomes absolutely mandatory to us and to our safety that the Japanese nation does not fall under the domination of the Kremlin, because if that should happen, Japan could produce the Navy that would turn the Pacific into a Communist lake.

As this reporter reads the President's speech, he took four propositions generally regarded to be true, and demonstrated that no one of them - if its full implication is fully understood - is completely true or workable in the national interest. He used Japan as his example; he might have used other countries. He posed the alternative in a blunt, direct fashion. If we give no financial aid, no military defense; if we refuse to trade with Japan, or to allow her to trade behind the Iron Curtain, then Japan is going to go Communist. So if the four propositions he stated - propositions generally regarded to be true, and he regarded them as so - were to be followed completely and literally, the result would be disaster.

Basically this speech was an appeal for understanding, understanding that single propositions, if they be held inflexibly, cannot be woven into

a national pattern of policy. And then Mr. Eisenhower said to the editor of every single newspaper in the United States - and it may perhaps be assumed that he meant broadcasters too: "You have a duty to find the truth, and project it fearlessly, honestly, and to the utmost ability that your heart and head will allow, to every person that you can reach."

The President, in his speech last night, stressed the need for more truth and greater understanding in our everyday existence. Thoreau once remarked appropriately that " a man must see before he can say." For as Nietzsche put it:"In the mountains of truth, you never climb in vain. Either you already reach a higher point today or you exercise your strength in order to be able to climb higher tomorrow."

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In Indo-China today a French patrol beat off an ambush by 200 guerillas and killed 30 of them.

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Dulles. My colleague Howard K. Smith cables me from London that Eden's studied coolness toward Dulles is being interpreted as "a violent and bitter attack." Eden told the House of Commons that the war in Indo-China could spark World War three - he denied that British prejudice has delayed the creation of a united front against Communism in Southeast Asia. He said he did everything in his power to get an agreement at Geneva and confessed that no real progress was made toward settling the Korean war.

Former Prime Minister Atlee complimented Eden and said at times it is "awfully difficult to understand what the American line is, between what members of the government say and what senators and sometimes generals and admirals say." Atlee said he thinks the real obstacle to a settlement for Korea is the failure to recognize China's position. He said he hopes America soon takes a realistic approach.

French Premier Mendez-France spent two hours in Switzerland today talking with Chinese Communist Premier Chou En Lai. He says he now has reason to hope "that the Geneva conference can produce happy progress." But he explained none of his reasons.

The President today heard Secretary Dulles and Undersecretary Smith discuss their experiences at Geneva. They spoke with some 30 congressional leaders of both parties. One Senator said the State Department officials still expect Cambodia, Laos and part of Viet Nam to resist Communism. And one leader said Mr. Dulles gave the group the impression that he fears the new French government will accept a peace at any price settlement of the war in Indo-China. Mr. Dulles is reported to have said that the new government is "more responsive to what the French people want" than was its predecessor.

The White House made it known today that the President opposes a federal pension for Alger Hiss. Yesterday sokesmen for the Civil Service Commission and the budget bureau opposed bills aimed at banning retirement payments to federal employees convicted of any felony. News Secretary Hagerty told reporters today Mr. Eisenhower feels the Army's retirement plan should apply to all government employees. This plan calls for pensions to be paid only for honorable service.

The President today designated 20 counties in Iowa as major disaster areas - eligible for federal assistance because of flood conditions. And in Des Moines some 5-thousand volunteers are sandbagging the Des Moines River levees in an effort to hold back the worst flood crests in the city's history.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today approved a three and a half billion dollar foreign aid program - only 7 million less than the President requested.

Senate Democrats today fought for a three year extension of the foreign trade program. The President originally sought such an extension then made it known he's accept a one-year extension. Democratic Senator Gore of Tennessee says the President really wants the three years. But Republican Senator Milliken said Mr. Eisenhower has made it clear that a one-year extension is acceptable to him.

The Army announced today that beginning next year soldiers will be sent overseas as part of the units with which they trained instead of being drawn individually from a replacement pool. The plan is to increase over-all combat efficiency and to improve morale by expanding the "buddy" system instead of assigning a lonely soldier to work with total strangers.

And in Kansas City, the condition of former President Truman, who underwent an operation four days ago, is now reported as excellent.

Last night President Eisenhower spoke to the National Editorial Association - editors from communities of ten thousand or less. He spoke from notes, and seldom has a president outlined so clearly, in such a short time, the complexities and the contradictions confronting an Administration. The President contended that truth comprises more than knowledge, there must be some understanding. He then proceeded to outline four facts, or statements, each of which has its own element of truth, but each of which, if taken by itself, would not advance the interests of this country. The first is the statement that the United States cannot by its financial sacrifices carry all the other nations of the world on its own shoulders. We should stop "give away program." The President said: "This is very true. The so-called give away programs are not going to keep the world free."

The next question he is frequently asked is: "Why do you allow nations with whom we are allied to trade with the Reds?" His answer is that we shouldn't allow them to do so if they propose to trade things which might be used to destroy us. The third suggestion is this: Do not let us get involved in Southeast Asia. Let's don't try to defend the whole world for freedom when it really doesn't want freedom. Again the President found truth in this proposition. We can't be strong enough to defend the whole world. The fourt proposition was that we should not trade with countries whose labor and living standards are so far below ours that it hurts some of the industries here at home. Again the President agreed that we cannot merely open the gates of our markets to world competition.

And then Mr. Eisenhower wrapped all four of these true, or partially true propositions into one example, to prove that while the four propositions may be true when considered alone they are all part of the basic problem confronting us, and no one can be the pivot of that problem. His example was Japan - eighty-five million people, industrious, hard-working, inventive. It is mandatory to us and to our safety that the Japanese nation shall not fall to communism. Japan cannot live, cannot remain in the free world, unless something is done to allow her to make a living. If we will not give Japan money, if we will not trade with her, if we will not allow her to trade with the Reds, if we will not try to defend Southeast Asia - what is to happen to Japan? It is going to the Communists. No single one of the four propositions, if pursued alone, could possibly help Japan; and any one of them pursued to an extreme would ruin us.

The President was saying, in effect, that while there may be truth in each of the four propositions, they must all be bent or blended into a combination of financial aid, trade with Japan; an adequate military posture of defense; and limited trade between Japan and the Iron Curtain countries. The President warned that when Japan's war-making potential is recognized, it becomes absolutely mandatory to us and to our safety that the Japanese nation does not fall under the domination of the Kremlin, because if that should happen, Japan could produce the Navy that would turn

the Pacific into a Communist lake. As this reporter reads the President's speech, he took four propositions generally regarded to be ture, and demonstrated that no one of them - if its full implication is fully understood - is completely true or workable in the national interest. He used Japan ashis example; he might have used other countries. He posed the alternative in a blunt, direct fashion. If we give no financial aid, no military defense; if we refuse to trade with Japan, or to allow her to trade behind the Iron Curtain, then Japan is going to go Communist. So if the four propositions he stated - propositions generally regarded to be true, and he regarded them as so - were to be followed completely and literally, the result would be disaster.

Basically this speech was an appeal for understanding - understanding that single propositions, if they be held inflexible, cannot be woven into a national pattern of policy. And then Mr. Eisenhower said to the editor of every single newspaper in the United States - and it may perhaps be assumed that he meant broadcasters too: "You have a duty to find the truth and project it fearlessly, honestly and to the utmost ability that your heart and head will allow, to every preson that you can reach."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The President, in his speech last night, stressed the need for more truth and greater understanding in our everyday existence. Thoreau once remarked appropriately that "a man must see before he can say." For as Nietzche put it: "In the mountains of truth, you never climb in vain. Either you already reach a higher point today or you exercise your strength in order to be able to climb higher tomorrow."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday June 24 1954

This is the News --

In Moscow tonight, the Russians accused the United States of seizing a Soviet merchant ship south of Formosa on Wednesday. Moscow has threatened to take retaliatory [redacted] measures. The protest was made to Ambassador Bohlen in Moscow. [redacted] or [redacted] Department.

~~BULLETIN~~ MATTER

~~(WX)...MOSCOW--2ND [redacted] X X X FURTHER.~~

~~[redacted] DEPARTMENT SAID IN [redacted] HAD RECEIVED A NOTE FROM [redacted] MATTER.~~

(LINCOLN WHITE, A STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, SAID THE RUSSIAN NOTE "GIVES NO EVIDENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE SHIP SEIZURE."

~~[redacted] WHEN [redacted] WILL REPLY TO THE RUSSIAN NOTE IN [redacted] COURSE.)~~

~~JA740PM~~

Th[redacted]s:

The Guatemala government says its has crushed the rebellion... that it has wiped out resistance in three key cities, and inflicted "a great number of casualties" on the invaders. The pro-Communist government also says it is firmly in control of all strategic and tactical points, and is now preparing a "final blow" against the rebels. The government gives no indication that (IT) fears a rebel radio claim that the invaders are marching on Guatemala City from three points. This was just about the only claim the rebels made today, and correspondents in Honduras agreed, that so far the war has been virtually bloodless.

~~In Honduras, American officers acknowledged that one of the 250 pound bombs dropped there was on American origin. But no one, not even [redacted] air officers of Honduras, seems to know where the p[redacted] (PLANE) fr[redacted]~~

Ambassador Lodge today called a meeting of the United (NATIONS) Security Council for tomorrow. He acted after Guatemala reported that the rebels threatened "a massive attack" on Guatemala City. Despite a government communique reporting that the rebellion has been crushed, Guatemala told the U.N. [redacted] that its "civilian population had been

machine-gunned and bombed. Guatemala protested that "it lacks the means to repel such criminal attacks." Under prodding from Russia, Brazil and Colombia, Ambassador Lodge called tomorrow's council meeting.

Guatemala turned down a proposal by the Inter-American peace commission, to send observers to the areas where fighting has been reported. First, Guatemala wanted action on Sunday's U.N. resolution calling for a cease-fire, and an end to any aid being supplied the invaders by neighboring countries. But there are reports tonight that Guatemala may change its mind, and permit an observation team to enter the country.

In London today, the western powers disclosed that Russia has rejected a sweeping plan for armament controls. Among other things, our plan would (completely) scrap all atomic and hydrogen weapons, on a strictly enforced time-table basis. We would freeze the amount of manpower and money spent on all armaments. We suggested a conference to decide how far conventional armaments could be reduced. But after 20 meetings the Russians said NO. American Delegate Howard Patterson said: "The Soviet propoal could be summed up in six words... Ban the bomb, trust the Russians"

In Washington the Joint congressional atomic energy committee has voted tentatively to approve the President's request for authority to join a world atomic pool for peaceful purposes. The committee has also decided to let the President share information with our allies on the use of atomic weapons. And Chairman Cole said today military planners are convinced that tactical atomic weapons..those used in ground warfare.. can deter the Russians from ever attempting to sweep through western Europe.

Prime Minister Churchill and Anthony Eden have left London by plane for their vist to Washington. And top American officials have made it clear they do not favor the plan suggested by Mr. Eden yesterday.. to make an agreement with the Communists to guarantee peace in southeast Asia.

In Paris, Premier Mendez-France, just back from a vist with Chou en Lai, Communist China's premier, told his National Assembly that he is doing all he can to get ~~peace~~ PEACE in Indo-China. He said France will insist on an honorable settlement and France is determined to keep her position in the Far East. The premier said: if the fighting must continue , France will not be able to fight alone and may be forced to "ask another

nation to help shoulder the sacrifices." (The United States is now contibuting about 374 Million a year to the Indo-China war.)

Senate (MAJORITY) Leader Knowland charged today that Mendez-France and Chou en Lai "are prepared to negotiate a far eastern Munich." Knowland says the Chinese will, at the very least, demand "all of the Tonkin delta" in Viet Nam. And he says: "This is going to be a tremendous victory for Communism in Asia." Knowland says he's opposed to the involvement of American forces in a "land war" in the continent of Asia. But he feels that we "cannot forever delay making a basic decision to maintain a free world and free men." He emphasized that he was not speaking as a spokesman for the government.

Air Force Secretary Talbott announced today that the nation's new air academy will be constructed at Colorado Springs, Colorado. He says the 15-thousand acre site there is "admirable for the establishment and development" of a school that is planned to rank with West Point and Annapolis.

The Senate today defeated a Democratic move to extend the recprocal trade program for three years and liberalize it. This was the

plan originally favored by the President. The Senate then approved a one-year extension of the law.

And the Senate Agriculture Committee turned down the President's request for flexible farm price supports and voted, 8 to 7, to continue the present rigid supports for one more year. Chairman Aiken, Vermont Republican, says this vote will ultimately be reversed by the full Senate.

Senator Mundt today confirmed that two members of the McCarthy committee staff do not have Defense Department clearance to handle secrets. Mundt did not identify the two staff members. He said he should know by the end of the week whether their clearance has been delayed..or denied...and if so, why. Mundt refused to comment on reports that Donald Surine, who is investigating the Central Intelligence Agency, is one of the two persons who has not been cleared by the Defense Department.

Edward R. Murrow: June 24, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The Korean war began four years ago tomorrow. It now stands in recess. Both sides were prepared to settle for a military stalemate. They now face each other across a broad No Man's Land. Both sides send out night patrols to the edge of a de-militarized zone. The conference at Geneva has made precisely no headway in bringing about a permanent peace.

The military historians of the future will disagree on many points regarding the military action - the wisdom of MacArthur's strike for the Yalu - whether we could, as some contend, have won the war in the Spring of '51 - whether we should have struck at the enemy's supply lines and depots north of the Yalu - and many other matters. But there will, I think, be general agreement that this was the first demonstration that free nations banded together, not themselves directly threatened, determined and did resist aggression against a nation which was far away and of which they knew little. This nation carried most of the load, in terms of money and blood, excepting of course the South Koreans. Long after memories of the dust and death of that first summer, the cruel cold of the following winter, have faded - there will remain the massive fact that under the leadership of this nation other free nations, having no economic, political or military interests in Korea, decided to fight in those brown hills and green valleys.

There will also be written in the record the magnificent success of the Army's policy of non-segregation. There will be more than enough evidence to show that free people, properly equipped and trained, can produce in an amazingly short period of time a fighting force capable of magnificent defense and offense. It is true that in the early days of the war the South Koreans broke and ran when they confronted tanks while having only muskets in their hands. Our boys did the same thing.

There were those who said the South Koreans lacked the will to resist, to fight in defense of the freedom they had so recently acquired. Just as there are those who say that the people of Indo China lack that will and determination. But the South Koreans demonstrated what can be done in such a short space of time by men who value freedom, once they are trained and properly equipped. Ask any American soldier who fought alongside them in the latter part of the war.

Korea was a nation that refused to die without battle. It paid a terrible price for that decision, and so did we. No one who saw any part of that war, even as a spectator, will ever forget that feeling of wonderment akin to pride at seeing troops of the free world in that barren, brutal land so far from home, dying in defense of freedom on that puny

peninsula stretching into the China Sea.

Should we have entered that war? Should we have ended it as we did? Did our Allies pull their weight? Should we have settled for anything short of victory? All these and many other questions must be left to the future. But one thing seems reasonably clear, and that is that if Communist aggression is to be contained, if virtually defenseless nations are to be defended, then Korea set the pattern for the kind of united action that will be required.

This reporter was privileged to spend some time with troops in Korea during three visits; was, as always, humbled by the experience. And yet in spite of memories that remain like scar tissue, the clearest recollection hinges upon a conversation with General Dean shortly after he returned. I suggested to him that he had more time to think in the years he spent in that prison camp than had any other General in the Army of the United States. And I asked him what he had thought about. He replied, mostly about the mistakes he had made in handling his troops around Taejon just before he was taken; he expected to be court-martialled or dismissed from the Army if he ever returned home. And secondly he had thought about the lack of information or indoctrination, the education of the troops under his command. He was impressed by the fact that his communist guards, officers

and men alike, spent at least two hours a day on political indoctrination and study. What he wanted, as I understood it, was not braver or better equipped soldiers, but rather men who knew more about why they fought, and the nature of the evil forces against which they contended. An Army is not a university, but it remains a place where ideas and conviction count greatly.

There are many threads in the fabric that we call military morale. And not the least important of these is a consciousness of what we are fighting for. It's probably true, as Sir James Bryce said that "nothing is more troublesome than the effort of thinking." But Philip Bailey put it well when he concluded:"It is much less what we do than what we think which fits us for the future."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, June 5, 1954.

This is the news:

The President talked with Prime Minister Churchill for two and a half hours today at the White House. We're told that they discussed two major problems: the proposed European defense army, and the exchange of atomic information between Washington and London. Today Mr. Eisenhower and Sir Winston met with their aides. Tomorrow, Anthony Eden will meet with Secretary of State Dulles, the President and prime minister will meet again..then both groups will join for another conference. When Mr. Churchill arrived in Washington by plane this morning, he told reporters "I've come with Anthony Eden to talk over a few family matters, and try to make sure than there are no misunderstandings." I'd like to discuss the purpose of these talks in a few minutes.

The Senate today by a vote of 69 to 1...~~Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota~~.. approved a resolution warning "international communism" to stay away from the Americas. The resolution, which now goes to the House, is not a law. It merely says that it is the sense of the Congress, that "interference in western hemisphere affairs by the international communist movement" is intolerable. Democratic Leader

Johnson of Texas who introduced the resolution, says it is an "unmistakable warning that we are determined to keep Communism out of this hemispehere."

The action came as both sides in the Guatemalan fighting issued conflicting statements. And eight Americans who reached the Mexican border from Guatemala told the Associated Press, they are agreed that the rebel forces there "definitely" have the pro-Communist government's forces "on the run." Today both the government and rebel radios spoke of the city of Chiqimula.. a railroad center. The invaders claim they've captured it. The government says it was bombed.. is in flames from air attacks..but is still held by government forces. The rebel radio says the government should give up because "victory is ours." The government radio says "total victory is our battle plan." The rebels threaten to bomb Guatemala City "weather permitting." The Guatemalan Ambassador to U.N. Says City bombed to rite

The government of Guatemala has appealed to Argentina to use its "valuable influence" to get some enforcement of the United Nation's Security Council's call for a cease-fire. A similar appeal to Russia was answered with Foreign Minister Molotov's promise to take all possible

measures to get the cease-fire call carried out.

At Geneva today both political and military negotiations for an Indo-China armistice were suspended for the week-end. And in India, Prime Minister Nehru is playing host to Communist China's Premier Chou en Lai. The two men had a three hour tea. An Indian spokesman says the meeting was "most friendly."

(NATIONALIST) [redacted] China has announced that its naval forces seized a Russian tanker off Formosa because it was bound for "Communist bandit Shanghai" in defiance of a nationalist blockade. Last night the Russians accused us of seizing the tanker. Moscow has threatened "appropriate measures for safeguarding" her ships in this area of the world. The State Department is preparing a rejection of the Soviet note.

In Korea today, on the fourth anniversary of the start of the Korean war, South Korean President Rhee called on the west " to use the courage and force necessary to win over an enemy determined on world conquest."

Here in New York, the government charged today that four associates working out of a New York law office were engaged in a plot to "fix" income tax cases.. and block tax scandal investigations. United (STATES) ~~States~~

Attorney O'Hara called the men "human vultures." He said Lawyers Samuel Schopick, Irving Davis and Max Halperin and Accountant Milton Hoffman worked so closely with crooked tax agents that they knew in advance when criminal tax investigations were going to be made. This permitted them to approach targets for a "fix." Ten persons were named as co-conspirators.. among them Daniel Bolich, former number two man in the tax bureau, and Henry (The Dutchman) Grunewald. The four defendents pleaded innocent.

The President today named Democratic Representative Secrest of Ohio to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

And the National Association of Real Estate Boards called on Congress to discard the President's public housing program. The Association says private enterprise can take care of the nation's low-cost housing needs.

7529

Edward R. Murrow: June 25, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The Churchill Eden visit has started in an unusual cloud of pessimism. This isn't the pessimism of exciteable persons who often want too much from top-level meetings and see only doom if it isn't forthcoming. This time the persons usually excited don't appear to be worried, and those with factual and seasoned minds are the least hopeful.

One reason for this is that the conference turns out to be quite different from the one planned. It was going to be a meeting held because the Geneva conference had failed and next steps had to be decided. But now the Geneva conference has come to life and may even result in a truce in Indochina. As long as this possibility exists, it again becomes difficult for the United States and Great Britain to agree on the next steps. If Chou En-lai and Mendes-France had not met at Berne, Mr. Eden, in coming to Washington, would have been entering the world as seen by Mr. Dulles and would have had to adjust himself to it. Mr. Dulles had held all along that the conference was sure to fail unless strong measures were taken in advance to organize collective security in Southeast Asia. Mr. Eden, with a failure in Geneva behind him, would have been expected to keep the promise he once made to do this "after Geneva".

But now Mr. Eden, in a sense, is bringing his world with him to Washington, and expects Mr. Dulles to conform to it. And Mr. Dulles instead of finding himself leading Mr. Eden, finds Mr. Eden as much out of reach as at Geneva. The breakdown in Geneva was going to restore Anglo-American harmony. The sudden revival of Geneva has given discord another run.

Annoyance in Washington, where the British are concerned, sometimes goes to extremes. Mr. Eden is scolded because he made the proposal about a Locarno treaty in Asia without advance notice to the State Department. His critics say he should have brought it up in Washington first. Further, he made no mention of Mr. Dulles in his House of Commons speech, and this is supposed to show that he is in a huff. And in his speech he cashed in on the popularity of certain ideas - like Locarno - to win enthusiastic bi-partisan support, in Britain, even though it lessened the chance of success ~~XX~~ at Washington.

But Mr. Dulles has sprung surprises in his time, and he has angled for Congressional support at the cost of lessening the chances of agreement with our Allies. ~~Actually, a~~ any feud between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden is not a major factor in any trouble that exists. Mr. Eden is here because Mr. Dulles fixed the meeting for a time when he could accompany Sir Winston Churchill.

Mr. Dulles knows that more and more the British Cabinet is shaping British foreign policy, which puts Mr. Eden in a key position. Mr. Dulles considers Mr. Eden to be an eminently reasonable man, often more easily dealt with than Sir Winston.

What is causing the pessimism isn't that Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden don't get along. What is causing it is that this isn't a get-together, it is the postponement of a get-together. And postponement, if it doesn't worsen Anglo-American relations, doesn't help them.

Mr. Eden's Locarno proposal is annoying Washington for other reasons than its timing. Washington knows, and knows that Mr. Eden knows, that the United States can't sign such a non-aggression and mutual aid pact without recognizing Communist China. And recognition is impossible without a decent peace in Korea and an honorable truce in Indochina, and a season of fulfilment of its international obligations by Communist China.

Mr. Eden linked a Locarno treaty with a military pact that guaranteed whatever settlement is made in Indochina. That is as far as some in Washington can see. But it is probable that Mr. Eden produced the Locarno idea for its appeal to India, not for its effect in Washington. The British feel they cannot enter into any military pact in Southeast Asia that does

not have the approval of India. They even believe that if it is linked with a Locarno type treaty, India may actually join the military pact. The British may wish to proceed with a Locarno treaty, which the United States does not join at this time, but link it with a military pact which India does join. This idea may prove to be far-fetched. But the British have to take account of what India wants, as well as what the United States wants. And this has to be understood in Washington, just as New Delhi has to understand the requirements on Britain, from an alliance with the United States.

There is one aspect of the situation that should be mentioned. If Anglo-American relations aren't going to be improved this week end, as had been hoped and foreseen, it will be altogether because Communist China wanted it that way. Chou En-lai produced the result by offering something to Premier Mendes-France in Berne, which he had refused to Monsieur Bidault in Geneva. That was to give a military truce in Indochina priority over a political settlement. That is what brought the Geneva negotiations to life. Obviously one thing the Chinese Communists couldn't face, was a fruitful Churchill-Eden mission to Washington.

However, if the statesmen meeting in Washington can't at this juncture

produce a sensational proof of complete agreement, they can demonstrate that civilized nations know how to examine their differences without losing sight of their basic dependence on each other.

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Whatever the outcome, Robert Burton was right when he said:"Hope and patience are two sovereign remedies for all, the surest reposals, the softest cushions to lean on."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President talked with Prime Minister Churchill for two and a half hours today at the White House. We're told that they discussed two major problems: the proposed European defense army and the exchange of atomic information between Washington and London. Today Mr. Eisenhower and Sir Winston met with their aides. Tomorrow. Anthony Eden will meet with Secretary of State Dulles, the President and prime minister will meet again - then both groups will join for another conference. When Mr. Churchill arrived in Washington by plane this morning he told reporters "I've come with Anthony Eden to talk over a few family matters and try to make sure that there are no misunderstandings." I'd like to discuss the purpose of these talks in a few minutes.

The Senate today by a vote of 69 to 1 approved a resolution warning "international communism" to stay away from the Americas. The resolution, which now goes to the House, is not a law. It merely says that it is the sense of the Congress that "interference in western hemisphere affairs by the international communist movement" is intolerable. Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas who introduced the resolution says it is an "unmistakable warning that we are determined to keep Communism out of this hemisphere."

The action came as both sides in the Guatemalan fighting issued conflicting statements. And eight Americans who reached the Mexican border from Guatemala told the Associated Press they are agreed that the rebel forces there "definitely" have the pro-Communist government's forces "on the run." Today both the government and rebel radios spoke of the city of Chiqimula - a railroad center. The invaders claim they've captured it. The government says it was bombed - is in flames from air attacks - but is still held by government forces. The rebel radio says the government should give up because "victory is ours." The government radio says "total victory is our battle plan." The rebels threaten to bomb Guatemala City

"weather permitting." The Guatemalan ambassador to U.N. says the city was bombed tonight.

The government of Guatemala has appealed to Argentina to use its "valuable influence" to get some endorcement of the United Nation's Security Council's call for a cease-fire. A similar appeal to Russia was answered with Foreign Minister Molotov's promise to take all possible measures to get the cease-fire call carried out

At Geneva today both political and military negotiations for an Indo-China armistice were suspended for the weekend. And in India, Prime Minister Nehru is playing host to Communist China's Premier Chou en Lai. The two men had a three hour tea. An Indian spokesman says the meeting was "most friendly."

Nationalist China has announced that its naval forces seized a Russian tanker off Formosa because it was bound for "Communist bandit Shanghai" in defiance of a nationalist blockade. Last night the Russians accused us of seizing the tanker. Moscow has threatened "appropriate measures for safeguarding" her ships in this area of the world. The State Department is preparing a rejection of the Soviet note.

In Korea today, on the fourth anniversary of the start of the Korean war, South Korean President Rhee called on the west" to use the courage and force necessary to win over an enemy determined on world conquest."

Here in New York, the government charged today that four associates working out of a New York law office were engaged in a plot to "fix" income tax cases and block tax scandal investigations. United States Attorney O'Hara called the men "human vultures." He said Lawyers Samuel Schopick, Irving Davis and Max Halperin and Accountant Milton Hoffman worked so closely with crooked tax agents that they knew in advance when criminal tax investigations were going to be made. This permitted them to approach targets for a "fix." Ten persons were named as co-conspirators among them Daniel Bolich, former number two man in the tax bureau, and Henry (The Dutchman) Grunewald. The four defendents pleaded innocent.

The President today named Democratic Representative Secrest of Ohio to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

And the National Association of Real Estate Boards called on Congress to discard the President's public housing program. The Association says private enterprise can take care of the nation's low-cost housing needs.

The Churchill Eden visit has started in an unusual cloud of pessimism. This isn't the pessimism of exciteable persons who often want too much from top-level meetings and see only doom if it isn't forthcoming. This time the persons usually excited don't appear to be worried, and those with factual and seasoned minds are the least hopeful.

One reason for this is that the conference turns out to be quite different from the one planned. It was going to be a meeting held because the Geneva conference had failed and next steps had to be decided. But now the Geneva conference has come to life and may even result in a truce in Indochina. As long as this possibility exists, it again becomes difficult for the United States and Great Britain to agree on the next steps. If Chou En-lai and Mendes-France had not met at Berne, Mr. Eden, in coming to Washington, would have been entering the world as seen by Mr. Dulles and would have had to adjust himself to it. Mr. Dulles had held all along that the conference was sure to fail unless strong measures were taken in advance to organize collective security in Southeast Asia. Mr. Eden, with a failure in Geneva behind him, would have been expected to keep the promise he once made to do this "after Geneva."

But now Mr. Eden, in a sense, is bringing his world with him to Washington, and expects Mr. Dulles to conform to it. And Mr. Dulles instead of finding himself leading Mr. Eden, finds Mr. Eden as much out of reach as at Geneva. The breakdown in Geneva was going to restore Anglo-American harmony. The sudden revival of Geneva has given discord another run.

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However, if the statesmen meeting in Washington can't at this juncture produce a sensational proof of complete agreement, they can demonstrate that civilized nations know how to examine their differences without losing sight of their basic dependence on each other.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

ED MURROW: The Churchill-Eisenhower meetings this weekend are admittedly not taking place under the best of all possible circumstances. But Herman Melville once remarked that "mishaps are like knives, that either serve us, or cut us, as we grasp them by the blade or handle." Whatever the outcome, Robert Burton was right when he said: "Hope and patience are two sovereign remedies for all, the surest reposals, the softest cushions to lean on."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, June 28, 1954

This is the news:

The President and Prime Minister Churchill have agreed to press [redacted] forward with plans for collective defense. At the end of four days of "friendly and fruitful conversation" Mr. Eisenhower and Sir Winston issued a statement saying: the international situation will be "seriously aggravated" if the Communists make unreasonable demands for a settlement in Indo-China. The TWO MEN tried again to prod France into approving the European defense community and said they are determined to make West Germany an equal partner in the western world, and use German troops for western defense. They also agreed that both countries will benefit from technical co-operation on atomic energy to the fullest extent possible under our law. Later, Sir Winston addressed reporters and answered questions. We'll hear some of the questions and answers in a few minutes.

The Guatemala radio says a three-man-military junta has been set-up to rule the country as a result of the resignation of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman. The junta has outlawed the Communist party but has taken no action on the rebel demand that [redacted] Arbenz [redacted]..and Communist leaders..be arrested. The rebel radio refuses

to recognize the military junta..again calls on the government's army to rebel..

And tonight the official Guatemalan radio says rebel planes are bombing and strafing Guatemala City..concentrating on the radio station.

The American ambassador reports that one of our cargo planes.. on its way to rescue AN AMERICAN ~~a reporter~~ and photographer who crashed in a rented plane..was fired on by a P-47 fighter plane..over either Guatemala or Honduras. Our cargo plane was not hit.

In Indo-China today, the enemy radio claims that more than a thousand French union troops have been killed in central Viet Nam. They say they wiped out the French garrison in the central Annam plateau.

Communist China's Premier Chou en Lai has arrived in Burma after confering with India's Prime Minister Nehru. Chou and Nehru have called for a settlement of the Indo-China war that would create free states "which should not be used for aggressive purposes or be subject to foreign intervention."

The British today welcomed a Red Chinese trade delegation as part of its campaign for more trade and better relations with Communist China.

And French Premier Mendez-France says he has his own plan for a European army if the National Assembly refuses to agree on the European

defense community.

In Washington, Representative Brown of Ohio says we have spent more than 13-billion dollars on foreign aid since 1940..and now have more enemies and fewer friends than when we started.

Senate Democratic leaders are reported to have agreed to make a fight for personal income tax cuts in the Administration's tax bill.

Republican Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey says juvenile delinquency is "riding rampant through our countryside." He says: "not even the Communistm conspiracy could devise a more effective way to demoralize, disrupt , confuse and destroy our future citizens than apathy on the part of Adult Americans to this scourge known as juvenile delinquency."

The House agriculture committee says the President's plan for flexible price supports "might be dangerous not only to agriculture but to the whole economy. " And Secretary of Agriculture Benson says he hopes the House will eliminate what he calls "some indefensible features" of its farm bill.

Chairman Capehart of the Senate Banking committee says "maladministration and looseness of the law" were responsible for government-insured real estate deals in which promotors are said to have made millions in profits on investments of a few thousand dollars.

Army Secretary Stevens says the army is getting "excellent results" from its program of guarding against Communists.

In Kansas City, the condition of former President Truman today was described as "improved..somewhat less serious than last night." Mr. Truman, who was operated on eight days ago, is reported "more alert and in better spirits." Mr. and Mrs. Truman were married 35 years ago today.

Here in New York today a federal judge ruled that Author Quentin Reynolds was clearly libeled in a 1949 newspaper column by Westbrook Pegler, the Hearst columnist. Reynolds had asked 500-thousand dollars in damages. Judge Edward Weinfeld told the jury to fix damages and "use your common sense."

3.

At his news conference, Sir Winston Churchill was asked what he thought the possibilities were of the Communist and non-Communist worlds ever living together in peace. We've recorded a portion of his answer.

TAPE RUNS 3:55
COMES AT

RETURN CUE: "...situation which baffles human imagination in its terror."

The Prime Minister didn't want to say whether or not he had discussed with the President his earlier proposal for a meeting with Premier Malenkov. He said such a meeting had to be timed right. But then, he added:

TAPE RUNS 1:45
COMES AT

RETURN CUE: "....plans for bringing human life to an end."

Sir Winston had one other comment. Now that the conferences are over, what's the temperature of British-American relations. "Normal."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, Bob Dixon.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, June 28, 1954
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... At his news conference, Sir Winston Churchill was asked what he thought the possibilities were of the Communist and non-Communist worlds ever living together in peace. We've recorded a portion of his answer.

CHURCHILL: I am of opinion that we ought to have a try for peaceful coexistence, a real good try for it, although anyone can see that it doesn't solve all the problems, but it may be that time, if it is accompanied by vigilance, will enable peaceful coexistence for a period of years to create a very different situation to the one so full of peril, so gleom-laden, as the present one under which we live. I am most anxious that the real mood of the people of Russia should be known and that every opportunity should be given for its expression. The people of Russia have had a very rough time in the twentieth century, a century of the common man. The common men in no country have had a worse time than they have had in the twentieth century with all the bloody struggles in which they have had to engage, and the revolutions, and disciplinary measures, internal ... internal stresses, which have fallen upon them. I have a sort of feeling, and I may be quite wrong, I feel it with my finger tips, that's all I've got in the matter, I have a sort of feeling that there must be a very great wish in Russia to have a better time, among the masses of the people. I think they would ... they would like to have some of the ... of the new wealth which science can give to all peoples in the world, to the masses of the people, to have more to eat and more various things to eat, and more ... more and better houses, and more knickknacks to put in the houses, and would like to have more cinemas with better programs and, after all, democracy, once its material needs are met, deserves to have some fun. Why shouldn't they have some of the ... of the fun of television on which there are various opinions (laughter) but still many ... many like it.(laughter) Others have to

submit to it ... television and football pools. I don't know if you have them here,(laughter) football pools, but all that constitutes the ... the sustaining background of the life of a man upon whose faithful daily toil and exertion all the progress of society depends.

So I would like to make quite sure that the Russian people would not feel they might gain far more by a quarter of a century of peaceful development in their own country than they would by pressing matters to a point where we should all be led to situations which baffles the human imagination in its terror.

MURROW: The Prime Minister didn't want to say whether or not he had discussed with the President his earlier proposal for a meeting with Premier Malenkov. He said such a meeting had to be timed right, but, then, he added:

CHURCHILL: I have not altered any of my views and I shall continue to ... to put them forward in suitable ways, at suitable times, and I earnestly hope that nothing will be neglected by any of the western countries which can make for comprehension, a better comprehension, of Russia than what we have at the present time.

It doesn't follow at all that the men in the Kremlin will always be able to be largely independent of the opinions of the vast Russian masses, I think not, but I am quite sure thatnothing is more likely to bring about a modification of the rigorous Russian system of Communism than contacts between the Russian people and ... and the peoples of the western world, and cultural contacts, and trade, and trade contacts, from the magnification of the exchange of goods and services, and the feeling that, after all, there's very much more to be got out of the world by trying to make the most of life than there is of studying plans for bringing human life to an end.

MURROW: Sir Winston had another comment. He was asked, now that the conferences are over what's the temperature of Anglo-American relations and with a chuckle Sir Winston replied - "normal."

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff

(30)

Bishop Thomas Horne once wrote:"Our children, relations, friends, honors, houses, lands and endowments, the goods of nature and fortune, are only lent. It is our misfortune and our sin to fancy they are given. We start,therefore, and are angry when the loan is called in. We think ourselves masters when we are only stewards and forget that to each of us one day it will be said: Give an account of thyself."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday June 29, 1954 (1)

This is the news:

A radio broadcast from Guatemala says that a cease-fire has been agreed upon, and that the 11-day revolt is apparently at an end./This followed a day of developments in which the Diaz government, formed only 34 hours ago, fell in a bloodless coup./Colonel Elfego Monzon... generally regarded as strongly anti-communist...took over./He immediately outlawed the Communist Party...rounded up all known communists...and lifted censorship./He indicated that he would make every effort to end the revolt./Apparently some sort of agreement has been reached with the rebel forces, at a meeting held in nearby San Salvador. But so far, this is all we're told.

(2)

[redacted]

IN WASHINGTON

The Atomic Energy Commission, by a 4 to 1 vote, has upheld an earlier Security Board ruling that Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer be denied information on atomic secrets. The majority report said that while the AEC was not concerned with the fact that Oppenheimer opposed the H-Bomb program in 1949, it was concerned about his "associations." These, the report said, were with persons known to Oppenheimer to be Communists. And, it went on, "they extended far beyond tolerable limits of prudence and self-restraint." Consequently, "we find Dr. Oppenheimer is not entitled to the continued confidence of the government and this commission because of the proof of fundamental defects in his character."

The one dissenting vote came from Commissioner Henry Smyth. He contended that character and association are only important if they bear on revealing improperly secret information. Smyth said there was no evidence to indicate this was the case with Oppenheimer. He still regards him as loyal and not a security risk.

Oppenheimer, through his attorney, said he would not comment until he had had an opportunity to read and examine the statements.

Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Ottawa tonight after winding up his five-day talks with the President in Washington. Before leaving, the White House issued a joint statement calling for a reduction of armaments and a better understanding with the Communist world. I'd like to discuss this document in a few minutes.

~~In Guatemala, [redacted] which was formed [redacted] age has fled [redacted] blood [redacted] up. And Colonel [redacted] generally [redacted] anti-communist, has taken over. Monzon, immediately [redacted] ordered all known communists from public office [redacted] willingness to bring about [redacted] to the 11-day revolt. [redacted] elections are apparently under way with the rebel leaders [redacted] meeting may be held tonight in El Salvador.~~

~~Tomorrow [redacted] Secretary of State Dulles will give a radio and television report [redacted] Guatemala situation.~~

In Indo-China, the French Union forces have begun a new attack along the Red River Delta east of Hanoi. But they have had to give up a strongpoint 250 miles above Saigon after suffering "serious losses."

The CIO United Steel Workers and U.S. Steel have signed a new one

year contract, providing for a 5 cent an hour pay increase, along with other insurance and benefit increases. The industry's magazine, Iron Age, estimates that this will increase the price of steel 3 to 4 dollars a ton.

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Edward R. Murrow: June 29, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The talks with the British, which have now ended, covered about all the international issues in which the two governments are interested. # They included Southeast Asia and security there, the problem of the European defense community, and German sovereignty, Egypt, the Middle East, Trieste, and atomic energy. / No new agreements of any noteworthy kind have been reached - unless there is one over Egypt, which will emerge later # That "next big step", of designing a Southeast Asian security system, has had to wait on the outcome of the Geneva conference. Chinese Premier Chou En-lai saw to that.

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talks recently did in the military field. This arrangement pleases the British, who don't want spectacular multi-lateral negotiations now, and the Washington Administration as well, since it eagerly wants the work on a security system to get going.

Not having big or new agreements to point to, Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Churchill produced what may come to be known as the Potomac Charter. It is a statement of six principles of Anglo-American collaboration. The emphasis is on disarmament, the peaceful uses of atomic energy, regional security systems, the maintenance of spiritual, economic and military strength, friendship for all nations wanting peace, and the re-affirmation of the Atlantic Charter. Secretary Dulles's desire for American leadership against colonialism is seen in Point Three which is a promise "to use every peaceful means to secure the independence of all countries whose people want it". And the British reservation to this thesis is in the added stipulation that the countries to be aided must be "capable of maintaining" their independence.

Chou En-lai, who was responsible for the indecisiveness of the meeting with the British, has been holding a simultaneous conference with Premier Nehru in New Delhi. So there is another communique for appraisal. This

might be summed up as being notable for a word it contains, and for a word it omits.

The word it contains is "unified". It is in the passage describing the peace the Asian leaders recommend for Indochina. A political settlement there, they said, should aim at the creation of "free, democratic, unified and independent states which should not be used for aggressive purposes or subjected to foreign intervention." "Unified" is the key word, perhaps for the whole ~~visit~~ Report. For it says in effect that Vietnam is not to be partitioned. This is hardly what Premier Mendes-France is hoping for. A unified Vietnam ultimately would almost certainly be communist-controlled. As such it might conceivably remain a loyal member of the French Union, but that is far from likely. Mendes-France promised the Assembly that France would remain in Southeast Asia. That means in Vietnam, since it is generally foreseen that Cambodia and Laos, if the Communists will get out, are to be demilitarized. So this word "unified" makes it look as though Chou En-lai, having overthrown Laniel, may be preparing to compromise Mendes-France.

The word that was omitted from the communique is "infiltration." The two Prime Ministers re-stated five principles laid down in their recent treaty over Tibet and recommended them as the basis for peace in Southeast

Asia, or anywhere else. They are mutual respect for others' territory and sovereignty; non-aggression; non-interference in others' internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful co-existence. Maybe "infiltration" isn't the best name for what is omitted. Maybe it is the phrase: "conquest from within". Anyhow, unless conquest from within is renounced and rendered impossible in Southeast Asia, this peace formula is just standard Communist window-dressing. If ghosts could speak, the ghost of Jan Masaryk would have plenty to say about it, as would those dozens of vanished leaders of countries the Communists swallowed up without aggression or overt interference in their internal affairs.

The British proposed an Asian Locarno because they hoped Mr. Nehru would endorse and support. They hoped that India and Burma might even join in a military guarantee of any settlement made in Geneva, or join in holding Communism behind a given line if Geneva should break down. That is their explanation of the Locarno proposal. But since his meeting in New Delhi it looks as though Chou En-lai had left India more neutralist than he found it. At any rate he has made the British task of enlisting Indian support for a guaranteed peace more formidable. And even if Mr. Nehru, as his friends insist, is no less anxious today than before, to halt

the spread of Communism in Southeast Asia, the Chou visit has not helped the cause of preventing it.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

A radio broadcast from Guatemala says that a cease-fire has been agreed upon and that the 11-day revolt is apparently at an end. This followed a day of developments in which the Diaz government, formed only 34 hours ago, fell in a bloodless coup. Colonel Elfego Monzon, generally regarded as strongly anti-communist - took over. He immediately outlawed the Communist Party rounded up all known communists and lifted censorship. He indicated that he would make every effort t end the revolt. Apparently some sort of agreement has been reached with the rebel forces at a meeting held in nearby San Salvador. But so far, this is all we're told.

In Washington, the Atomic Energy Commission, by a 4 to 1 vote, has upheld an earlier Security Board ruling that Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer be denied information on atomic secrets. The majority report said that while the AEC was not concerned with the fact that Oppenheimer opposed the H-Bomb program in 1949, it was concerned about his "associations." These, the report said, were with persons known to Oppenheimer to be Communists. And, it went on, "they extended far beyond tolerable limits of prudence and self-restraint." Consequently, "we find Dr. Oppenheimer is not entitled to the continued confidence of the government and this commission because of the proof of fundamental defects in his character."

The one dissenting vote came from Commissioner Henry Smyth. He contended that character and association are only important if they bear on revealing improper secret information. Smyth said there was no evidence to indicate this was the case with Oppenheimer. He still regards him as loyal and not a security risk.

Oppenheimer, through his attorney, said he would not comment until he had had an opportunity to read and examine the statements.

Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Ottawa tonight after winding up his five-day talks with the President in Washington. Before leaving, the White House

issued a joint statement calling for a reducation of armaments and a better understanding with the Communist world. I'll discuss this document in a few minutes.

In Indo-China, the French Union forces have begun a new attack along the Red River Delta east of Hanoi. But they have had to give up a strongpoint 250 miles above Saigon after suffering "serious losses."

The CIO United Steel Workers and U.S. Steel have signed a new one-year contract providing for a 5 cent an hour pay increase along with other insurance and benefit increases. The industry's magazine, Iron Age, estimates that this will increase the price of steel 3 to 4 dollars a ton.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are undoubtedly those who will contend that today's joint statement of British and American aims leaves much to be desired. Confucius, wise in his ways once remarked appropriately that "without knowing the force of words, it is impossible to know men." This could be the case. Or it could be as Charles Dana put it: "A word that is not spoken never does any mischief."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday June 30 1954

This is the news:

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Prime Minister Churchill, who is now in Ottawa, told newsmen that he favors a policy of "peace through strength." He feels his meetings with the President underlined this. And have increased the prospects for continued peace in the world.

Mr. Eisenhower, at his own news conference today, said [redacted] substantially the same. The nations of the world, he said, must find

ways of living together...as he and Sir Winston agreed yesterday. But this must not mean appeasement. No nation should be subordinated to an outside power. And then the President, saying he could be quoted directly, went on:"I will not be a party to any agreement that makes anybody a slave and that's all there is to it."

The President was asked by reporters to comment on a speech made by Vice President Nixon last weekend in which Nixon blamed the foreign policy of former Secretary of State Acheson for the loss of China, Korea and the present Indo-China crisis. Mr. Eisenhower said while he hadn't read the speech, the Vice President normally speaks for the administration. And he - the President - wasn't going to be maneuvered into the position of condemning his Vice President.

There were no new developments on the fighting fronts in Indo-China. But the French found themselves in the position of having to officially deny reports that they have made a "deal" with the Communists to evacuate the whole of the Red River Delta...where they are now under heavy attack.

Guatemala began to return to normal after 12 days of an almost bloodless civil war./Local radio stations were again playing American jazz music...stores were re-opened...and commercial airline service was about ready to be resumed./The roundup of known communists continued and all civilians were ordered to turn in any firearms they might have. Guatemala's new junta leader Colonel Monzon and the rebel leader Colonel Castillo Armas are now in El Salvador./And by tomorrow details of a peace may already have been worked out.

In Washington, the Senate voted down both a Republican and Democratic plan to reduce individual income taxes next year./And since the House has already indicated it is opposed to any new reductions, this just about ends any prospect for lower taxes in 1955.(The President had urged no tax reductions at this time.)

The House finally got around to passing the three and a third billion dollar foreign aid bill today...just three per cent less than Mr. Eisenhower had asked for.

~~And all money bills in deep [illegible] against [illegible] the next fiscal [illegible] now thro[illegible] the [illegible] has gone on [illegible] since 1946.~~

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The Senate Committee, which heard the McCarthy-Army dispute, held another meeting in Washington today. It discussed a letter from the Defense Department, refusing clearance to two staff members to handle classified information. And a second letter, from Army Secretary Stevens which implied there had been some "mistakes" in handling the Major Peress case, and that steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence. (Major Peress was the New York dentist who was promoted and given an honorable discharge. Senator McCarthy called Peress a Fifth Amendment Communist.)

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The flood waters of the Rio Grande have now completely isolated the Texas town of Laredo. There is no drinking water...sanitation is becoming an increasing problem...and because of ground conditions rescue helicopters have been unable to operate there.

In the light of diplomatic developments of the past few days, I've asked my colleague, Howard K. Smith to give us a [redacted] report as he views it from the other side of the Atlantic. And from London, this is what he has to record...

RETURN CUE: BACK NOW TO ED MURROW IN N.Y.

Appears to be basic agreement in London & Wash. as to results of conference

As my colleague, Howard K Smith, reported from London, there is a certain degree of apprehension about the state of the world...in spite of the Churchill-Eisenhower talks. I'm reminded of something Robert Burdette once said:"There are two days of the week about which, and upon which, I never worry. One of these days is Yesterday...and the other day I do not worry, is Tomorrow." (That would be more appropriate for a Friday Night.)

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, June 30, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: In the light of the Washington conference, and in the light of diplomatic developments of the past few days, I've asked my colleague, Howard K. Smith, to give us a report as he views it from the other side of the Atlantic. And from London this is what he has to record:

SMITH: British opinion is pleased that at least the tone of the Anglo-American relations has been improved, at least temporarily, by the talks Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden have had with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. It is widely noted that for the space of four days now, no strong epithets have been hurled in either direction across the Atlantic; it is considered clear gain that urgent European problems like EDC have been talked over on the top level and that, regarding the thorny issues of truce in Southeast Asia, differences have at least been clarified by the men who know most about them. All commentaries ~~xxx~~ here claim, however, no morethan this for the talks. I cannot recall a meeting between top U.S. and British leaders when comment has been so reservedand cautious or when the welcome given to the results has been so conditional and skeptical. As the "Manchester Guardian" says: "The urgent essential difference between the English-speaking allies is how they look upon the possibility of co-existence with Red China. Britainbelieves chances of co-existence are good and she's striving to negotiate a settlement in Southeast Asia with the Reds. American policy-makers have no faith in any such agreement with Red China and tend not merely to avoid negotiation but to brand such an endeavor as the preparing of a Far Eastern Munich." There is, commentators here say, absolutely no indication that this basic difference has been resolved. The Washington charter, issued by the two chiefs of government yesterday, says that the two nations will not be a

party to any arrangement, or treaty, which will confirm or prolong the unwilling subordination of former sovereign states which fall under Communist sway. This statement seems to permit Mr. Eden to go on advocating and trying to get the Locarno-type of pact, including Red China, that he wants and to permit Mr. Dulles to go on disapproving of it. Nor is there any sign of a coming together on the related issue of recognizing Red China. In fact, public opinion in the two countries seems to be moving farther apart on the question. While the talks were going on at the White House, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives - it has been noted sadly here - adopted a proposal to withhold military aid from countrieswhich sign non-aggression pacts, such as Britain wants, with Communist countries (indistinct) While the United States, thus, seems more adamant than ever against any form of recognizing China, the Gallup Poll here in Britain today indicated an increased wish by the Britons for Red China not only to be recognized but to be included in the United Nations. A year ago, the Poll said, only 43% of the British people favored Red China coming into the UN; but today 61% are in favor of it.

Indeed, while thetalks weregoing on regarding these matters, in Washington, here yesterday the Archbishop of York issued a diocesan letter calling it absurd for the United States to go on resisting recognition. And at the same time, a ten-man Red Chinese trade delegation arrived in London to negotiate Britain into stronger commercial relations with the government America does not believe business can be done with.

Though this matter of co-existence with Red China remains the chief difference, it has also been noted here that it is not the only cause of friction which is still there afterthe talks are over. For example, the most pro-American of London's big daily papers is probably the conservative "Daily Telegraph." It today ran a column-long editorial conditionally welcoming the Washington charter and hoping there

would be greater understanding from now on. Just belowthat editorial was a shorter editorial criticizing the award, in the United States, to an American firm of a contract for generators at the Chief?Joseph Dam though British firms had submitted tenders much lower in cost. This kind of thing, the editorial says, causes very great irritation. It's also an indication of sub-surface friction ready to break out; that Labor members of Parliament were barely restrained from making bitter attacks on the United States in the House of Commons day before yesterday regarding that war in Guatemala.

Reporting them with perfect honesty, the Washington talks seem to have proven to commentators here mainly that Sir Winston Churchill is a beloved figure in the United States and that President Eisenhowerand he get along extremely well together. But there's no indication that the major point of difference inthe policies of the two countries has been removed, or that underlying uneasiness about one another's attitudes have changed. To go on reporting honesty, there's a sizeable body of people here who think that that situation is not entirely a bad idea. As an unnameable figure said to me the other day, "Our backs are against the wall in Indo-China; we have very little to bargain with in Geneva. We have really only one bargaining counter, and that is the Red's overriding fear of what those unpredictable wild men in Washington may yet do if there's no truce. Thanks heavens, he said, the Washington talks have done nothing to remove the Communist illusions about (indistinct) Back now to Ed. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent, reporting from London. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

ANNOUNCER: (COMMERCIAL)

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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In the light of diplomatic developments of the past few days, I've asked my colleague, Howard K. Smith to give us a report as he views it from the other side of the Atlantic. And from London, this is what he has to record:

SMITH: British opinion is pleased that at least the tone of the Anglo-American relations has been improved, at least temporarily, by the talks Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden have had with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. It is widely noted that for the space of four days now, no strong epithets have been hurled in either direction across the Atlantic; it is considered clear gain that urgent European problems like EDC have been talked over on the top level and that, regarding the thorny issues of truce in Southeast Asia, differences have at least been clarified by the men who know most about them. All commentaries here claim, however, no more than this for the talks. I cannot recall a meeting between top U.S. and British leaders when comment has been so reserved and cautious or when the welcome given to the results has been so conditional and skeptical. As the "Manchester Guardian" says: "The urgent essential difference between the English-speaking allies is how they look upon the possibility of co-existence with Red China. Britain believes chances of co-existence are good and she's striving to negotiate a settlement in Southeast Asia with the Reds. American policy-makers have no faith

in any such agreement with Red China and tend not merely to avoid negotiation but to brand such an endeavor as the preparing of a Far Eastern Munich." There is, commentators here say, absolutely no indication that this basic difference has been resolved. The Washington charter, issued by the two chiefs of government yesterday, says that the two nations will not be a party to any arrangement, or treaty, which will confirm or prolong the unwilling subordination of former sovereign states which fall under Communist sway. This statement seems to permit Mr. Eden to go on advocating and trying to get the Locarno-type of pact, including Red China, that he wants and to permit Mr. Dulles to go on disapproving of it. Nor is there any sign of a coming together on the related issue of recognizing Red China. In fact, public opinion in the two countries seems to be moving farther apart on the question. While the talks were going on at the White House, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives - it has been noted sadly here - adopted a proposal to withhold military aid from countries which sign non-aggression pacts, such as Britain wants, with Communist countries (indistinct) While the United States, thus, seems more adamant than ever against any form of recognizing China, the Gallup Poll here in Britain today indicated an increased wish by the Britons for Red China not only to be recognized but to be included in the United Nations. A year ago, the Poll said, only 43% of the British people favored Red China coming into the U.N.; but today 61% are in favor of it. Indeed, while the talks were going on regarding these matters, in Washington, here yesterday the Archbishop of York issued a diocesan letter calling it absurd for the United States to go on resisting recognition. And at the same time, a ten-man Red Chinese trade delegation arrived in London to negotiate Britain into stronger commercial relations with the government America does not believe business can be done with.

Though this matter of co-existence with Red China remains the chief difference, it has also been noted here that it is not the only cause of friction which is still there after the talks are over. For example, the most pro-American of London's big daily papers is probably the conservative "Daily Telegraph." It today ran a column-

long editorial conditionally welcoming the Washington charter and hoping there would be greater understanding from now on. Just below that editorial was a shorter editorial criticizing the award, in the United States, to an American firm of a contract for generators at the Chief? Joseph Dam though British firms had submitted tenders much lower in cost. This kind of thing, the editorial says, causes very great irritation. It's also an indication of sub-surface friction ready to break out; that Labor members of Parliament were barely restrained from making bitter attacks on the United States in the House of Commons day before yesterday regarding that war in Guatemala. Reporting them with perfect honesty, the Washington talks seem to have proven to commentators here mainly that Sir Winston Churchill is a beloved figure in the United States and that President Eisenhower and he get along extremely well together. But there's no indication that the major point of difference in the policies of the two countries has been removed, or that underlying uneasiness about one another's attitudes have changed. To go on reporting honesty, there's a sizeable body of people here who think that that situation is not entirely a bad idea. As an unnameable figure said to me the other day, "Our backs are against the wall in Indo-China; we have very little to bargain with in Geneva. We have really only one bargaining counter, and that is the Red's overriding fear of what those unpredictable wild men in Washington may yet do if there's no truce. Thank heavens, he said, the Washington talks have done nothing to remove the Communist illusions about (indistinct) Back to Ed Murrow now in New York.

MURROW: That was Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent, reporting from London. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: As my colleague, Howard K. Smith, reported from London, there is a certain degree of apprehension about the state of the world - in spite of the Churchill-Eisenhower talks. I'm reminded of something Robert Burdette once said: "There are two days of the week about which and upon which I never worry. One of these days is yesterday - and the other day I do not worry is Tomorrow." (That would be more appropriate for a Friday night.) Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday July 1, 1954

This is the news:

Some 15-thousand French troops are withdrawing from the Red River Delta of Indo-China tonight and are moving north toward Hanoi. The withdrawal began on Tuesday, but because of military censorship, was not made known until today. The French say they have had to pull back because of "defense needs"...the protection of Hanoi and the rail and supply lines that feed the city.

Vietnamese political leaders immediately called the withdrawal a "sell-out." They noted that so far the operation has been carried out without a single instance of interference by the Communists. But the French say there is no "deal"...that at least six enemy divisions are concentrated in the Hanoi area...and that this sector must be given first priority.

Our State Department said it had no advance word that the withdrawal was to take place. The British Foreign office expressed "anxiety" over the situation. But dispatches received so far fail to indicate whether a showdown battle will possibly take place before the monsoon rains end in early fall.

What the French have given up is an area roughly the size of Rhode Island. They leave behind four major outposts...60% of the rice fields of the delta...and some four million Vietnamese who now come under communist control.

Senate Majority Leader Knowland described the French action as a "thinly disguised surrender." He said this is a "communist victory of no mean proportion". And asked his colleagues in the Senate:"How many more Communist victories must be gained in Asia before the free world recognizes its danger ? Where is the line to be drawn ?"

Knowland said that he now anticipates a new drive to seat Communist China at the U.N. If the Communists are seated, he said, he will resign as Majority leader and do all that he can to bring to an end our membership in the United Nations. He said his "conscience would not allow him to remain silent if this last grand act of appeasement takes place."

Prime Minister Churchill left this country today on the Queen Elizabeth. Sir Winston had nothing to say to reporters. But Sir Roger Makins, the British ambassador, said the prime minister's talks with President Eisenhower have increased the prospects of world peace.

Moscow reacted to the Washington talks [redacted] by hinting that Communist China might withdraw its offer to "normalize" relations with Great Britain, if the British join a Southeast Asia alliance. A Moscow broadcast claimed that British membership in such an alliance might also harm Britain's relations with India.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (SAYS) [redacted] she has called off her trip to Russia... because Soviet officials would not grant a visa to a magazine writer who was to have accompanied her.

Talks on a peace settlement for Guatemala (HAVE) resumed [redacted] in San Salvador, with some sources predicting an agreement between the rival anti-Communist leaders in the next 24 hours. The big question (SEEMS) [redacted] to be: Who will control the armed forces? John Peurifoy, the United States ambassador to Guatemala, has arrived in San Salvador to take a direct hand in patching up a settlement.

New violence has broken out in ~~Palestine~~ Israel, with ~~[redacted]~~ (ONE) dead and ~~[redacted]~~ (23) wounded. Most of the fighting ~~[redacted]~~ (TOOK) place along the Arab-Israeli border in Jerusalem (AFTER AN EARLIER CEASE-FIRE HAD BEEN AGREED ON). Both sides have charged the other with aggression, and Israel says it will lodge a complaint against Jordan in the United Nations Security Council. U.N. officials on the scene are trying to establish a cease-fire.

In Congress today, the House refused to accept the Administration program of flexible price supports for farmers... and voted instead for a compromise plan that would support basic commodities at from 82 and a half to 90 percent of parity. Both actions are tentative, THERE'LL BE a final vote tomorrow.

The Senate pushed toward final action on a new tax bill. By a vote of 71 to 13, it killed a major part of the Administration's plan for easing the taxes stockholders have to pay on income from dividends. It also rejected... [redacted]... an amendment to give relief to income taxpayers in general. The amendment, offered by Democratic Senator Long of Louisiana, would have given a tax cut of 20 dollars to individual taxpayers and a 40-dollar reduction to married couples filing joint returns.

The [redacted] Andrew Frost, who was recently [redacted] F.H.A. [redacted] poker games and parties [redacted] contractors [redacted] cy. In [redacted] answer questions [redacted] pleaded his constitutional right [redacted] The other witness... Burton C. [redacted] ward, who was [redacted] conceded that

~~he had heard stories of [illegible] who was disch[illegible]er.~~

The death toll in the flood of the Rio Grande has now reached 55, with at least 90 persons missing. And the Senate has approved a resolution favoring emergency relief for flood victims on both sides of the border. President Eisenhower has declared six Texas counties to constitute a disaster area.

Democratic Senator Butler of Nebraska is reported in critical condition in the Bethesda Naval Hospital, following a stroke last night at his Washington home. A late bulletin says that Senator Butler is receiving oxygen and that his condition is "essentially unchanged."

The Republican leadership in the Senate has proposed a new set of rules for investigating committees. The rules... nine in number... are designed to protect the rights of witnesses and curtail the power of committee chairmen.

Edward R. Murrow: July 1, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

This being the start of the vacation season, I am in receipt of a communication from my colleague in Vienna - Alex Kendrick. He cables that a pamphlet on table etiquette - called "Cultural Habits in Eating" - has just come off the presses in the Soviet Union. And by the first reaction it could, says Kendrick, outsell all of Stalin's works. The pamphlet is written by Nikolai Smirnov - the Emily Post of Russia. We thought you might be interested in some of the excerpts. They speak for themselves. You can draw your own conclusions.

The pamphlet begins by saying table manners are not an invention of the aristocrats but represent rules of Hygiene developed by the experience of many centuries. There are many cultured ways of eating, but fundamentally they reduce themselves to two - first to keeping dirt and bacteria out of food, and secondly eating in such a way as not to spoil other peoples' appetites. After warning against slopping one's tea about in his glass, the pamphlet declares that the well-mannered diner "will not eat off his knife, knowing very well that a knife thrust into the mouth might cut his tongue or lips; and besides, such a habit creates a most unpleasant impression on the people around him."

The pamphlet continues: "Outer garments - coat, raincoat, etcetera - hamper movements of the eater, and the person who eats with his overcoat on frequently stains it with food. He thus gives the impression of being slovenly. However, it is important not only to protect the outer garments from food but still more to protect food from contact with outer garments. Outer garments are in constant contact with the most varied surroundings in the street or subway or bus. Outer garments are the most dirty ones, and it is necessary to protect food from them by removing before eating. Even if it is cold in the dining room it is recommended that outer garments be taken off, as the intake of hot food evens out the temperature, and the eater doesn't feel cold. The same can be said about eating in a cap or other headgear. This is unhygienic, and also increases the flow of blood to the face and especially to the nose, making the face and nose red and shiny.

After explaining how the napkin is used, and revealing the secret of the napkin ring which "enables one to use the same napkin several times in an hygienic way", the pamphlet cautions against drumming on the table with the fingers, or hitting the glass or plate with a knife since "all this causes unpleasant impression on one's neighbors."

Then comes the subject of reading during meals, and the pamphlet says: "Such a habit should be given up, first because reading during meals has a most unfavorable effect on the digestion, and secondly because the person who reads at table thereby shows disregard and disrespect for others. Moreover, it is possible that the newspaper or book might be stained with food during the meal."

The pamphlet continues: "Food should be eaten in such a way as not to spoil the appetite of those present - without any hurry, and without loud chewing or smacking of lips. Loud chewing can be avoided if the food is masticated with the mouth closed. It is not recommended to converse when the mouth is full of food. Soup is eaten bending forward slightly over the plate. Small quantities are taken into the spoon - then it cools quicker and doesn't splash. Blowing into the spoon, and still more into the plate of soup is not recommended, as splashes may fly about.

"It is not permitted to take bread out of the common dish with the fingers, since none of those present can be sure of the cleanliness of other people's hands. Bread is usually taken with a clean fork. Meat dishes are eaten with knife and fork. Knife and fork are used simultaneously and are retained in the hands throughout process of eating. It is

considered ugly to use the knife and fork in turn, that is, first to cut meat into small pieces, and then putting knife down and using the fork to raise them to the mouth. Fish is eaten with the fork alone. In order to hold the fish more easily when removing the small bones, a piece of bread is used in the other hand. To eat with the hands alone - without knife, fork or spoon - is permitted only in the case of very small game or crayfish.

"Fruit is raised to the mouth by the fingers - under no conditions the knife. From the vase of fruit or sweets a selection should be made with the eye, and the selected article taken directly, without turning over the whole contents of the vase by hand.

"If you spill something during the meal, or accidentally knock over a glass, there's no need to turn such a minor event into a big thing, or talk or gasp a lot about it. Chekhov said something profound on this subject, namely: 'Good manners don't consist in not spilling sauce on the tablecloth, but in taking no notice if somebody else does it.'"

There endeth, Selected excerpts from the New Russian Pamphlet, called "Cultural Habits in Eating"

We were talking of good manners...particularly the etiquette of eating. The Frenchman Savarin who was as expert on food as he was on politics once remarked:"The table is the only place where a man is never bored during the first hour." The Englishman, Samuel Butler took another view when he said:"Man is the only animal that can remain on friendly terms with the victims he intends to eat until he eats them."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were talking of good manners - particularly the etiquette of eating. The Frenchman Savarin who was an expert on food as he was on politics once remarked: "The table is the only place where a man is never bored during the first hour." The Englishman, Samuel Butler took another view when he said: "Man is the only animal that can remain on friendly terms with the victims he intends to eat until he eats them."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, July 2, 1954 (1)

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon, for the second time in less than a week, has accused the Truman Administration of failing to recognize and understand the real danger of world communism. In a filmed interview for two upstate New York television stations, the Vice President...(as he did in Milwaukee last Saturday)...said the "previous administration" lost 6-hundred million people to Communism by following a foreign policy of "weakness...a policy of surrender of principle at the conference table."

Mr. Nixon said that the Eisenhower Administration, on the other hand, is determined "not to surrender our principles at the conference table but to make them prevail." He said those in authority now are aware that the threat of communism is "a world threat...that it must be met equally all over the world...and that it will not do us much good to meet it in one place and let it go in another place." The United States, he said, has a "great mobile retaliatory power. It will be used against the major source of aggression whenever and wherever it appears."

The Vice President's talk came only a few hours after the Democratic leader in the Senate, Lyndon Johnson of Texas, told his colleagues:"Our basic foreign policy is at the crossroads." He said: "the American people are uneasy about their Allies...uncertain whether our foreign policy should take a new direction...determined that there should be no appeasement of communists...and are opposed to continued American support of the United Nations if Communist China is given U.N. membership."

Republican Majority Leader Knowland, who said substantially the same thing yesterday, called Johnson's speech "very statesmanlike." But Senator Morse - Independent from Oregon - said such views are likely to bring "serious misinterpertations at home and abroad." He said:"I dislike the growing attitude that if we can not have our way, we'll retire from the United Nations."

In Denver, Adlai Stevenson said Mr. Nixon "seems to have achieved an all-time high of irresponsibility in his recent statements." But, added Stevenson, the situation is "perilous." And since the Eisenhower Administration is the only one we have and America must succeed, Democrats in government must do what they can to help.

The State Department let it be known today that it [redacted] (HAS) asked the French why they gave up more than half of the rich Red River delta (OF INDO-CHINA) to the Communists. Premier Mendes-France is reported to have told Douglas Dillon, our ambassador in Paris, that the withdrawal was dictated by purely military considerations. Mendes-France said the move was decided on two months ago and involved no "deal" with the Chinese Reds.

[redacted]

The Administration won a partial victory in Congress [redacted] when the House passed a farm bill providing modified price supports, ranging from 82½ to 90 percent of parity. [redacted] The measure now goes to the Senate.

After five days of hectic debate, the Senate has passed the Administration tax reform bill. The measure contains no general tax reductions, but does provide relief for various groups of taxpayers amounting to more than a billion dollars. It now goes to a conference committee of the Senate and House.

The government has filed an anti-trust suit against the United Fruit Company, charging it with monopolizing interstate and foreign trade in bananas. The suit says that United Fruit has obtained control of nearly all the land in Central America used in growing bananas.

The civil war in Guatemala ended officially today with the signing of a peace treaty by the two rival, anti-Communist leaders. The country will be ruled by a new military junta, headed by Colonel Elfego Monzon. The rebel leader, Carlos Castillo Armas, is a member of the junta which is supposed to elect a new head of government after 15 days. The new regime pledges itself to fight Communism.

Russia has sent the United States a new protest over the seizure of that Soviet tanker off the coast of Formosa on June 23rd. The tanker was seized by the Chinese Nationalists. The new Russian note claims the United States is responsible because the area is under our control.

In Seoul, the South Korean national assembly handed President Syngman Rhee an unexpected rebuke today when it refused to confirm his new cabinet. Many members of Rhee's party object to the fact that the cabinet consists wholly of political independents.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

And Dag Hammershield, Secretary General of the U.N., has called on Israel and Jordan for "immediate and complete observance" of the unconditional cease-fire in Jerusalem. Seven persons have been killed... and more than 50 wounded...in the sporadic fighting which started Wednesday.

Since tonite marks the start of the Independence Day weekend...and the majority of the speeches are yet to come...I've asked my colleague in Vienna, Alex Kendrick, to record for us:"July Fourth as it looks to those less fortunate behind the Iron Curtain."

Tape Runs 5 Mins

Return Cue;"Now back to Ed Murrow in New York."

Edward R. Murrow: July 2, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

This reporter is taking a few weeks' vacation, during which he hopes to read a few books, catch a few fish, pursue a golf ball, and do some travelling and listening. while keeping silent This report will be handled each night by my friend and wartime colleague, Charles Collingwood. Most of you will remember him from the war, and from the time when he was our White House Correspondent.

It is never possible to leave this microphone without saying thanks to our own correspondents at home and overseas, who have contributed so much to whatever merit these reports may have had, and to Jesse Zousmer and John Aaron, here in New York, whose assistance has literally run from A to Z.

On Monday at this time your reporter will be Charles Collingwood.

Will Rogers once remarked about July Fourth speeches that "never is as much politics indulged in under the guise of freedom and liberty. They are five per cent of what George Washington did, and 95 per cent what the speaker intends to do. What this country needs on July the Fourth is not more liberty or more freedom...its a roman candle that only shoots out of one end."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President reports to the nation tonight on what his Administration has accomplished and what it hopes to do in the future. His talk will be heard over many of these stations at 9:30 p.m. eastern time. Today Mr. Eisenhower and his cabinet went over the speech and his State of the Union message with Republican congressional leaders. House Speaker Martin says the President will offer the country "a progressive, dynamic program." And Republican Senate Leader Knowland says the President will present a "constructive program." Another White House guest was Chairman Reed of the House Ways and Means Committee. He told reporters: "I wish the American people a prosperous New Year and congratulate them on prospective tax relief."

A White House source says today's visiting congressmen did not discuss the question of military aid to Pakistan. But one congressional source says the President has decided to ignore India's protests and grant aid to Pakistan. And in India, Prime Minister Nehru said a military alliance between the United States and Pakistan would be "a step toward world war - a step that would bring war right to our doors."

In Korea, United Nations troops are building two new camps to receive the 22-thousand anti-Communist war prisoners who we expect to be released towards the end of this month. General Hull, the United Nations commander, has told the neutral Indians - who now have the prisoners under their control that we will free the Chinese and North Koreans on January 23rd, in accordance with the armistice agreement. Indian General Thimaya says "we will have to decide what to do" with the prisoners. And at the United Nations today we have started a move to block any effort to bring the Korean issue to the floor of the General Assembly before the day the prisoners are to be released.

In Indo China, French fighters and bombers have been attacking supply lines

to the Communist-led Viet Minh forces in the northwest. The French flew by moonlight in an attempt to disrupt the coolie convoys that generally move at night.

The French government says that in the seven years of war in Indo-China 15,700 men have been killed or are missing - an average of 2-thousand Frenchmen a year.

In Washington today the State Department said the Russians are now studying our suggestions on how to begin secret talks on President Eisenhower's proposal for a peacetime pool of atomic energy. Ambassador Bohlen discussed the proposal with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in Moscow on Saturday.

The Navy says when its new atomic submarine, the Nautilus, is launched it will be used for research on underwater speed and pressure problems - with some tests submerged for two months or more at a time.

The Bureau of Printing and Engraving today made public what could turn out to be the biggest theft on the bureau's history. Sometime during the Christmas holiday someone apparently stole 160-thousand dollars in new twenty dollar bills and replaced them with two dummy packages of blank paper cut to the size of regular bills. The Bureau is making a thorough search of its building to see if the money may have been hidden there. The serial numbers of the missing 8-thousand twenty dollar bills are known to the Bureau.

Here in New York today, Governor Dewey called for the elimination of traitors without injuring the reputations of the innocent and without "untrammeled exploration of intellectual and scientific inquiry and teaching." Opening the 200th anniversary celebration of Columbia University, Governor Dewey said the free world is battling three major threats: "The first is the communist totalitarian idealogy which would place all men on a procrustean bed. The second threat comes from the impoverished of mind and spirit who distrust all learning and fear to trust the future." And the third threat, said Governor Dewey, "comes from the small but vocal group who would sacrifice liberty in order to defeat its enemies." Governor Dewey called for punishment of all subversives. But, he said, this should be accomplished without "injury to the reputation of good people."

Frequently on this report we have relayed to you information sent by an old friend and fine reporter, Alex Kendrick. He makes his headquarters in Vienna, and frequently travels through part of the Balkans and the Middle East. He is here with me tonight. Alex, a little more than a year ago the Russians gave us a blueprint of their future plans. They said in substance that the Western Alliance would come unstuck; that our allies would come to resent more and more our economic domination; and that the Russians would use trade as an instrument to break up the Western Alliance. They said that there were now two world markets instead of one. Have you seen any evidences of this Communist trade offensive?

KENRICK: What the Russians meant at the time, what Stalin meant, was that they were giving priority to the building up of their own economic bloc, and that trade within that bloc had arrived at a point where it could be considered a separate market. But that was 15 months ago, and Stalin has died, and now I think the Russians are beyond that,are competing with their market against ours and not doing badly.

MURROW: Anything to support that?

KENDRICK: Well, there's no doubt that the Russians are exporting gold - which incidentally has no value whatsoever inside the Soviet Union. They mine it in large quantities, at practically no expense since it's forced labor, and when they send gold to other countries in exchange for butter and other consumer goods they get those goods for practically nothing by their values. There are also many parts of the world where the Communists don't have to buy goods with gold, but sell their own goods in impressive quantities.

MURROW: I suppose Vienna is one of those places?

KENDRICK: a thriving market place between East and West. At the Vienna Fair a few months ago the Russians and all the satellites were well represented. They put on sale - and they sold, too - everything from automobiles and hydraulic presses to radio sets and pianos and fur coats. Even Russian wrist watches. The satellites sold everything from Bulgarian tobacco and attar of roses to Czech glassware and Polish rubber tires.

MURROW: So the satellites are in business, too?

KENDRICK: Ed, on the basis of visible evidence - which means I don't know what goes on in the free ports of Europe or the banks of Switzerland - I would say that the satellites are doing more selling than the Russians. Especially in the Middle East.

MURROW: You were there recently, weren't you?

KENDRICK: Yes, and I can say that if the man in front of me on every plan and at every hotel desk was a German or Japanese businessman, the two men behind me were Czechs, or Poles, or East Germans. I say two men because Communist trade delegations travel in groups. They don't represent one factory, or one industry, but whole sections of the national economy. In Cairo recently the Czechs held an industrial exposition with great success, and in Lebanon the East Germans arrived right on the heels of the West Germans.

MURROW: Any reason for this outburst of trade by the satellites?

KENDRICK: I would say it's because they seem to have been released from some of their previous obligations to the Soviet economic system. Not so long ago they were producing primarily for the Russians, and even their own needs came after that, let alone any outside trade. But now I think some of the economic ties with Moscow have been loosened. The satellites are more on their own, making the best bargains they can wherever they can.

MURROW: Are they making any fast bucks?

KENDRICK: Well, they're not so much interested in dollars as they used to be. Any other currency will do, and some of it is quite good these days. The Egyptian pound is worth more than the British pound, and the Austrian schilling, believe it or not, costs more dollars than the official rate.

MURROW: Alex, od you think this economic penetration by the Communists is a serious thing?

KENDRICK: It would be more serious, of course, if there were a depression in this part of the world. I don't know if it's serious, but it's certainly important,

and one of the important things is that we can't do anything about it. I don't know whether anything can be done.

MURROW: Neither do I, Alex; what are things like in Trieste these days? That's part of your beat, isn't it?

KENDRICK: I get there whenever I can, and I think we'll have a Trieste settlement sooner or later. We didn't help the chances with the recent Trieste Crisis, which made everybody mad and caused the Yugoslavs to wonder about our good intentions. But the heat has gone out of the situation, and there can be an agreement.

MURROW: What kind of agreement?

KENDRICK: I think the Yugoslavs will finally concede that Trieste city should go to the Italians, and the Italians will concede a few border changes. Slovene villages in Zone A going to Yugoslavia in return for Italian villages in Zone B. That, plus a Yugoslav free port in Trieste, like the Yugoslav free port in Salonika, in Greece.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The problems of international trade are no less involved now than in the past. And recall something that Ray Lyman Wilbur once said: "The world population finds itself where it must work harder if it is to get out of the hole that it is in. If we do not use opportunity wisely, we will get pushed aside by other forces. For the weeds stand ever ready to replace the plants."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, July 2, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... I've asked my colleague in Vienna, Alexander Kendrick, to record for us July 4th as it looks to those less fortunate behind the Iron Curtain.

KENDRICK: The most striking thing about life behind the Iron Curtain these days, can best be expressed in a few facts relating to the staff of life. The Western world is currently experiencing its (indistinct) of wheat: Canada has a surplus of 16-million tons; the United States has 22-million tons in its silos, and Secretary of Agriculture Benson last week ordered a 12-point-seven-per-cent cut in next year's wheat production. The export price of wheat has been reduced by both Canada and the United States on the world market. There's obviously no shortage of wheat. Yet, at the same time, Soviet Russia has sent twenty million young men and women to the distant lands of Kazahstan and Siberia to put thirty million acres of marginal land under cultivation and add twenty million tons of wheat to Soviet production. They are doing so with an expenditure of energy and resource that is impressive if only because of its incongruity. One reason for the desired increase of wheat was to give Russia and export surplus in a world market that cannot absorb the surpluses it already had. And the Soviet Union satellite states have similarly embarked on large programs of increased agricultural production. If conditions were normal and this were one world, a fantastic situation of this kind could not exist. The part of the world that had wheat would sell it or trade it to the part without wheat and receive other goods in exchange. But the enforced separation of two worlds prevents normal usage and normal relations, and both parts suffer, one from surplus the other from shortages. There's no more balance and no (indistinct)

It is six to eight years now since the countries of Eastern Europe passed behind the Iron Curtain, and whatever other losses

they may have incurred as a result in the way of lessened political liberties, curtailed civil rights, worsened economic status or stagnated intellects, the principal loss - it is important to recall as we nearthe 178th birthday of American independence - the most tragic loss to the so-called satellites has been the loss of their sovereignty and of the right to shape their own destinies, right or wrong. In short, their independence.

The Soviet Union is a vast country and a naturally wealthy one. They could be almost autarchic in its economy, that is to say self-sufficient. It takes a great ...? in trying to be autarchic and thus not dependent on the rest of the world for anything. Yet the very concept of autarchy is a medieval one; it is the concept of the feudal (indistinct) In a world that is highly developed in communication, transport and commerce attempts to establish self-sufficiency are inefficient, costly and unnecessary. They can only be made by those deliberately seeking isolation. It is one thing for the Russians to feel that; they have always had the streak of self-sufficiency and self-worship? within themselves, and the revolution has provided them with a phobia of capitalist encirclement and counter-revolutionary plots?. But the so-called satellites were always part of the larger world, and this deliberate and enforced isolation is for them the heaviest burden of their current existence.

To compensate their subjects for cutting them off from the world, and to assuage their restlessness and dissatisfaction and even revolt, the various Communist regimes have for exactly oneyear now been carrying out a vaunted new policy. July 4th in addition to being American Independence Day, is also the first anniversary of a speech by Hungarian Prime Minister Imre Naj? which introduced the new course in the satellite states. This was something of a landmark in post-war Communist history. From Malenkov down to Ambra Ochea? of Albania, promises were made of moreconsumer goods, relaxed restrictions, fewer obligations to the state or to Communist discipline, lower prices, fewer taxes. It's only fair to say that many

of these things have been brought about, in one degree or another, and that an easier climate is today prevalent behind the Iron Curtain. The leaders have made conscious efforts to come closer to the people: The creative artists have been relieved of some of their straight jackets; the bureaucrats have lost ~~of~~ some of their untouchability. But there has been no real change in the isolation of the Communist world. And what the people were given last Fourth of July was instead of independence. So July 4th is an important anniversary behind the Iron Curtain too, the anniversary of what might be called counter-independence.

This is Alex Kendrick recording from Vienna - now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

JULY 6, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

The condition of former President Truman has much improved and the information from Kansas City is that he is itching to get out of the hospital which is right in character, for he has always been a man who hated to be tied down.

He's probably strong enough now to have a look at some of the messages that have come in wishing him well. There have been a lot of them - more than a hundred thousand letters and telegrams. In fact, when it appeared to be touch and go for Mr. Truman, a rather astonishing thing happened. Large numbers of Americans decided that they liked to have him around. Republicans as well as Democrats wrote him letters, old enemies exhorted him to recover. Even that ancient antagonist, the Chicago Tribune ran an editorial wishing him a speedy recovery. According to the New York Times correspondent in Kansas City, Mrs. Truman read the Tribune editorial to him when he was very sick indeed. He smiled and shook his head in appreciation.

Whether all these evidences of affection surprised the former President is hard to say. He has always taken the long view and firmly believed that when political passions had cooled his accomplishments and his character would command general respect. But he would not be human if he had not been wounded by some of the bitter judgments which had been made upon himself and his tenure of office. But whether he was surprised or not by the outpouring of sympathy, Mr. Truman was certainly pleased. Some of the letters contained contributions for the Truman Memorial Library and that pleased him especially for this project to make his papers available to students is something very close to his heart. We Americans are essentially a kind-hearted folk, and it is in our tradition to send get-well messages to those who are seriously ill, but the stacks of mail piling up in Kansas City seem to be more than that. It may not be too much to say that a reappraisal of Harry Truman as a man and as a President is underway. Our politics

are marred by rancor, which is doubtless a normal result of taking politics seriously, but it presents our public men with a heavy burden of bitterness and abuse. Harry Truman got his share. But we are not a people to hold a grudge, and time often tempers our judgments.

Leaving aside his policies and his politics, Truman always had in full measure those qualities which cause men to be liked. He was always willing to fight for what he believed in. He was loyal, and friendly and humorous. Above all he was natural. He worked very hard at his job and it was important to him that he not in any way diminish the high office which he held. There was an impressive kind of integrity about him and those who met him for the first time invariably came away with the impression that here was a better man than they had been led to expect. It is natural, then, that now that he is no longer on the firing line, or in front of it, that his fellow-citizens are rediscovering that Harry Truman is a rather attractive figure - with all his faults, and maybe because of them.

We tend to grow fond of our ex-presidents, anyway. Herbert Hoover is an ex-presidents, anyway. Herbert Hoover is an example. For years he was a symbol of our failure to foresee and to grapp;e with the Great Depression. Today he is a much respected elder statesman. There is much polititical wisdom in this instinct of ours to cherish our living former Presidents. Any man who holds that great and lonely and terribly demanding office leaves it with a perspective and understanding that is unique. He can make great contributions. Most Americans are glad that Harry S. Truman is going to be around to have a chance to make his.

This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. But first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: After 14 long years, meat rationing has ended in Britain. But the end of rationing has not been an unmixed blessing. Prices shot up at once. Steak, which last week sold for 49 cents a pound, sold today for 91 cents. Housewives are taking a second look. Said one London butcher: "Some women come in, ask the price and walk out. Others with large families make do with stewing meat. It looks as though stew and dumplings will be the favorite hot meat this week."

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (Charles Collingwood)

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1954
7:45-8:00 PM EDT

Good Evening! French authorities in Indo-China today called in representatives of the civilian population of Hanoi and told them to evacuate the city. The Supreme French Commander, General Paul Ely, urged French residents to leave town as communist Viet Minh regulars drove hard against French Union positions to the south, north and northwest. Ely pledged again that his forces will defend Hanoi as well as its port-city Haiphong.

Reports from Hanoi say that American civilians in the city will be flown out to the south. ~~Ok~~ Only United States consular officials will remain behind. A special air-lift is being arranged for Nationalist Chinese refugees in Hanoi. They too, will go further south.

Large-scale fighting broke out on the southern defenses of Hanoi -- a French-Union armored unit battled Viet Minh regulars, driving them off about 20 miles below the city. To the north and northwest, the French admit "appreciable losses" have been inflicted by communist attacks against what are described as "weak defenses".

Even as the fighting steps up, discussions to end it are continuing at Indo-China's little Panmunjom -- the village of Trung Gia. There, an agreement is reported to have been reached between French and communist delegates to improve living conditions for prisoners of war.

And Radio Peiping has also announced that Red China's Premier Chou en Lai is on his way back to Geneva to take part in conferences there.

Reports from Geneva say that a meeting has been set up between Frnch Premier Pierre Mendes-France and Russia's Foreign ~~Mit~~ Minister Molotov. The two are expected to get ~~together~~ together on Sunday.

Mendes-France is said to have warned the United States that in his opinion the Western alliance will be sorely strained if no top-level American delegate returns to Geneva. Secretary of State Dulles has said that he will not return to the conference and neither will Under Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith. I want to say more about the Indo-Chinese situation in a moment.

American authorities are reported tonight to be watching the progress of the Indo-Chinese truce talks before deciding whether to replace United States air force technicians servicing French warplanes in the battle zone. Two-hundred-65 technicians are in Indo-China, maintaining French planes and enabling them to average 90 hours of combat flying a month. Without the G.I.'s, the average flying time for the planes is around 30 hours a month.

Army, Navy and Air Force officers from Britain, the United States, France and Australia have concluded conferences in Singapore. The officers exchanged latest information for the defense of Southeast Asia.

Three state Governors who toured the Far East early this year today presented their report to President Eisenhower. The three Governors -- Dan Thornton of Colorado, John Fine of Pennsylvania and Allan Shivers of Texas -- recommend the immediate erection of a vast Pacific Ocean radar warning system to prevent another Pearl Harbor-type sneak attack by the communists. The Governors also recommend that Japan be allowed to resume what they describe as "a carefully controlled trade with Red China". This action, they say, would not amount to recognition of Red China and they point out that trade could be stepped up when the communists are thrown out.

Republican Senator Frlanders of Vermont warned today that the United States has "Probably lost the respect of Asia as a whole in the cold war". Flranders says the Chinese communists are clear in their own minds that no military threat of ous will be carried through to a conclusion. Flanders opposes the admission of Red China to the United

Nations at the present time or "until she has shown a willingness to abide by the decisions of the international organization.

Russia's Ambassador to the United States, Georgi Zarubin, visited the State Department today to receive a note dealing with atomic energy matters. The contents of the message have not been disclosed.

At the United Nations Trusteeship Council, India has demanded a halt to United States atomic tests in the Marshall Islands. India wants an International Court ruling on whether the United States can use territory under her trusteeship to conduct atomic experiments. The American delegate to the Trusteeship Council says this country will continue tests because we must do so as long as Russia continues her experiments.

The Atomic Energy Commission Security Patrol is investigating reports of violence on picket lines set up by strking C.I.O. atomic production workers at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. One report tells of a few shots being fired at one of the plant's gates.

In Washington, "considerable progress" is said to have been made in secret efforts to bring the atomic strike to an end without use of a Taft-Hartley injunction. Labor Secretary Mitchell, CIO President Walter Reuther and top officials of the striking union met today and came up with recommendations for getting the workers back on the job. These will be submitted to union members for their approval.

The Presidential fact-finding board which is investigating the strike has finished hearing testimony and is expected to report to the White House very soon. This will clear the way for the issuance of a Taft-Hartley injunction which would send the 45-hundred strikers at Oak Ridge and Paducah, Kentucky, back to work, should they choose to continue on strike.

The Department of Agriculture announced today that crop production this year may be the second largest of record. Farmers are said to have shifted land from cultivation of surplus products like cotton and wheat to other cash crops instead of taking the

land out of cultivation.

The Senate Agriculture Committee, meanshile, has approved a general farm bill which includes many provisions opposed by the Administration. The bill includes an extension of rigid farm price supports for one year whereas the President has requested a flexible support program.

The House Post Office Committee today voted a five per cent pay-raise for half-a-million postal workers. The bill carries a minimum 2hundred dollar a year pay boost.

Army investigators at Fort Dix, New Jersey, have recommended disciplinary action against a lietenant and a first sargeant who kept a company of two hundred ~~xxx~~ twnety five basic trainess standing at rigid attention in 90 degree heat for almost an hour.

Thirteen persons are dead and more than 70 towns have been evacuated in the face of floods in Austria and Southern Germany. American Army helicopters are helping in the evacuation.

In Guatemala, the Mexican Embassy has requested safe-conduct passes for ousted President Arbenz and several of his followers. They have been political ~~xxxxxxxx~~ refugees in the embassy since the successful revolt led by the current Guatemalan President, Carlos Castillo Armas. But Arbenz may not be granted the safe-conduct. The Armas government says he is a criminal and not a political refugee because of alleged links with the murder of a one-time political foe.

And a note of good news here at home: Former President Truman is back home in Independence, Missouri -- dismissed from the hospital. He sat up for lunch on his backporch and Mrs. Truman says the former President thinks it's "~~jxx~~ just great to be home".

Now a word or two about the situation in Indo-China. The drama is in its last act. Whatever happens at Geneva, it is apparent that thelong struggle to keep Indo-China out of Communist hands is almost over. And the end is coming not with a bang, but with a round-robin of international recrimination from authoritative sources.

In the war zone, the military situation has deteriorated to the point where foreign nationals are being flown out of Hanoi in anticipation of a Communist attack at any moment. General Paul Ely says he will defend Hanoi, but no one thinks he can defend it indefinitely. The best that can be hoped for is that he can hold it long enough for the politicians to reach an agreement in Geneva.

At Geneva, the position is equally gloomy. Premier Mendes-France has only tent days left until his self-appointed deadline to liquidate the war or get out. He goes to Geneva this weekend to meet with Molotov, Eden, and Chou En Lai -- all of the top diplomats involved with the exception of John Foster Dulles. The French are very hurt and angry over Dulles's pointed absence from these critical negotiations. They charge him with pulling the rug out from under thier hope of getting a fair settlement. With the United States dissociating ~~ix~~ itself from the whole affair, the Frnech say, they themselves are in no position to drive a hard bargain and will have to take what they can get rather than what they want.

The State Department is just as angry about the French and mutters darkly about appeasment..... and with Senator Knowland breathing down Mr. Dulles's neck, appeasement is a very dirty word these days.

The British, after Churchill's failure to bring the two positions any closer together on his flying trip to Washington, are critical of everybody's conduct but agree with the French that it's better to reach a cease-fire in Indo-China than to risk a third world war by any kind of massive outside intervention -- if, indeed, intervention could accomplish anything by now, so far have things gone.

So, the Communists hold all the cards and with the western powers divided and embittered, they are dealing. The richest part of Indo-China seems destined to fall under Communist sway at once with the rest to follow later.

It is an inglorious end to an eight year struggle which was often fought stupidly, but was also fought with great gallantry and at much cost. The French must bear the greatest blame, perhaps, for their unwillingness to adjust their outmoded concepts of colonialism to the realities of the tide of nationalism sweeping through Asia. But France's allies, including the United States, must share the blame for their failure to realize until too late how much was at stake and how grave was the risk. After all, up until a few months ago, our statesmen regularly issued soothing statements to the effect that the French had everything in hand and that there was nothing we needed do but maybe send a few more airplanes.

The war in Indo-China has been a costly war...not only in blood and treasure, but in the toll it has taken in its dying days of the vitality of the anti-communist coalition. Now the task is to safeguard the rest of Southeast Asia. And that will take more allied unity than the free world ever showed over Indo-China.

This is Charles Collingwood...I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news... But, first, Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

The Senate Agriculture Committee today put into the farm bill a provision allowing long-staple cotton growers to obtain the minimum price support level. Said Chairman Aiken: "This may sound nuts, but these long-staple cotton producers say they want to sell their cotton rather than put it into government stocks so they asked for minimum supports". He sounded amazed as he said it.

This is Charles Collingwood...See you Monday.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

JULY 12, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

The Board of Governors of Freedom House announced today that their annual Freedom Award will go this year to Edward R. Murrow, who customarily presides over this microphone. It would be impossible to imagine him drawing attention to this honor himself, but since he is on vacation and, I trust, safely out of earshot, for I would not want to embarrass him, it might not be amiss to say a word or two about this award.

This kind of recognition for an Ed Murrow elevates the whole profession of news and news analysis on radio and television. For when he is honored for the kind of thoughtful, factual, and above all courageous broadcasting that has become his trademark it makes it that much easier for all other broadcasters to do their work according to the standards in which they believe.

The citation that will appear on his Freedom Award reads: "Free men were heartened by his courage in exposing those who would divide us by exploiting our fears." I think I know what the Governors of Freedom House had in mind. I'm sure you do, too. But the position Ed Murrow took on Senator McCarthy was not an isolated act. It sprang from a consistent and deeply felt philosophy which he has followed all his life. That, I suspect, is what the Governors of Freedom House were really honoring.

Because Ed Murrow's performance has been awfully good from the days of Munich, through the London Blitz, the war, and the tribulations and the triumphs that followed. It has been awfully good. It has angered some people, embarrassed others and fortified a good many. Murrow's broadcasting has always been marked by honesty, humanity, and a scrupulous regard for facts. C.P. Scott, the late great editor of the Manchester Guardian once counselled his staff: "Comment is free, but facts are sacred. Comment also is justly subject to a self-imposed restraint. It is well, to be frank, he said; it is even better to be fair."

It would be my guess that that pretty well represents Ed Murrow's philosophy. And by hewing to it he has raised the whole tone of the new kind of journalism which came in with radio and television. If the kind of news you get in this medium is accurate, and the comment both provocative and fair, much credit must go to Ed Murrow's example. And since accurate information and intelligent conclusions from it are essential to freedom, Ed Murrow is a good choice for the Freedom Award.

This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the days news - but first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: In this atomic age, the wars that are being fought in Asia sometimes seem anachronistic; but as we have learned to our cost, they are no less important for that. Here is a communique from Burma where the Government announces that in a battle near Pakokku, 200 miles north of Rangoon, 22 Communist rebels were killed. And the communique adds, one elephant was captured.

This is Charles Collingwood - See you tomorrow.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (Charles Collingwood)

MONDAY, July 12, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

Good evening! Secretary of State Dulles has left for Paris. In a suddenly announced decision, the Secretary revealed he is going to the French capital at the invitation of French Premier Mendes-France and the British Foreign Secretary Eden. The three men will meet there tomorrow. Now, here is Dulles's good-bye statement, recorded just before he left Washington.

TAPE: runs: 1:33

ends on cue: "Ambassador Hugh Alexis Johnson and his associates".

Dulles conferred several times during the day with President Eisenhower, and the White House says the Chief Executive "concurs fully and approves completely of the Secretary's course of action".

Red Chinese Premier Cho en Lai is back in Geneva -- ready for the show-down talks on Indo-China. He was greeted at the airport by Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov. During the day, French Premier Mendes-France met with Britain's Foreign Secretary Eden, and the two are reported to have hammered out a program to secure "peace with honor" in Indo-China. Mendes-France has scheduled a meeting for tomorrow morning with Choe en Lai, after which the French leader and Anthony Eden will fly to Paris to confer with Secretary Dulles.

Before Dulles announced his surprise Paris trip, he and Under Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith x met with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. They are reported to have recommended to the Committee that it tone down a proposal cutting off foreign aid to France and Italy unless they ratify the European Defense Treaty by the end of the year. This was done by a committee vote of x 8 to 5.

French forces in Indo-China beat back three-thousand communist troops south of Hanoi. French officers say their forces were "staked out" to catch the rebels in a trap. Current French strategy seems to be aimed at keeping roads open inside their Red delta defense area -- Viet Minh rebels have admittedly infiltrated the perimeter heavily.

At the Trung Gia truce talks in Indo-China, discussions have gotten around to definition of so-called "troop reassembly areas". These are the sectors to which French and communist troops would be withdrawn in the event of a truce.

Prime Minister Churchill went before the House of Commons today to report on his recent conferences in Washington with President Eisenhower. Sir Winston revealed he went to Washington because he was "deeply concerned" at the lack of information he had about the capabilities of the H-bomb. He reported that his conversations with President Eisenhower touched "in general terms" on the possibility of a meeting with Russia's Malenkov. Churchill said the "difficulties" of such a meeting were talked about, but he did not elaborate. The Primer Minister repeated that his government still believes the Communist Chinese should represent China in the United Nations, but that he does not think that this is the moment for such a move. Summing up his conferences with the President, Sir Winston said they "established a framework within which our differences can be amicably resolved."

Congressional comment on Churchill's speech came quickly from Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He thinks Churchill's announcement about not seating Red China now is "good news" and adds that he can not foresee the moment when the communists could get into the United Nations. A more cautious comment comes from Chairman Ferguson of the Senate Republican Policy Committee. He is sorry Sir Winston referred to this not being the moment for seating Red China. Ferguson says a moment is a very short time but he added sharply: "Even small favors are acceptable".

Vice President Nixon flew to Bolton Landing, New York this afternoon to be on hand to deliver a speech for President Eisenhower to the Annual Governor's conference. The President cancelled his appearance because of the death of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Milton Eisenhower. Speaking for the President, Nixon will propose a long-range program of highway construction costing, in the end, an estimated fifty billion dollars. Mr. Eisenhower believes the United States will have a population of 200-million by 1970 and he wants a vast Federal-State alliance on what he calls "a grand plan" for highway development. As for foreign affairs, Vice President Nixon, reading from notes prepared by the President, will urge the maintainance of what's called " a military dike around our defense perimeter".

The Governor' Conference has so far had some harsh words for the Administration's new 900-million dollar highway law. Several governors contend the act runs counter to their demands for greater state control over car and gasoline taxes and the use of funds for road-building.

One other suggestion of note has come out of the conference -- Utah's Republican Governor Lee suggests repeal of the 16th Amendment to the Constitution. That's the one setting up Federal Income Taxes which Lee calls "the root of all evil". The Governor concedes he hasn't much chance of success with his project.

In New York, the United Nations Trusteeship Council's Committee on Petitions has rejected a Russian resolution calling for an end to American H-bomb experiments in the Marshall Islands in the Pacific.

Construction work on two huge atomic plants in Oak Ridge, Tennessee has been halted by a wildcat walk-out of building workers. The union says the walk-out is unauthorized. It has nothing to do with the recent walk-out of CIO atomic production workers at Oak Ridge.

In other news today: News flood threats are reported in Austria as melting snows add to the already overflowing Danube River. 70-thousand are homeless -- at least 27 are known dead.

Eleven persons are dead and 19 wounded in a new outbreak of terrorist violence in Tunis. A crowded cafe was sprayed by a machinegunner. Two policemen are missing in other incidents.

A landslide in the Panama Canal has temporarily forced the closing of the east side of the ship channel. Workers are dredging some 30-thousand cubic yards of dirt in an effort to restore normal operations.

The Board of Governor of Freedom House announced today that their annual Freedom Award will go this year to Edward R. Murrow, who customarily presides over this microphone. It would be impossible to imagine him drawing attention to this honor himself, but since he is on vacation and, I trust, safely out of earshot, for I would not embarass him, it might not be amiss to say a word or two about this award.

This kind of recognition for an Ed Murrow elevates the whole profession of news analysis on radio and television. For when he is honored for the kind of thoughtful, factual, and above all courageous broadcasting that has become his trademark it makes it that much easier for all other broadcasters to do their work according to the standards in which they believe.

The citation that will appear on his Freedom Award reads: "Free men were heartened by his courage in exposing those who would divide us by exploiting our fears". I think I know what the Governors of Freedom House had in mind I'm sure you do, too. But the position Ed Murrow took on Senator McCarthy was not an isolated act. It sprang from a consistent and deeply felt philosophy which he has followed all his life. That, I suspect, is what the Governors of Freedom House were really honoring.

Because Ed Murrow's performance has been awfully good -- from the days of Munich, through the London Blitz, the war, and the tribulations and the triumphs that followed. It has been awfully good. It has angered some people, embarrassed others and fortified a good many. Murrow's broadcasting has always been marked by honesty, humanity, and a scrupulous regard for facts. C. P. Scott, the late great editor of the Manchester Guardian once councelled his staff: "Comment is free, but facts are sacred. Comment also is justly subject to a self-imposed restraint. It is well, to be frank," he said; "it is even better to be fair."

It would be my guess that that pretty well represents Ed Murrow's philosophy. And by hewing to it he has raised the whole tone of the new kind of journalism which came in with radio and television. If the kind of news you get in this medium is accurate, and the comment both provocative and fair, much credit must go to Edward Murrow's example. And since accurate information and intelligent conclusions from it are essential to freedom, Ed Murrow is a good choice for the Freedom Award.

This is Charles Collingwood....I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news.... but first, Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

In this atomic age, the wars that are being fought in Asia sometimes seem anachronistic, but as we have learned to our cost, they are no less important for that. Here is a communique from Burma where the Government announces that in a battle near Pakokku, 200 miles north of Rangoon, 22 Communist rebels were killed. And the communique adds, one elephant was captures.

This is Charles Collingwood .... See you tomorrow.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (Charles Collingwood)

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

Good evening! A truce agreement ending the war in Indo-China is being signed in Geneva tonight according to official French sources. French Premier Mendes-France thus missed his midnight deadline, but appears sure to make good his pledge to end the fighting within 30 days after taking over as head of the French government. We will have a direct report from Geneva on the day's developments in just a few moments.

In Washington today, an expected bitter fight within the McCarthy Investigations Sub-Committee failed to materialize when the Senator made two announcements. First, he revealed the resignation of his Chief Counsel Roy Cohn. And second, McCarthy transferred assistant counsel Donald Surine from the sub-committee staxff to his personal staff. At the sub-committee meeting, the Senators voted unanimously to retain in their jobs all 25 other staff members with the exception of office manager and investigator Thomas Lavenia.

He has been denied Defense Department security clearance and he will be forced to leave the sub-committee staff on July 31st. However, Senator McCarthy has demanded to know why the Defense Department did not clear Lavenia and he is confident that the matter can be straightened out. Defense Secretary Wilson told newsmen, however, that he will not tell McCarthy the reasons for his department's action with respect to Lavenia.

When Senator McCarthy announced Roy Cohn's resignation he said "it must bring great satisfaction to the communists and fellow-travelers". In his letter of resignation, Cohn paid tribute to what he calls Senator McCarthy's inspiring leadership and expressed confidence that the fight against communism will go on.

Meanwhile, on the Senate floor, Vermont's Republican Senator Flanders made his much

publicized speech attacking Senator McCarthy. When he concluded, Flanders was praised by New York's Democratic Senator Lehman who says he too will have some words on the subject of McCarthyism when Flanders' motion to censure McCarthy comes up for a vote.

The House of Representatives today beat down a last-ditch attempt - led by Democrats - to restore President Eisenhower's bid for construction of 35-thousand public housing units a year for four years. The House defeated an amendment providing for such a building program and then went on to pass a compromise measure allowing the construction of 35-thousand housing units in one year for use by persons displaced by slum-clearance projects.

The Senate is still tied up with debate on the proposed revisions of the Atomic Energy Act. Tennessee's Senator Gore -- denying any attempt to filibuster -- can't foresee a vote today or tomorrow despite predictions by Republican Majority leader, Sentor Knowland, that one will be taken.

The Senate Finance Committee today voted to permit persons over 65 years of age to earn up to 12-hundred dollars annually without losing Social Security benefits. Present law limits such earnings to 75 dollars a month.

The Senate Banking Committee, digging deeply into housing scandals, heard testimony from a New York ~~xxxxx~~ builder today that he had a tentative agreement to hire ~~xxxxx~~ Clyde Powell -- a former Federal Housing Administration Commissioner -- while Powell was still with the government. These plans fell through however, when the housing scandal investigations began.

The House Civil Service Committee today voted unanimously to deny government ~~xxxx~~ retirement pay to any Federal employee or member of Congress convicted of lying about communist associations or engaging in subversive activities or felonious activities. This measure is aimed at Alger Hiss and others like him who would be entitled to federal retirement pay upon reaching retirement age.

Today's biggest story, and the biggest story in many a day, happened in Geneva, Switzerland. It is well past Mendes-France's midnight deadline now, and for a direct report on what has transpired we take you to Geneva, Blair Clark reporting.

GENEVA PICK-UP

That was CBS Radio Correspondent Blair Clark reporting direct from Geneva, Switzerland.

The truce agreement in Geneva will mean the guns can fall silent in Indo-China for the first time in seven-and-a-half years. French Headquarters at Saigon estimates it will take three or four days to notify all troops that the war is over. Plans are being made now to evacuate non-communists from the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong which go to the communists under the cease-fire agreement. The United States Air Force says it will evacuate "as quickly as possible" the two hundred technicians now stationed in Indo-China to maintain French warplanes.

Defense Secretary Wilson, commenting on the partition of Viet Nam, says it may be the "best answer a t the moment but it's nothing to get enthused about". Wilson believes - as he puts it - "it it up to the people who reach the agreement to defend any truce line", and he added: "Certainly the United States is not going to do it alone". And Wilson thinks that even if United States military strength had been double what it was during the last 18 months, the world situation today would be no different.

At the State Department, a spokesman xxx revealed that the United States and Britain are considering plans for meeting any emergency which may arise in Southeast Asia. An Anglo-American committee -- set up by President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill -- has completed preliminary discussions, referring their decisions for final action to London and Washington.

Communist China's Premier Chou en Laiii was interviewed today for a British broadcast and called for the creation of a Pan-Asian security block to safeguard the colective

peace of Asia. Chou wants Asian nations to consult among themselves and assume "obligations" for peace. Chou says he believes that once peace is achieved in Southeast Asia there can be a gradual expansion of what he calls "areas of peace" which would lead to the consolidation of the security of the whole world.

The White House took an unusual step today -- helping a candidate for a Congressional seat to throw his hat in the ring. White House News secretary James Hagerty introduced Vernon Bradley of Springfield, Massachusetts to newsmen and told them President Eisenhower was wishing Bradley well in his campaign for Representative from the second Congressional District in Massachusetts. Bradley will be opposing incumbent Democratic Representative Edward Boland in the November balloting.

And Ray Jenkins says that no matter what happens in the Tennessee Senatorial Primary, he is not a candidate. Jenkins' name will appear on the Republican primary ballot in Tennessee because he did not formally register his desire to withdraw it. It was placed there by Jenkins' friends after Jenkins' work as Chief Counsel for the Army-McCarhhy hearings.

And a report from England -- the four-thousand ton Danish passenger ship KRONPRINSESSE INGRID -- has radioed she is afire 40 miles ~~on~~ off the English coast. Coastal vessels have reached the ship's side and say the blaze appears to be undr control.

In Hopewell Junction, New York, 13 year old David Ronk was rescued after seven hours in a collapsed wall. One hundred rescuers dug frantically to reach the boy after doctors warned he might become permanently injured by the pressure of mud packed tightly around him.

Former Democratic Senator Blair Moody died this afternoon in the University Hospital in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was 52. Blair Moody was appointed to the Senate upon the death of Senator Vandenberg and thus became a politician. He was in fact campaigning when stricken by the illness which led to his death. But his real profession was

journalism. He had been a reporter for the Detroit News since 1923. For 14 years he doubled as correspondent for Barron's Financial Weekly. He was a fine reporter, thorough, scrupulous and fair. In fact, when he was appointed to the Senate, many of his friends didn't even know his politics, which is a good thing to say about a reporter.

This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news.....but first, Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

In the great tradition of lavish parties, there was one thrown in London last night for the coming out of Australian heiress Barbara Stanley Smith. It cost her absent father some 28-thousand dollars and degenerated into a memorable shambles in which guests ate the fresh fruit decorations and broke a record number of champagne glasses. Said hostess STanley-Smith: "It was wonderful. I must write and tell father about it".

This is Charles Collingwood..... See you tomorrow.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS --- CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

Good evening!

President Eisenhower told his news conference today that United States Navy planes, operating off Hainam Island in the South China Sea, were there on legitimate business. The planes are conducting search operations for possible survivors from that British airliner which was shot down last Friday by communist Chinese fighter planes. The President insists that the United States does not mean to be truculent toward Red China but we do mean to defend our rights. Mr. Eisenhower flatly denied communist assertions that our navy planes were flying over Chinese territory Sunday night when they were engaged in aerial combat by Red planes. The President added that the Naval task force should be leaving the South China Sea area soon because the search mission is just about complete. At the Pentagon, a Navy official says the search may be abandoned within the next 24 hours.

The President devoted a good deal of his news conference today to domestic issues. He says he would be more than bitterly disappointed if Congress should adjourn without approving six major Administration measures. These include Foreign Aid, farm policy, tax revision, housing and social security, as well as anti-subversive legislation.

The Chief Executive took note of the forthcoming Congressional elections by saying he will support only those candidates who, in general, support his principles. He added, however, that he does not insist on 1-hundred per cent backing. The President revealed that when a Republican candidate requests his support, he makes a check to see if the candidate agrees with him. In line with that, Mr. Eisenhower said he still supports Republican Senator Cooper of Kentucky despite the fact that Cooper voted against the Administration's Atomic Energy bill. Cooper explained his position to the White House and the President says he was honest about the whole thing.

Mr. Eisenhower indicated today that he may go into a number of states during the election campaign to make speeches. But he is not going to stump for individual candidates.

Commenting on other matters, the President said he feels an increase in the 275-billion dollar national debt limit is inescapabl . He defended his action authorizing tarriff increases on certain imported watch movements, adding that he still believes in a freer flow of world trade.

The House of Representatives completed action today on one part of President Eisenhower's program - biggest tax revision bill in 75 years. In an overwhelming vote, the Representatives first voted down a last-ditch Democratic move to eliminate from the bill a provision giving some tax relief to persons gaining most income from stock dividents. Then the House passed and sent to the Senate the completed bill which will reduce the nation's taxes by an estimated 1-billion 363-million dollars a year. The Senate is expected to begin debating the measure tomorrow.

And in another action today, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill appropriating more than 5-billion-200-million dollars for foreign aid. Democratic Congressmen joined with Republican supporters of the Administration to beat back attempts to reduce the amount of money appropriated.

Tonight, the Senate passed and sent to the White House an omnibus housing bill which will reduce down payments on homes bought with government insured loans. The bill also sets up safeguards against housing windfall profits but it falls short of President Eisenhower's public-housing program.

The House and the Senate interrupted their deliberations today to hear an address by South Korean President Syngman Rhee. Rhee proposed what he called a "counter-attack" on the Chinese mainland by an Asian army supported by American guns, ships and planes. He repeatedly emphasized, however, that he does not want American foot-soldiers in the attack. Rhee warned that "peace can not be restored in the world half-communist and

half-democratic" and he acknowledged that although his proposals were "a hard doctrine", the communists have made this a hard world in which to be soft is to become a slave." The South Korean leader insists that Communist China is a monster with feet of clay and he concluded with a warning that the Soviet Union will not stop of its own voliton and that unless we win China back, an ultimate victory for the free world is unthinkable."

Rhee was interrupted six times during his speech by applause from the assembled Congressmen. But his proposals for a "counter-attack" were greeted with silence. After his address, several Congressional leaders commented cautiously. Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said merely: "I listened with interest to a great man and a great patriot who made a great speech for his country". Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington called Rhee's suggestion "a form of preventative war" and added: "We can not undertake that". On the other hand, Democratic Representative Dorn of South Carolina said "sooner or later we are going to have to fight these communists and the sooner the better - they grow stronger every year".

Incidentally, Speaker of the House Martin had a little trouble with his introduction of President Rhee to the Joint Session of Congress. The first time he tried, Martin announced he had the pleasure to present the President of India. Correcting himself, Martin said forcefully, he was presenting the President of Indiana. Finally, on the third try, Martin got it right - introducing the President of the Republic of Korea - "a great patriot, a stalwart fighter for the free world".

Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont told the Senate today that Senators can not be neutral about his motion to censure Wisconsin's Senator McCarthy. Flanders says there are indications of what he calls "gumshoe tracks and finger prints" all around him and he thinks McCarthy may try to launch what Flanders calls "a smear attack" against him. The Vermont Senator says he would not be surprized to see a file on himself from

McCarthy's Government Operations Committee brought out during debate on the censure motion. And if that happens, Flanders says he will point out that government funds are "being used to finance the preparation of files against fellow senators". There has been no comment so far from Senator McCarthy who tonight is in New York for a testimonial dinner in honor of his former Chief Counsel Roy Cohn.

In London, Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons that an agreement with Egypt to evacuate British troops from the Suez Canal zone preserves the "essential requirements" in the Middle East in this "age of the hydrogen bomb". Faced with opposition from some members of his own conservative Party, Eden said the evacuation should "contribute to a reduction of tension in the Middle East as a whole". Eden also announced that the United States and France are determined along with Britain to guard the peace between Arab states and Israel.

In Cairo, there is a report that United States military and economic aid will be sent to Egypt as a result of her agreement with Britain. Most of the assistance will be economic - designed to help Egypt's government fulfill pledges to irrigate vast areas of desert.

Prime Minister Churchill shuffled his cabinet today as a result of the resignation of Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton who is returning to private business. Shortly after the realignment of Cabinet posts was announced, another member turned in his resignation; Britain's Attorney General Sir Lionel Heald.

French Premier Mendes-France is reported ready to ask the National Assembly for a four-month blank check so that he can correct France's economic situation. The Assembly would have to vote Mendes-France the right to make laws by decree.

And West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer is due to visit the United States for one day - he will address the American Legion Convention in Washington on August 30 and then fly back to Bonn.

Some other items in today's news: An army court martial at Fort Dix has acquitted a sergeant of charges that he forced a basic training company to stand at attention for an hour in 90 degree heat.

Arkansas' Democratic Senator McClellan has apparently won renomination in that State's Democratic primary.

The Justice Department has received a recommendation that Ellis Island in New York Harbor be abandoned as an immigration station. Operations would be transferred to a building in New York City.

And at Niagra Falls, part of famous Prospect Point over-looking the famous waterfall, collapsed today into the Niagra River Gorge. Prospect Point has been the mecca of honeymoonin sightseers for many years.

= The season's second tropical storm is heading toward Louisiana Gulf cities. Winds up to 70 miles an hour are reported. The storm may strike in the vicinity of Morgan City, Louisiana some time tonight.

One of the best listening posts on the edge of the Iron Curtain is Vienna. The Iron Curtain is thinner there, somehow, and Vienna, once the capital of the Austro-Hungarian empire, still maintains its ancient connections with those unhappy countri s where the lights have gone out. CBS Radio has stationed in Vienna an able and resourceful reporter named Alexander Kendrick who has an unusual faculty for turning up those little incidents in the Communist world which reveal the quality of life there. He sent us such a report today, which I would like to passon to you:

The good old summer time, no respecter of political systems, is in full bloom behind the Iron Curtain, too...a time for relaxing and cool drinks if possible. But neither relaxation nor cool drinks are the lot of one humble citizen of Budapest. His Communist bosses may be concerned with the party line, Mr. Molotov's call for a new conference, air incidents off the China coast, but the common man has other concerns. Mainly, the ice box. Not an electric refrigerator, just an icebox. He told his story in a letter to the editor. He bought an icebox in the Government Central

Department store in Budapest...price equivalent to $110. Next day he noticed that the lock didn't work and water filled the lower compartment. He went back to the department store and asked where he could have the icebox repaired. The salesman said it was impossible for anything to be wrong with the icebox, but finally with ill grace revealed that the icebox was made by the state Domestic Economy Wood Products factory. But the Domestic Economy Wood Products factory denied it and said they didn't manufacture it, only distributed it. They referred him to the State Refrigeration Materials factory. There he was told to send the icebox in for repairs, that he might have a long wait, there were so many ahead of him. Exasperated, he demanded to know what government ministry had jurisdiction over the factory. The Ministry for Machine Industry, he was informed. But at the Ministry for Machine Industry he could find no one who knew under what section the icebox factory came. Meanwhile, the water continued to flow through the icebox, and now he was unable to close the door. Desperate, he applied himself directly to the secretary to the Deputy Minister for Machine Industry, who sent him to the Dept. of Machine Construction, which sent him to the Director of Inspection and Maintenance, which finally sent him a repairman. The repairman said the icebox, though new, was not very good, but he fixed the lock. Yes, reported the little man, the lock is fixed and the door closes, but the icebox still floods the lower compartment. And now he is waiting again for the good old wintertime.

So reports Alexander Kendrick on the tribulations of a citizen of Budapest. It sounds like some dreadful satire, but to the Communist bosses of Hungary it was so normal that they allowed it to be published. We know little enough of what goes on behind the Iron Curtain, and sometimes it seems that the Communist organization is very efficient, monolithic, and frightening. But these little glimpses help us realize that the totalitarian machinery of the Communist state is a long way from being infallible.

This is Charles Collingwood....I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news....but first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: Commercial.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD: Footnote: Two attractive young French girls working in this country used their vacation to take a trip from New York to California. The unusual thing about the trip is that they made it by motor scooter. Asked why, one of the girls replied with that irrefutable logic for which the French are famous, "Because you attract attention on a motor scooter. You learn so much about people, especially men."

This is Charles Collingwood.... See you tomorrow.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (Charles Collingwood)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

Good evening!

The six-man bi-partisan committee of Senators set up to investigate charges of misconduct against Senator McCarthy has held its first meeting. The committee members were appointed this afternoon by Vice President Nixon on the advice of Republican and Democratic party leaders. The three Republicans on the committee are:

Senator Arthur Warkins of Utah, who before coming to the Senate, was a judge.

Senator Francis Case of Kansas who also served in the House of Representatives on the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Senator Frank Carlson - a former Governor of Kansas and a one-time member of the House of Representatives.

The three Democratic members of the special committee are:

Senator Edwin Johnson -- a veteran of 17 years in the Senate and a former Governor of Colorado. He plans to retire after his current term expires.

Senator John Stennis -- a former Mississippi Circuit Judge.

Senator Sam Ervin -- recently appointed to the Senate from North Carolina after the death of Clyde Hoey. Ervin was a Justice of his State's Supreme Court.

After Vice President Nixon finished announcing the names of the Senators, Senator McCarthy rose and asked who would be chairman. He was told the group would name its own leader. McCarthy later told newsmen he had no comment on the appointments but he will be available whenever the group needs him. He plans to continue with his own investigations of alleged communist infiltration into the nation's defense plants.

At its first meeting this afternoon, the committee discussed preliminary matters affecting organization and the general policy to be adopted in hearing evidence. Senator Watkins -- who is acting as temporary spokesman -- says the

committee operations will be conducted "in the nature of a judicial inquiry" by men who -- as he put it -- "have not prejedged the issues." Watkins added that he could say positively that "there were no volunteers among the Senators to serve."

Senator Flanders -- who introduced the original motion to censure Senator McCarthy -- thinks this select committee is an excellent one. But, Flanders said: "No committee, however judicial, however high in integrity, is the keeper of my conscience." Senator Knowland described the committee as "one before which he would be willing to go on trial for his life."

The attorney for Annie Lee Moss -- the suspended Army Signal Corps employee -- says tonight that she has been barred from her job because of a report that she received Communist Party Membership book 37269 for the year 1943. Mrs. Moss is reported as saying she never say the book mentioned in these new charges against her.

The Senate is still debating the Administration's Farm bill. The Administration wants flexible support prices but strong farm-state opposition has developed. At least 20 Senators have indicated a desire to make speeches on the issue.

Elsewhere in Washington, the Senate Finance Committee today approved a temporary 6-billion dollar increase in the National Debt limit. The increase would remain in effect until June 30th of next year.

And, President Eisenhower has issued an order designed to speed up the handling of cases where Government employees are suspected of being major security risks. The Presidential order directs the civil service commission to work with the National Security Council on the project whihc is also expected to result in a tighter check on suspected security cases.

Chariman Lewis Strauss of the Atomic Energy Committee told the Veterans of Foreign Wars today that the United States has "an overwhelming superiority in atomic weapons and Strauss hopes "we may continue to be ahead until such time as all nations agree to workable international control."

Federal Mediation efforts to head off a strike by atomic production

workers at Oak Ridge, Tennessee and Paducah, Kentucky, have collapsed. A new walk-out over wages is expected. No date has been announced as yet.

And Air Force Secretary Talbott has announced that the nation's first jet transport plane -- the Boeing 7-0-7 -- has been ordered into production for use as a flying gasoline tanker for our jet bombers.

Communist China today rejected categorically the second United States protest over the shooting down of that British airliner off Hainan Island. Six Americans were killed or wounded in that incident. The Chinese Reds say the United States is trying to "entangle the case of the airliner unwarrantedly."

And Washington is reported to have sent a stiff note of protest to South Korea over recent incidents involving the neutral nations truce supervisory teams. Members of these teams -- particularly from Poland and Czechoslovakia -- have been threatened and attacked in recent weeks. And South Korean police authorities have been talking about arresting some of them for alleged espionage. The State Department note is believed to warn the South Koreans against any hostile acts toward the truce teams.

Australia's Prime Minister Menzies told his Parliament today that Australia would join and contribute men and equipment to a Southeast Asian defense organization. Menzies acknowledged that traditionally, his country does not make advance committments of a military nature. But he added: "it is now clear that should the communists attack, the first few weeks of a new war will determine the issue." Menzies concluded: "We must, therefore, defend the geographical frontiers of those nations whose self-government is based upon the spirit of freedom."

In Indo China, the French High command has announced that 20 Viet Namese were killed in a riot over the truce agreement. The mob attacked Viet Namese troops who were forced to open fire. Many persons are reported to have been wounded.

In Morocco, French authorities say 5 arabs have been killed and five others wounded in the past 24 hours in fighting between Arabs and Berber tribesmen. The French Resident General of Morocco is flying to Paris for emergency consultations with Premier Mendes-France.

The Anglo-Iranian oil dispute has been settled with the signing of an agreement between 8 world-wide oil companies and the Iranian government. The private companies will operate the Iranian oil fields and expect to have oil flowing again in two or three months.

Five thousand Germans rioted in Bremerhaven today against an announced plan by American authorities to requisition 29 homes for military purposes. German police and Bremerhave tax assessors were driven from the area by housewives using pitchforks and by a huge mob of dock-workers.

Here at home -- two very "hot" items -- one is political: The torrid primary fight in Tennessee for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. Incumbent Senator Estes Kefauver is battling his strong challenger, Representative Pat Sutton. Polls in rural districts are closed by so far, no conclusive results are available.

The other "hot" item: -- a multi-million dollar fire in the American Distilling Company in Pekin, Illinois. Exploding alchohol has kept the blaze going for more than 36 hours. It is still burning -- feeding on some 90-110-thousand gallons of bourbon whiskey. Six persons are known dead and two are missing. Thirty-three persons are injured. Police say intense heat may touch off another 300-thousand gallons of alchohol before the fire is brought under control.

And, the Michigan State Health Laboratories have developed what is described as the first known cure for typhoid fever. The treatment involves an anti-biotic and has been successfully used to cure 16 persons in the past two months.

Those are today's main news items...Now a few words on another situation...
And this is serious -- no japes at Christian Dior today.

In the last five years there has not been a day when the possibility of a third world war has not shadowed our world. Sometimes the possibility has become quite imminent as at time in Korea and Indo-China...Experts have given much thought

as to the kind of situation which would bring another war about. It could come from some utterly unforeseen occurrence -- a border incident, or some trigger-happy pilot shooting down a plane. But that is unlikely. We have had a good number of such incidents and people have kept their heads and put these brushes in perspective...

War could come, and at one time we feared it might, from some Communist miscalculation of either our will or our capacity to resist a threat to our security. But we have pretty well advertised what we will not stand for and the Communists seem aware of it. In both Korea and Indo-China the wars were kept from spreading because each side calculated to a nicety the limits to which they could go without bringing on a third world war.

The greatest danger of war seems to lie in something else -- the possibility that one side or the other, pushed by dim but inexorable necessities of its own character, would encroach upon an area which its opponent, because of its character, would have to treat as a matter of symbolic importance, above argument, and set in motion all of the thermonuclear horrors of the next world war.

This danger has become very much more real in the past few weeks. Its focus is the island of Formosa, off the coast of China, an island whose importance to both the Communists and the United States is out of all proportion to its military significance. In recent days the biggest guns of Chinese Communist propaganda have been levelled at Formosa. Chou En Lai has been saying that the task of freeing China will not be complete until Formosa is liberated. General Chu Teh has urged Red China's military forces to prepare for the liberation of Formosa. For our part, we are taking these threats very seriously indeed. Secretary of State Dulles went out of his way this week to emphasize that even though we do not have a specific treaty, we would defend Formosa. There is reason to believe that the swift and massive American reaction to the air incident off Hainan was prompted by a desire to make it very clear that we would stand for no nonsense in that area. There are reports that much of the American military equipment destined to help the French in Indo-China is being re-routed to Formosa. American naval strength in the area is said to have been reinforced...

Formosa is one of those places which, for better or worse, the United States would defend -- not because of treaty obligations, not only because of strategic location, but because it has become a kind of symbol. The danger of war lies in that it may also be one of those places the Communist Chinese are committed to attack -- and for the same reason. Formosa is a symbol to both us and the Chinese Communists because of one thing -- Chaing Kai Shek is there.

Someday some historian will decipher the whole story of how the United States came to be so emotionally as well as politically and militarilly involved with Chiang Kai Shek. There are many elements in it -- our deep affection for the Chinese people, President Roosevelt, Douglas MacArthur, the wartime argument over priority for Asia or Europe, our shock at the communist revolution in China, our partisan politics here at home...It is a complicated story. But there is no doubt at all that the forces in our political life dedicated to the preservation and, if possible the re-instatement of Chiang Kai Shek are so powerful at the present time that the American Government would have to react in the most decisive fashion to any attack on Formosa.

And for the Chinese Reds, Formosa is just as dynamic an issue. Having driven Chiang from the mainland, they burn over his continued presence on the big island off the coast. He is a symbol of what they fought against and their victory will not be complete until he is eliminated.

It is this highly charged situation which makes the new Communist gestures toward Formosa so fraught with peril. If the Communists begin anything in that direction they can not retreat, and neither can we.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD...I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAYS NEWS.

BUT FIRST, BOB DIXON

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: A note on life in the mysterious Near East. The baghdad radio broadcast the following announcement today: "A rumor has spread to the effect that the air will run out of oxygen for two minutes on Saturday, August 7, and, as result, the temperature will rise. This remor is devoid of truth," says the Baghdad Radio severly, "Definitely no such thing will occur."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD...SEE YOU TOMORROW.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (Charles Collingwood)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

Good evening!

The United States tonight granted political asylum to Yuri A. Rastvorov -- a top-ranking Russian diplomat who deserted to the West last January 24th. At a special news conference just a few minutes ago, Rastvorov told reporters he had left the communists because: as he put it "I wanted to live like a decent human being. I wanted to live decently and I wanted to be able to treat other people decently."

Russia was formally notified by the State Department that Rastvorov-- an intelligence officer in the Soviet diplomatic service in Japan -- was in American hands and had been granted a temporary American visa. Soviet Ambassador Zarubin did not appear at the State Department to receive the official word about Rastvorov and the Russian Embassy did not send any other representative to get the notification.

The Senate tonight voted to reject a compromise version of the atomic energy bill. The vote was 48 to 41 and sends the measure back to a House-Senate conference committee for further revision. Just before this evening's vote was taken, Administration leaders in the Senate read into the record a message from President Eisenhower in which he recommended passage of the bill. Mr. Eisenhower said he had carefully examined the bill and was of the opinion that first, "it did not contain any provisions that would be in any way harmful in the field of rural electric power," and second, that the passage of the bill would be "in the public interest."

Main Senate objections to the compromise centered around provisions for patent rights in the atomic development field. The compromise bill contained the House-approved section giving exclusive patent rights to companies for 17 years but authorizing the Atomic Energy Commission to give preference to those companies who promised to share their patents for five years. The Senate's version of the measure called for compulsory patent-sharing for 10 years.

The Senate tonight voted to remporarily raise the ceiling on the national debt by 6-billion dollars. But the bill orders the debt limit returned to its current 275 billion dollar mark by June 30th of next year.

Representative Charles Halleck -- the Republican Majority leader in the House of Representatives -- says the House may begin consideration on Monday of the Senate approved bill to outlaw the communist party.

President Eisenhower is at his Western Maryland Mountain retreat -- Camp David. The Chief Executive met there this morning with members of his cabinet and spent the afternoon resting.

The Navy announced today that it is dropping from its reserve officer rolls an estimated 45-thousand men who have not taken an active part in reserve programs for at least three years. The elimination process does not apply to enlisted reservists.

Senator McCarthy said today he is going to check a complaint of a former employee of the Voice of America who says he was fired from his job as "punishment" for cooperating with the McCarthy investigating sub-committee. The former employee - John Cocutz -- says he was ousted as acting chief of the Rumanian section of the Voice of America after he testified in March, 1953 before McCarthy's committee. Cocutz says that after his testimony, he was "suspected, investigated and frozen out" of his job even though he had been praised and promoted for his work before his appearance as a witness.

And Senator Watkins who is chairman of the special committee to investigate proposals to censure Senator McCarthy says the Senate will pay the cost of hiring a lawyer for McCarthy. The Senate has appropriated 30-thousand dollars to cover the costs of the investigation but there is no indication how much McCarthy's attorney will be given as a fee.

The government's Chief criminal prosecutor, Warren Olney 3rd, says more than 2-hundred cases involving fraud, collusion or other irregularities in the housing field are "now in various stages of investigation by Federal attorneys." Olney says 20 of the cases now pending include "matters arising as a result of the

official and personal conduct of FHA officials and employees."

Nine communist party leaders in the Philadelphia area were convicted today of violating the Smith Act by conspiring to teach or advocate the violent overthrow of the government. The nine defendants did not deny communist party membership but contended they did nothing illegal. Each faces a five year prison term and a 10-thousand dollar fine.

25-thousand CIO Rubber workers are on strike against the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Plants in 8 cities are tied up by the walk-out which stems from a dispute over wages.

And at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, nearly 1-thousand electricians who quit work Wednesday are back on the job today. Union representatives met with the contracter for the top-secret atomic construction project and ordered the men back to work.

Radio Peiping announced this afternoon that Red China's Premier Chou en Lai has advocated "the task of liberating Formosa." Chou's statement came in a foreign policy pronouncement read to the Chinese People's Government Council. Chinese nationalists on Formosa say they have no indication that the communists are building up for an invasion. They characterize Chou's statement as more diplomatic than military.

Switzerland announced today the smashing of a spy ring which operated during the Geneva Peace conference. Two men have been arrested. The Swiss says the men were hired by what they describe as "a nearby foreign power." They had been assigned to carry out political espionage during the Geneva conference. There is no indication if they were successful in their mission although the Swiss say the men were arrested "some time ago."

Late word from Paris tonight says that three members of Premier Mendes-France cabinet have resigned. The three -- supporters of General Charles DeGualle -- are reported to have quit in protest over Mendes-France's plans for the European Defense Community treaty. Earlier, the Franch National Assembly had agreed to pospone debate on EDC until August 28th in order to have more time to study changes in the treaty suggested by Mendes-France.

American, British and French envoys are reported to be divided on an answer to Russia's latest proposal for a Big-4 conference on European security matters. The diplomats are said to be agreed that Russian suggestions can not be accepted as they stand, but the French are reported holding out for one more try for an agreement with Russia on German reunification and a German peace treaty. The Russian proposal under discussion calls for a Foreign Ministers conference to consider the German question and to prepare the ground for a security pact between east and west.

The Russian government today boosted the prices of potatoes, fruit and vegetables. A Moscow broadcast says the move is being made in order to provide an "incentive" for farmers to grow more. Observers believe today's announcement, coupled with recent public criticisms inside Russia of the Agriculture Ministry, means a serious food shortage has developed within the Soviet Union.

Police this afternoon recaptured five convicts who escaped from the Norfolk, Massachusetts prison colony. The men were taken after a gun battle and an automobile chase. Two hostages were discovered unharmed.

And a late report from Kingston, Ontario, tells of a fire raging out of control in the Kingston Penitentiary. Guards are patrolling the prison walls to prevent any escapes. The fire is raging in two cell blocks. It may spread.

That's the way the news has run so far today. Now a longer range look at the world scene.

When the last armistice phase in Indo-China was completed it began to be said with some amazement that now for the first time in 20 years the world was at peace -- no hot wars anywhere for the first time in 20 years. It is a happy thought... If only it were true. Unfortunately it is not.

To be sure there are no formal, declared wars now in eruption...But declarations of war are old-fashioned niceties like fingerbowls and standing up for ladies in streetcars, now more honored in the breach. The fact is that something like more than half a million men are now engaged in military

operations in seven or eight very hot little wars around the world...and men are dying every day.

Hanson Baldwin, the erudite military correspondent of the New York Times compiled a catalog the other day of the small hot wars still burning. Here are some of the items: In Malaya about 40 thousand British and Empire troops, plus 68 thousand Malay policement and 200 thousand native militia are still fighting Communist guerrillas, about 5 thousand of them, in the jungles...In Burma, the 45 thousand man Burmese Army is fighting over 5 thousand remnants of Chiang Kai Shek's Armies which retreated into Burma when the Communists chased them out of China not to mention three to five thousand Communist guerrillas and the wild Karen tribes which are in revolt.

In the Phillipines a good part of the Phillipine Army is still mopping up the Communist-led Hukbalahap guerrillas operating out of their mountain fastnesses.

In Indonesia, the island country spread over a vast area in the Indian Ocean, there are sporadic uprisings in the numerous islands which require the constant attention of the army. Baldwin says there are an estimated 30 thousand guerrillas in the Celebes alone.

In Kenya some 28 thousand British troops and police are still trying to put down the Mau Mau terrorist movement.

The war between Israel and the Arab states have never been formally ended and hardly a day passes without a shooting incident along the borders.

In North Africa they don't call it a war, but to the naked eye there's not much difference. In Morocco, the French forces, including tanks and planes, patrol to put down the violence which breaks out almost daily. And in Tunisia the French conduct regular military operations against well-armed nationalist organizations in the south.

Besides these places where fighting is almost constant, there are plenty of other areas where the potentiality of war is enormous. India is one, where the Kashmire dispute still has Indian and Pakistani troops facing each other in an attitude of belligerence. And we don't have to look any farther back than the

Guatemala episode to realize that in Latin America there exist all of the conditions for more little wars which could break out at any time.

So it is not quite true to say that just because the Indo-China conflict has been stopped, the world is without war. In jungles and mountains and deserts in a score of places you and I never heard of men are fighting and some of them are dying right now. They are not big wars, or even medium-sized wars, they are little wars. Most of them bear the character of civil wars and of revolution. They are symptomatic of our time of trouble. So far those who hold the power in our world have been successful in keeping them from spreading. If they continue to be so it may be that historians of the future will see these little wars and not thermonuclear conflict as typical of this age of the atom.

This is charles collingwood...I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the days news.

COMMERCIAL

FOOTNOTE: The Golden Modal of the Greek Royal Order of George First was bestowed today on Edgar Hopkins, chef, and John Shappard, waiter on the New Haven Railroad's luxury car, the Yankee. The two had cooked and served the food for King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece when the Royal couple toured the United States last fall. Said Chef Hopkins: "It came as a complete surprise. All we did was serve them plain American food.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD...SEE YOU MONDAY.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS -- CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

MONDAY AUGUST 16, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

Good evening:

The House of Representatives today voted to outlaw the communist party in the United States. The vote was 3-hundred-5 to two. The dissenters were Republican Representative Burdick of North Dakota and Democratic Representative Multer of New York. The bill, as passed by the House, is a substitute for a stiffer bill which the Senate passed Thursday night. The Administration opposed that measure but today supported the House bill which declares the Communist Party to be "an instrumentality of a conspiracy to overthrow the government". The House bill strips the communist party of all rights, privileges and immunities which political parties can claim in the United States. This would include, for example, the right of the communist party to tun candidates for office. The House measure differs from the Senate version in that it does not provide penalites for persons who are active communist party members. In addition, the House bill specifically states that it in no way is to be considered a repealer of the McCarran Internal Security Act which requires registration of communist party and communist-front groups.

The House-approved measure also includes a provision to bar labor and business organizations which are determined to be communist-infiltrated from using the services of the National Labor Relations Board. There is a provision in the bill which allows these infiltrated organizations to "clear" themselves of the communist tinge and thus regain their rights.

The Senate and House versions of the anti-communist legislation will now go to a conference committee where differences are expected to be ironed out quickly.

Congress has apparently been afflicted with adjournment fever. Republican Majority leader Knowland says he expects to see the Senate

finish up its work by the end of the week. A good deal of work was accomplished today.

A Senate-House Conference committee agreed on a compromise farm bill which adopts President Eisenhower's request for a 75 per cent of parity support price on dairy products.

Another conference committee tonight agreed on a new compromise atomic energy bill. This new measure adopts the Senate-approved provisions with respect to mandatory sharing of atomic patent rights. The compromise bill requires this sharing for five years instead of ten as the Senate had recommended. The bill now goes to the Senate for action expected later tonight.

The Senate today voted to cite Abraham Unger and Albert Shadowitz for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions put to them by the McCarthy Investigating Sub-committee. Neither man had taken the Fifth Amendment.

And Senator McCarthy tonight charged Independent Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon with making "fantastic" statements about his investigating sub-committee and of engaging in what McCarthy called "dishonest name-calling." Morse had accused McCarthy of "doing an injustice to every witness that ever came before him and suggested that some committees of Congress have used what Morse termed "lynch law" tactics. Morse says these tactics point up the need for rules of procedure to guide Congressional committees.

The House this afternoon passed and sent to the President a bill temporarily boosting the national debt limit by 6-billion dollars. The debt ceiling reverts to 275-billion dollars next June 30.

At the White House, President Eisenhower signed into law the biggest tax revision program in 50 years. The law brings about tax reductions amounting to more than 1-billion-300-million dollars in its first year. The President called the law "a monumental overhaul" which will "benefit all Americans.

The White House today dispatched an advanced guard to Denver, Colorado to set up offices for a summer White House at Lowry Air Force Base. The President is expected to head west just as soon as Congress winds up its legislative session.

Democratic National Chairman Stephen Mitchell tonight charged that one of President Eisenhower's closest friends has an interest in a syndicate which the President has selected to enter the field of private power development. Mitchell insists that - as he puts it - "the President's role in the atomic power controversey is something that really needs investigating". Mitchell's office identified the friend of the President as golfer Bobby Jones. Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall answered Mitchell's charges tonight, saying: "When Mr. Mitchell says by implication that President Eisenhower is doing favors for his neighbors, to the detriment of his country's welfare, I believe that the American people will rise up and condemn such an unwarranted attack."

The National Association of Attornies General has moved the site of its annual meeting from Mississippi to Arizona. No reason was given for the change but Association President - Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia has been openly critical of the Administration's strong support for the elimination of segregation in public schools. Because of Cook's stand, there were reports that it would be wiser to move the meeting from a southern state to one in the west.

American Airlines officials announced tonight they are meeting with representatives of the AF of L Airlines Pilots Association in a new effort to end the 18-day-old pilots strike. That walk-out has grounded all American airlines planes and today resulted in the suspension of nearly 2-thousand ground employees and stewardesses. Two-week suspension notices have also gone out to the rest of the airline's nearly 16-thousand employees.

Moscow Radio tonight has broadcast what may be the first Soviet comment on the forthcoming conference to set up a Southeast Asian anti-communist defense alliance. That meeting is scheduled to get underway in the Phillippines on September 6. Moscow says the talks are nothing more than an attempt to set up a coalition of colonial powers and a few of their sattelites.

The British Foreign Office announced today that Britain is against including Formosa in any area to be protected under a Southeast Asian alliance. The Foreign office disclosed at the same time, that Anglo-American talks will get underway soon to take up the recent and continuing threats by Communist Chinese leaders to attack and "liberate" the island stronghold of Formosa.

The question of Western European defense against communist aggression is being reviewed thoroughly in almost every Western capital as a result of the changes suggested in the European Army treaty by French Premier Mendes-France. A meeting of Western European nations will begin Thursday in Brussels to discuss EDC and France's proposed revisisions in the program. At the Hague, the Netherlands government expresses vigorous opposition to French suggestions that EDC lose some of its supre-national characteristics. And there are indications that Belgium and Luxembourg go along with the Dutch position. In Rome, it is reported Italian officials are worried that the newFrench position will make it difficult for the Italian Parliament to ratify EDC. West German Officials are not commenting on the European Army situation - they are currently more concerned with the case of Doctor Otto Joh. But in Washington, State Department officials deny that there is any thought of accepting the changes in EDC which have been suggested by Mendes-France. The French themselves have issued conflicting reports. One says that unless changes are adopted in the European army plan, there is little hope that the French Chamber of Deputies will adopt the program.

On the other hand, there is a report that Premier Mendes-France has merely made his suggestions to form a basis of discussion and that he is by no means determined to force all his alterations through. In general, if adopted, they would give any member nation of EDC a vote if some adverse action was taken by EDC's governing body.

In other news - Portuguese forces have shelled and retaken the fortress of Tiraco in the colony of Goa in India. That fortress was occupied yesterday by Indian nationalists who originally threatened to invade Goa and then managed to muster only few feeble parades.

And two typhoons are heading toward the Japanese mainland tonight. Heavy damage is expected unless the storms veer from their present course. One of them hit Okinawa yesterday causing damage and a few casualties.

Now a word or two on the action of the House of Representatives on the Communist Party in the United States. Consider the following chronology. Last Thursday, Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, introduced the bill to outlawthe Communist party as a substitute for a measure relating to Communist-dominated labor unions. At first glance it seemed only rather devious parliamentary maneuvre, but by nightfall the Senate had passed it by a vote of 85 to nothing. Friday, general speculation since the administration from the President through the chief of the FBI, wason record as opposing such a move. Then the weekend intervened. This morning a White House conference on the subject. Then an administration-approved bill outlawing the party introduced into the House, and this afternoon, the passage of the bill.

It happened very rapidly...almost casually...there was not even a great deal of debate. Of course, there's a very good reason for that. This is a political year and no politician wants to be on record with a vote which could be construed as even remotely favoring the Communist party. But it goes deeper than that. There wasn't much debate because

the great debate on the place of the Communists in our political life had already taken place. There wasn't much study of the bill's technical provisions because, to all intents and purposes, the Communist party is already outlawed in our country.

Six years ago it was very different. That was an election year, too...1948, a Presidential year, and for a time the question of outlawing the Communist party seemed likely to be a major campaign issue. In fact it played a major part in the most dramatic pre-convention contest that year. In the Spring of 1948, Harold Stassen had been cleaning up in Republican primaries all over the country. The Dewey machine was just beginning to roll. Both men were in the Oregon primary, and Stassen challenged Dewey to a debate on outlawing the Communist party. Dewey took him up, and the two had a full dress debate with Stassen saying "yes, the Communist party should be outlawed," and Dewey saying "no, or at last not in the way then proposed." Dewey carried off the honors, won the primary, broke the momentum of the Stassen drive, and the rest is history.

Outlawing the Communist party seemed a big issue then, in terms of justice, the Constitution, the American tradition, and, as J. Edgar Hoover often pointed out, the plain business of keeping an eye on the tactics of Communist infiltration. In 1948, Communist fronts still flourished an well-meaning non-communists often got mixed up in things whose real purposes they didn't understand--witness Henry Wallace's Third Party movement.

Outlawing the Communist party and driving it underground seemed very large steps to take. But a lot of water has passed under the bridge since 1948. A whole network of laws, court decisions, and executive orders have enmeshed the Communist organization in a legal stranglehold. A deep change in the attitude of the American people has taken place,

encompassing intellectuals as well as lowbrows. No one any more thinks of the Communists as just another political party. To all intents and purposes, the Communists have been outlawed already, legally and in the minds of Americans. To all intents and purposes, the party is now underground.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the Congressional action which has registered this fact is that it was initiated by the liberal wing in Congress. A good many of the liberals have come to the conclusion that the constitutional and philosophical objections to depriving the Communist party of its legal status are outweighed by something else. That is, that as long as the Communist party is still around as a convenient target, demagogues will shoot at it with buckshot which sometimes spreads enough to hit a lot of non-communists. But if the Communist party is put beyond the pase of the law, then the attack upon it will have to be carried out by the expert marksmen of law enforcement agencies and innocent bystanders won't get spattered. That at any rate is one of the reasons that some of the liberals have reversed their traditional position on this issue.

Today in 1954, the outlawing of the Communist party in the United States has been accomplished with relatively little excitement. It is an indication of howthings have changed in a few short years.

This is Charles Collingwood.... I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news.... but first, Bob Dixon

BOB DIXON: Commercial.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD: FOOTNOTE: The Communists have been able to give a private, special meaning to the word "peace." Today before the Assembly of the World Council of Churches, Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, called for a crusade for peace based on Christian teachings, said: "We do not intend to allow spurious or even sinister appeals for peace to discredit the sacred word or deter us from our resolve to establishing law and order on earth."

This is Charles Collingwood.... See you tomorrow.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - Charles Collingwood

TUESDAY, August 24, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EDT

Good evening! The United States Embassy in Rio de Janeiro is under heavy armed guard by Brazilian troops tonight following a series of attempts by rioters to storm the building. Machine-gun emplacements have been set up and troops with fixed-bayonets are on guard as Brazil shudders under the impact of the suicide of President Getulio Vargas. Rioting by supporters of the late president is reported from many places in Brazil including the city of Belo Horizonte where a communist-led mob stormed the American consulate and wrecked the place. Police and troops had the situation under control according to early word from the Brazilian capital but tonight, there are numerous reports of increasing violence in the wake of Vargas' death.

The tragic events in Rio came suddenly this morning following morethan a week of rising tension. Air Force Generals had been demanding Vargas' resignation, following the mrder of a popular Air Force major. He was killed during an attempted assasination of an anti-Vargas newspaper editor. Later, several members of Vargas' personal body guard were arrested and implicated in the killing. Despite the Air Force demands for his resignation, Vargas still had control and support of the army, until this morning when high army officers issued a "memorial" calling on the President to step down. It was announced that after consultation, Vargas had asked the Brazilian Congress for a 90-day leave of absence during which time, Vice President Joao Cafe Filho would serve as chief executive. The tension had thus apparently been eased. But a few hours later, Getulio Vargas -- President of Brazil -- was dead -- a bullet through his heart.

Vargas left a suicide note in which he bitterly bequeathed "to the wrath of my enemies, the legacy of my death". Vargas' note went on: " I take with me the sorrow of not being able to give to the humble all that I wished". His six-hundred word note recounted his

rise to power as a revolutionary leader in 1930 and his career as top man of Brazil for all but five years from 1930 until this morning.

Vargas has been succeeded without formal ceremony by Vice President Cafe who called on all Brazilians, regardless of political party, to pay the respect due to their late leader. The Vice President, incidentally, is regarded as a close friend of the United States and he was scheduled to pay a visit to this country in October.

Secretary of State Dulles told newsmen today that he has sent a note of sympathy to the Brazilian government.

And the Secretary expressed "hope if not expectation" that France will approve a European Army plan including German troops. Dulles says he hopes that when France confronts the ultimate decision on EDC, she will follow her great tradition of idealism based on a sense of realism. Dulles declined to speculate, however, on what the United States may do if the French National Assembly rejects the European Defense Community.

And it looks tonight as though the French Assembly will vote on EDC without making it an issue which could cause the fall of the government of Premier Pierre Mendes-France. The French cabinet tonight refused to authorize Mendes-France to pose the EDC question as one involving a "vote of confidence". One member of the French cabinet predicts EDC will be turned down and then the Chamber of Deputies will be asked to express an opinion on German re-armament.

I want to discuss the latest EDC developments in a moment.

At his news conference today, Secretary of State Dulles also touched on the question of Formosa, repeating that the United States 7th Fleet has orders to defend that Nationalist Chinese stronghold against communist attacks. Dulles also said smaller islands off Formosa may likewise have to be defended in the event of an attack, but, he added, hat is up tb the military commanders on the scene. Dulles will fly to the Phillippines a week from today to attend a Southeast Asia Defense conference there.

President Eisenhower today signed into law a bill which in effect outlaws the communist party in the United States. The law also imposes tough controls on communist-infiltrated labor unions and business organizations. After signing the measure, the President told newsmen that it is a reflection of American determination to smash conspiracies aimed at the "violent overthrow of our entire form of government". Mr. Eisenhower siad that the American people are also determined to accomplish the destruction of these conspiracies in "strict conformity with the requirements of justice, fair play and the constitution f dhe United States".

The Watkins Committee which will investigate proposals to censure Senator McCarthy today made public a list of five categories of charges against the Wisconsin Republican. Chairman Watkins says the five categories seem to be the most important of the 46 charges filed against McCarthy but the committee will issue a report on all 46 before it is through. The five categories are: alleged contempt by McCarthy of the Senate and a Senatorial committee for his failure to testify in 1950 before a Senate group investigating his finances; incidents of encouragement of United States employees to violate the law and their oaths of office or executive orders. (This centers around McCarthy's appeal to federal employees to give him classified information about alleged communists or subversives): incidents involving the use of confidential or classified documents from executive files. This involves McCarthy's receipt of a so-called FBI espionage summary which McCarthy presented during his controversey with the Army. And the final charge against the Senator involves his alleged abuse of Brigadier General Ralph Zwicker during one of his committee hearings. The list of charges has been presented to McCarthy's attorney. The Senator himself is on vacation and had no comment. The hearings will start one day later than previously announced -- on August 31st now.

CBS announced today that United States Appeals Court Justice Harold Medina will present "the case against radio and television coverage" of the Watkins committee heraings. Medina will be heard on CBS Radio on Thursday September 2nd -- CBS President Frank Stanton will present the network's views on why live radio and television coverags

should be permitted. It will be heard on CBS Radio this Thursday at 10:15 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time.

The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee today invited Democratic National Chairman Stephen Mitchell to appear before it on September 2nd. Mitchell has been asked to give "any evidence of malfeasance or impropriety" he has with respect to the Admiiistration's plan for a private electric power syndicate to sell power to the Tennessee Valley Authority. That is known as the Dixon-Yates Syndicate and Mitchell charges that it got the power contract without competitive bidding which might have saved the government money. Committee Chairman W. Sterling Cole, inhis telegram inviting Mitchell to appear, termed the Democrat's assertions "intemperate charges". Tonight, Mitchell replied that he will be glad to accept Cole's invitation to testify and he once again questioned the propriety of the power deal. He expressed concern over Cole's description of his point of view as "intemperate" because Mitchell said "it would seem to indicate that the case has been prejudged".

In other news today: the Office of Defense Mobilization issued an order providing for government payments to private industry to maintain equipment necessary for the production of military items.

The Soviet Union has protested to Washiggton against what it calls "acts of violence" in the case of the former Soviet diplomatic official, Yuri Rastvorov. He defected to the West in Japan in January and Moscow says he was induced to do it by American agents who violated international law.

Russia's UN delegate, Andrei Vishinsky returned to the United States today and when asked what he thought of the prospects of world peace, he replied: "Who Knows? I hope for the best".

Every nation has its special way of looking at the world. That's what makes nations different. What looms large to one country, seems insignificant to another and one country' monster is another's tame kitten. Thus the French tend to think that the United States magnifies the dimensions of the Russian threat through some national astigmatism. We, on the other hand, tend to think the French exagerate the menace of German rearmament..... These two ways of looking at things have clashed in the current dispute over EDC which is a way of defending Europe against Russian aggression by enlisting a re-armed German in the defense. We want more defense against Russia, the French want more safeguards against a resurgent Germany.

In the current EDC stalemate, French Permier Mendes-France finds himself in a predicament well-known to American politics. He must cut the cloth of policy to fit the shape of political realities. The political realities seem to indicate that the French Assembly would not now approve EDC in the form sponsored by the United States and ratified by four of the six nations involved. Mendes-France's task as premier is either to persuade the Assembly to accept EDC or to come up with some alternative that could be accepted both in his country and in the other nations involved.

Right now the news from Paris seems gloomy, but the brief experience the world has had with M. Mendes-France would seem to caution that it would be unwise to sell this extraordinary man short. ANd it's interesting that Secretary Dulles, who might be presumed to be getting a pretty good morning line from Paris on the current odds, Secretary Dulles didn't lambaste the French, but rather expressed his hope that EDC might be approved. There is reason to hope that the French parliament when confronted with the alternatives to EDC might decide that it is the best, after all, of a group of unpleasant choices.

For the alternatives to EDC are not likely to fill the French deputies with enthusiasm. Mendes-Frnces is under no illusions. He told his countrymen frankly: "The choice

before us today is between a rearmament of Germany that we could still supervise and a rearmament over which we would have no possible control." The truth is, he said, that Germany will not remain indefinitely apart from her own defense. Can we, Mendes-France asked his people, can we, because the prospect of rearming Germany is painful to us, because to say 'yes' is cruel, and to say 'no' is unrealistic, can we beat about the bush indefinitely? A great country cannot hide its face when confronted by an unpleasant choice. It must face up to it, it must choose".

That is tough talk from a man in politics, but that is the way Mendes-France is talking to the French people about European defense. Now, if the French assembly will not accept EDC, it is perfectly clear that Germany is going to be rearmed. And if EDC fails, the most likely alternative is that Germany would be admitted to NATO as a full partner. And that would be extremely unpalatable to the French... It would be, as the French premier said, rearmament of Germany over which France would have no possible control... It is therefore, not yet certain that the French Assembly, when it faces, as history and Mendes-France intend to make it face, the question of German rearmament, will not decide that it's better to have a German army within the framework of EDC than a German army with no international control beyond its membership in NATO ...

This is the hope that Secretary Dulles expressed today... It will not be an easy decision for France to take, and we may sympathize with her travail, but no decision she will take on this matter is going to be easy.

This is Charles Collingwood... I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news..... but first..Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

The hardest thing for a court of law to decide is a matter of taste. The surrealist painter Salvador Dali has sued Mrs. William Woodward, Jr. for $7,000 dollars. He says she owes it to him for a portrait she commissioned him to do. Dali says she worked for a year on the picture. Mrs. Woodward says she commissioned the picture all right, but when she looked at it she said it was something she wouldn't have in the house. THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW.

Monday, August 30, 1954

This is the news:

The French Assembly has voted to kill the European Defense Community. #

The State Department says Secretary Dulles may have something to say about this tomorrow. [Mr. Dulles was at the White House when the news came.] But so far there has been no official American comment. I'd like to discuss this defeat for our European policy in a few minutes.

The President flew from Denver to Washington today to speak ~~with~~ (To) the American Legion convention. He told the Legionnaires that a number one item on his legislative program next year, will be the establishment of an adequate reserve program for our armed forces. Mr. Eisenhower said, we have failed miserably to maintain adequate military reserves in the past..we must cast aside wishful thinking, and political timidity...we must establish a Reserve program that is absolutely essential for our national defense. And some 75-hundred Legionnaires cheered loudly when the President said: the new program will not "unfairly burden men who have already served" in the armed forces. There were no such cheers when the President told the convention that the failures of the United Nations are "no reason to weaken our support." Earlier the delegates cheered loudly when Past National

Commander Lewis K. Gough told them: "IT becomes (increasingly) evident that the U.N. no longer can claim to be an instrument for suppressing war and aggression."

Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told the convention that Russia's military threat is "very considerable, and a rapidly growing menace." He said international communism has massive power on land, sea and air, and is widely deployed..and can strike out (in) any direction, at any time.

While he was in Washington today, before flying back to Denver, the President signed a new atomic energy law. It gives private industry the right to enter the atomic energy field for the first time. And it gives the government authority to participate in a fuller exchange of nuclear secrets with friendly nations. The President says this bill will strengthen the free world's security, and speed the day when nuclear force will be "wholly devoted to the constructive purposes of man."

A Northern power syndicate charged today, that the Budget Bureau supplied both the President and Congress with what it called "deliberately innaccurate and misleading figures." This was in

connection with the selection of the Dixon-Yates power group, to build a new Tennessee Valley Authority supply plant. Walter Von Tresckow, a New York financier, wrote Chairman Cole of the congressional atomic enegry committee, that the government could have saved 150-million dollars, over a thirty year period, if his plan had been accepted. Democratic National Chairman Mitchell has attacked the Dixon-Yates agreement as a "raw deal" that was [redacted] "corrupt and scandalous."

A Republican leader said today, that the President this year is going to make the most active off-year election campaign that any president has made in the past thirty years. Representative Simpson of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, says [redacted] the plans have been "firmed up".. and are designed to impress the people who voted for Mr. Eisenhower in 1952, that he "must have the tools to carry out his program."

Adlai Stevenson charged in Chicago today that the President has not lived up to his campaign promise to remove "union-busting provisions of the Taft-Hartley law." Stevenson said: "This has been a year

of futility--or worse--in meeting what may be considered the particular problem of labor-management relationships." Stevenson said that the Administration's answer to unemployment "is only further hidden beneath platitudes about being 'conservative in economic [redacted] matters, but liberal in human affairs.'"

In Evanston, Illinois, the World Council of Churches today called for an abolition of nuclear weapons under a system of international inspection. The group also called for a drastic reduction in all other armaments. And it called on churches around the WORLD [redacted] to observe a week of prayer in January for church unity.

In Washington today, Senator Mc Carthy consulted three times with a committee that starts [redacted] an investigation of the Senator's conduct TOMORROW. Mc Carthy told reporters he was taking up what he described as "a very recent development.. something urgent." A source close to the Senator says Mc Carthy dicovered a newspaper article which quotes Democratic Senator Johnson of Colorado in an unfriendly reference. Johnson is a member of the six-man committee named to hear charges against Mc Carthy.

The three Democratic members of the committee that heard the Army-McCarthy charges today made a unanimous report on their views. This report and a Republican majority report will be made public sometime Wednesday.

In Phenix City, Alabama, a special grand jury today indicted 59 persons on 545 counts in its gambling investigation. The jury said in part that it is convinced from evidence that "this diabolical enterprise was deep-rooted and of many years duration." Under Alabama law NO NAMES WERE MADE PUBLIC. ~~none of the names of persons indicted were made public.~~

The British today lifted a three-year ban on the sale of arms to Egypt. And Isreali Premier Sharett accused the British and the United States of "following the general trend of one-sided arming of Arab states at the height of a campaign of hatred and plotting of revenge against Isreal.

Edward R. Murrow: August 30, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The French Parliament has finally acted on the European Defense Community - (the plan to create a six-nation European Army of about a million, two hundred thousand men, including twelve West German divisions) # The vote was 319 to 264. By that margin, it was decided to postpone debate indefinitely. This means that the plan, which the French originally proposed, which was supported by Britain, by West Germany, and by the United States, is for all practical purposes dead. French Premier Mendes-France did his best to save his government, by announcing that his Cabinet would remain "neutral" when the vote was taken. But his Cabinet is bitterly divided, and no less than eight members of it are said to be threatening to resign tonight. Clearly, the French Parliament voted its memories, rather than its hopes. They refused to face the prospect of a resurgent and dynamic Germany as part of a European Army. They wanted more binding guarantees from Britain and from us. But above everything else, the memory of German boots and German tanks on French soil was too strong.

The free world has suffered a very considerable defeat. The cornerstone of American military policy in Western Europe has crumbled. The time for what Mr. Dulles called "the agonizing re-appraisal" of our policy has come.

The moderate German supporters of Chancellor Adenauer are shocked. British officials say that there will now be talks between the United States, Britain, France and Germany, in an effort to figure out some way to give West Germany its independence without the right to re-arm. There is some talk in Washington of our permitting Germany to re-arm as part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; but this of course cannot be done without the agreement of Britain and France, which will not be easy to secure.

Many of our military leaders have contended that Western Europe could not be defended without German manpower and German production. But if Western Europe cannot be defended without Germany, it equally cannot be defended without France.

Today's vote in Paris was primarily the work of the Communists and the De Gaullists. The two extremes in French political life combining to squeeze down the moderate center. It was a turbulent, noisy scene in the Assembly, as the French discarded the plan they had created. Premier Mendes-France said simply: "The Assembly has expressed its will. Now THERE is work to be done, and this time it will not take three years." Presumably he meant further conversations with the other European powers in an effort to reach some compromise on methods of mutual defense. The prospect for any

such agreement must be regarded as dismal and dim, even if Mendes-France remains in power.

The political repercussions in Germany may be considerable. The moderate, middle-of-the-road Adenauer government has eagerly and consistently supported the European Army Plan. Now, that plan has been scuttled, and with nations, as with individuals, when moderation and toleration fail to produce results, there is a tendency to resort to extremes. The one inevitable result of today's vote, in Germany, will be to strengthen the hands of those extreme elements of both the right and left, who have criticized Adenauer for linking the fate of Germany too closely with that of the West. The European Army has been "talked to pieces." It was a revolutionary plan, but it has failed. Now, somehow, some way, a new beginning must be made. Any effective German contribution to the defense of Western Europe has been set back months, if not years.

The three Western Powers, Britain, France and the United States must now take counsel on an old problem: what to do about Germany. But Germany is vigorous though divided, impatient and restless. If moderation and patience lead only to frustration and impotence, the Germans in due course, must be expected to try more extreme measures.

Today's vote was a defeat for American policy, for Chancellor Adenauer's policy, and the destruction of a dream which might have wiped out military frontiers over most of Western Europe. The defeat of the European Army Plan has for three years been the purpose and objective of Communist policy. [redacted] That purpose has been achieved. The task of statesmanship now is to devise an alternative. It would be [redacted] as futile to deny the defeat as it would be fatal to abandon the effort to reach working agreement.

It was the Greek writer Plutarch who once remarked:"Memory - what wonders it performs, in preserving and guarding the past." Nothing underlined this more than today's vote of the French Parliament, killing the European Defense Plan. But despite France's fear of a re-militarized Germany, she...like other countries...may come to know what Sheridan meant when he said:"Prudence, like experience, must be paid for."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, August 31, 1954.

This is the news:

The four Republican Senators who investigated the row between Senator Mc Carthy and the Army, reported tonight that McCarthy did not use improper pressure on behalf of Private G. David Schine. But three Democratic senators, in the minority report, said Mc Carthy deserved "severe criticism."

Both reports, released tonight, came after the Watkins committee opened its hearings on Senator (Mc CARTHY'S) conduct. My (Colleague) Daniel Shorr, has been following the McCarthy developments.

So let's hear his summary from Washington:

6 MIN -- RETURN CUE: "Now back to Ed Murrow in New York."

380

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations council of ministers must meet soon to work out a new philosophy for European defense. Mr. Dulles said that as a result of the French decision to kill the European Defense Council we must re-appraise our foreign policies. .move quickly to restore soverignty to West Germany.. The Secretary pledged our allies that we will not "turn to a course of narrow nationalism." He said it was nationalism, abetted by Communism that caused the French Assembly to defeat the E.D.C. plan. He called this action: abrupt..ill-considered..and said it created "grave anxiety throughout Europe."

In France today, the Assembly voted confidence in Premier Mendez-France's ability to find some way for the western nations to co-operate on a plan to replace the Europpean army plan. The assembly will not debate foreign policy for at least two months...to give the Premier a chance to co-operate with France's allies.

In London, Foreign Secretary Eden said that as a result of the French decision and the "urgent and important problems" it raises, he

will not be able to attend the Southeast Asia defense conference in Manila. Secretary of State Dulles is leaving for Manila tonight.

In Washington tonight, the American Legion's rehabilitation committee, attacked what it called "the continued unwarranted attack" on veterans by the American Medical Association. The A.M. A. opposes government hospitalization for veterans with disbailities they did not get while in the service. The Legion committee says this opposition comes from "a selfish minority."

In Cincinnati today, Republican leaders agreed on the theme of their election campaign for control of congress. It will be: "peace, progress, and prosperity."

An army trial judge ruled today, that Corporal Claude Batchelor was not promised immunity by the army, if he would return to our side in Korea. Batchelor is charged with collaborating with the Communists, and informing on other Americans while he was a prisoner of war. His counsel had urged that all charges against him be dropped, because he was promised immunity from any court-martial. But Lt. Col. Donald L. Manes, the law officer of the court martial..in San Antonio..held this

was not true.

Today in Korea, the allies and Communists started to exchange thousands of war dead. In all we have promised to hand over more than 14-thousand bodies. The Communists say they will return 4-thousand allied dead.

In Rome, at a conference of world experts on population, scientists were told that the earth's present population of two and a half billion persons may double in the next century. The experts say that although birth rates are holding relatively stable the gain in population is due to the progress of modern science in prolonging man's lifespan. The experts were also told that in only four countries is man achieving a life expectancy of 70 years. That's in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands. The life expectancy of women is 70 years or more in the United States, Australia, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, England and Wales.

Here in the east today, a hurricane that swept up the coast from Florida spread over New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. An estimated 16 persons were killed. (damage) will probably run into the

millions and some areas are still without electricity and transportation.

In Boston, the storm blew the WOODEN BELFRY FROM Old North Church where Paul Revere received the signal to alert "every Middlesex village and farm....because the British were coming. And emergency areas were declared at Cape Cod, in Massachusetts...Providence, Rhode Island and New London, Connecticut. The storm is expected to blow itself out north of Maine tomorrow morning.

The United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund..in the red for seven and a half million dollars for last year..reported today that it had a one and a half million dollar surplus for the year ended June 30th. The fund now has total reserves of 93 and a half million dollars. This year's surplus was due to the discontinuation of two emergency programs...and an increase in receipts from the 40 cent a ton royalty on coal production.

These words, spoken long ago by Marcus Aurelius, would seem appropriate tonite: "A man's true greatness lies in the consciousness of an honest purpose in life, founded on a just estimate of himself and a steady obedience to the rule which he knows to be right - without troubling himself about what others may think or say."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, August 31, 1954
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: This is the news! The four Republican Senators, who investigated the row between Senator McCarthy and the Army, reported tonight that Senator McCarthy did not use improper pressure on behalf of Private G. David Schine, but three Democratic Senators, in the minority report, said Senator McCarthy deserved severe criticism. Both reports, released tonight, came after the Watkins Committee opened its hearings on Senator McCarthy's conduct. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, has been following the McCarthy developments so let's hear his summary from Washington.

SCHORR: The long-awaited reports in the Army-McCarthy row have just been released, winding up one round of hearings just as another gets under way. This morning, the select Senator Committee headed by Republican Senator Watkins, of Utah, opened its hearings on the censure charges against Senator McCarthy. There was no mistaking the determination of the tight-lipped Utah Senator to keep these hearings under strict control, to make them, in his words, a semi-judicial inquiry. He let Senator McCarthy read a statement blaming an unwholly alliance of people for the charges against him, although Watkins noted this was not strictly relevant. Then, Chairman Watkins clamped down. He shut off an argument by McCarthy's counsel, Edward Williams, that the present Senate has no right to censure McCarthy for acts committed during previous Congresses; suggested that Williams file abrief on this subject. This morning's hearings closed, perhaps symbolically, with an angry Watkins banging his gavel to silence McCarthy as the Wisconsin Senator tried to be heard, to demand an explanation of a newspaper interview by a Committee member, Democratic Senator Edwin Johnson, of Colorado, an interview quoting Johnson as saying that Democratic leaders in Congress loathe McCarthy. Said Watkins: "We are not going to be interrupted by these diversions and sidelines. We are going straight down the line."

As Senator Watkins was banging his gavel, the printers were rushing to finish the reports on the thirty-six days of the hearings in the Army-McCarthy controversy and after some confusion about the release time this document has just come out, a series of reports in which Republicans and Democrats distribute blame in various degrees on both sides. The four Republican members, headed by Chairman Carl Mundt, find no evidence of dishonesty or bad faith on the part of any of the principals, but they note what they call frequent evidence of mistake in judgments, in judicious action, and indiscreet activities. Of Senator McCarthy, the majority finds no conclusive evidence that he used improper influence on behalf of Private G. David Schine, but says he should have used more vigorous discipline to prevent improper influence by his staff members, and McCarthy is criticized for condoning such activities by members of his staff; McCarthy's former chief counsel, Roy M. Cohn, is found to have been unduly aggressive and persistent in seeking favors for Schine and it said that the investigation of alleged subversion was not designed by Cohn as a lever to get preferential treatment for Private Schine.

On the Army side, the majority holds that Secretary Robert Stevens and Army counsel, John G. Adams, did make efforts to terminate or influence investigations on Fort Monmouth, that they were derelict in not protesting to the Committee soon enough about Cohn's approaches on Schine, that all the Pentagon officials were errant for failing torepudiate suggestions that Schine get preferential treatment. In addition, the Committee held Adams guilty of vigorous efforts to block McCarthy Committee subpoenas for members of Army Loyalty Boards and Stevens guilty of placation, appeasement, and vacillation in his dealings with the McCarthy Committee. The majority like the minority, found no cause for action against Francis Carr, McCarthy's staff director, and H. Struve Hensel, then Defense Department counsel.

Two of the Republicans who signed this report also issued supplementary statements, laying somewhat different emphasis.

Senator Dirksen, of Illinois, stresses his belief that the Schine matter would never have been brought up if McCarthy had not persisted in efforts to subpoena members of the Army Loyalty Boards. This, says Dirksen, establishes a motive for the Army's charges against McCarthy and his staff. Senator Potter, of Michigan, in his supplementary report says the efforts by Cohn to get favors for Schine reached the point of harassment. He criticizes Senator McCarthy for sanctioning Cohn's conduct and he accuses Secretary Stevens of a lack of comprehension, which, in Potter's words, at times suggested bewilderment. Potter asserts that the principal accusation of each side in this controversy was borne out. The minority report, signed by Democratic Senators McClellan, Symington, and Jackson, also parcels out blame to both the Army and McCarthy side, accusing McCarthy and Cohn of inexcusable actions that merit severe criticism. They say that Cohn ... and we quote ... acted without justification knowingly and persistently in seeking and securing special privileges for Schine and in doing so misrepresented the need of his services, that Senator McCarthy condoned Cohn's actions and defended him at the hearings. As to the Army, the Democrats find that Secretary Stevens and Adams pursued a course of appeasement in the Schine affair by granting him special privileges and preferred treatment to placate McCarthy and Cohn.

Unlike the majority report, the minority goes into the so-called collateral issues that took up much of the time during these hearings. On the question of whether Loyalty Board members can be required to testify before investigating committees, on that the Democrats hold that Loyalty Board members are not immune to subpoena, but cannot be compelled to answer questions about their disposition of loyalty cases. Senator McCarthy is criticized in this report for ... and I quote ... attacking the character and impugning the loyalty of individuals not involved in the proceedings. On McCarthy's assertion of his right to receive secret information from Government employees, the minority asserts that if McCarthy's invitation were followed the entire security system of the Government would be imperiled. The Democrats

say McCarthy merits severe criticism for receiving and usiug the famous two-and-a-quarter-page document based on an FBI report and they ask Attorney General Brownell to investigate the matter as one vitally affecting the security of the U. S. The Democrats add that a (sic) record is replete with contradictions, suggesting that perjury may have been committed and, so, with blame liberally distributed on all sides, thefamous Army-McCarthy controversy officials ends with these hundred and thirty closely-printed pages.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

Wednesday, September 1, 1954

This is the news:

The West German government today called on the western allies to restore soveringty to West Germany at once. Chancellor Adenauer's government acted as a result of the defeat by France of the European Defense Community. Just 15 years to the day after Adolf Hitler started World War (Two) by invading Poland, the West German government pledged continued support of European unity... urged new negotiations on the "military integration" of Europe...and indicated that it will reject the allied-west German peace contract that was designed to give the Bonn government only limited soverignty.

And in London today official sources say the British cabinet has decided to press for limited rearmament in West Germany..within the North Atlantic pact. Their are 14 member nations in the NATO organization and unanimous agreement is necessary to admit additional members.

I should like to discuss some results of the French (decision) to defeat E.D.C, in a few minutes.

President Eisenhower today signed a bill extending social security coverage to an additional ten million persons. The bill also

liberalizes social security benefits. The President called it "one of the cornerstones to build a better and stronger America." And he said this and other bills he has signed into law "will bolster the health and economic security of the American people."

Vice President Nixon, in Cincinnati today, said that because there has been no (ECONOMIC) recession in this country, the Democrats have lost their only big political issue. Mr. Nixon, who is attending a party meeting, says he doesn't see any issue that the Democrats can use effectively in the congressional campaign. And he said the President will support all Republican candidates, even though some of them have not been 100 per cent behind the Administration's program.

~~A.F. of L. President Meany told the American Legion convention in Washington that the Eisenhower Adminsitration cannot escape a "major share of responsibility" for the Geneva settlement of the war in Indo-China. Meany said the Geneva conference, like Munich, "will go 60 down in history as a point of no return. And he charged that the only American policy in this crisis was "a lack of policy."~~

~~The Watkins committee investigating censure charges against Senator~~

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Democratic Senator Gore of Tennessee charged tonight that the President has not lived up to his promise of a "bold, dynamic program" both at home and abroad. In the official Democratic reply to the President's speech summing up the record of Congress, Senator Gore said the President's batting average was not eight-three-oh, as claimed, but actually less than .252. Gore said the President made a mistake in listing foul balls as clean hits..and by failing to account for his "times at bat."

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The Watkins committee investigating censure charges against Senator Mc Carthy has now completed taking evidence on three of the five charges it is considering. Today the committee turned down a move by McCarthy to challenge the qualifications of Democratic Senator Edwin Johnson of Colorado. And it rejected, at least for the time being, a move by McCarthy's lawyer to throw out a charge that McCarthy was in contempt of the Senate . The committee than heard reporters testify that Senator McCarthy had accused Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont of "senility" and described Republican Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey as "a living miracle without brains or guts. " One of the charges against McCarthy is that he has "abused" his senate colleagues.

The Navy today admitted a grave injustice against Abraham Chasnow, a naval employe for 22 years. Fourteen months ago Chasnow was suspended from his job because he was accused of being a bad security risk.. a radical...an associate of Communists and fellow travelers. The accusers have never been publicly identified. A Navy Loyalty Board has investigated and found Chasnow to be "an above average loyal American citizen." It notes that those who offered derogatory information against him "either failed to corroborate their original testimony or were unable to produce (specifics) their early allegations."

5

Assistant Navy Secretary James H. Smith who ordered Chasnow restored to his job says those who made accusations against him "committed a grave injustice and disservice to the country." He said the Navy will try not to let such a case happen again. And Chasnow told reporters: "It is like waking from a bad dream."

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One lesson the State Department might learn from the defeat of the European Defense Community in the French Assembly is, not to be too sure. Premier Mendes-France himself had warned us there would be no majority for the E.D.C., and now he remarks wryly that the Americans thought they knew more about the Assenbly than he did. Responsible correspondents in Paris consistently reported the situation without optimism. But Washington continued to advertise that all our eggs were in the E.D.C. basket and no alternatives were to be talked about. So now we have to hunt for an alternative everybody knows we think is inferior.

What we want - and have no choice but to want - is to re-arm Germany. And our success in doing this is what we must not be too sure about. The difficulties certainly are no less than those of setting up a European Army. It may be part of the American disposition to ignore difficulties and bull things through with a surplus of enthusiasm. But that is not a diplomatic formula. We are not going to re-arm Germany by hiding the obstacles from ourselves.

I say it is German re-armament that we want because Germany is one of the three great power issues between the East and the West awaiting diplomatic

solution, that is, solution without combat. The other two are Southeast Asia and Japan. In Southeast Asia we already have lost much; not everything, but enough to make the loss of the remainder hard to avoid. Japan is still with us, but the decision about which side Japan's future power will be on has not been made. It depends very much on Japan's economic health. Only a healthy Japan will be dependably loyal, and we haven't squared off yet to the problem of keeping Japan prosperous.

But German re-armament is the greatest of the issues, as the Kremlin has unfailingly indicated. It has warned over and over again that it will not tolerate the arming of Germany by the West. It was against E.D.C. for that reason; it will maneuver as vigorously against any other formula for the same purpose. If Germany can be kept neutral and unarmed, the Kremlin feels sure it will ultimately write the terms for unifying Germany, and will do it in a way that draws Germany into the Soviet orbit. Then with Germany on its side, unarmed or perhaps by then armed, Soviet power would dominate the continent. It would win a war without fighting it, which is the way the Kremlin wants and expects to win it. If we are to have the security of a free Europe, we have to arm Germany, and though doing so will not win us a war, it will avoid our losing one.

On paper there are several ways that Germany can be re-armed. On paper the same French Government that sponsored the death of the E.D.C. is in favor of German re-armament. That is what Mendes-France told the Assembly, and he denounced anyone who tried to read neutralism into his policies. The only condition he mentioned was that German arms be under suitable controls.

One way of getting German re-armament is to give the Bonn government sovereignty and then make West Germany a full partner in NATO. But this France would veto. It ~~does~~ would not provide the desired controls. Another proposal is to set up a little NATO, consisting of the six E.D.C. states plus Britain. This is a French idea, perhaps part of the strategy to saddle on Britain the failure to create a European Army. But the British are the pivotal member of a far-flung Commonwealth, and they also still own colonies. They show no sign of being ready to give up their world position to operate as a counter-balance against Germany, in France's interest.

The next step will be to give the Bonn government a large degree of sovereignty, though not the whole of it. It will not have free rein to raise an army, or re-build its munitions industry. But when this limited sovereignty is granted, negotiations about re-armament will get down to brass tacks. And then will rise another obstruction. It will be Germany's rejection of the

controls over its military establishment which France will insist on having. The Germans had accepted the limitations of E.D.C. because they were being subordinated to Europe, to something supra-national. They are not inclined to settle for a second-class position among sovereign states. France has already shown it fears Germany more than the Soviet Union, and has refused to accord the Germans a first-class place. So unless France, or Germany, or indeed Britain, changes its mind, German re-armament is going to be extremely hard to bring about.

A further possibility remains, which was thrown out - perhaps thoughtlessly - in Washington today. It is that the United States by-pass France and build a security system in Europe based on Germany and Spain. The trouble with this idea is that it wouldn't be a security system. A by-passed France most likely would become a neutralized France, and lying behind Germany would make the system about as unstable as can be imagined. Besides, the plan would throw away the basic ideological concept of the free world.

So the difficulties are enormous. One has to hope that they can be solved. But surely it will not help solve them to hide them away and to pretend cheerfully that they don't exist.

[redacted] France's decision to kill the European Defense plan has now put the other nations of the free world in a difficult position, [redacted] If it is true, as Edmund Burke once said, that "difficulty is a severe instructor", then we might learn something from this observation by John Winant that "whatever we accomplish is of little importance, because what we accomplish is always measured by what others do in relation to it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., EST

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One lesson the State Department might learn from the defeat of the European Defense Community in the French Assembly is, <u>not</u> to be too sure. Premier Mendes-France himself had warned us there would be <u>no</u> majority for the E.D.C., and now he remarks wryly that Americans thought they knew more

about the Assembly than he did. Responsible correspondents in Paris consistently reported the situation without optimism. But Washington continued to advertize that all our eggs were in the E.D.C. basket and no alternatives were to be talked about. So now we have to hunt for an alternative everybody knows we think is inferior.

That we want - and have no choice but to want - is to re-arm Germany. And our success in doing this is what we must not be too sure about. The difficulties certainly are no less than those of setting up a European Army. It may be part of the American desposition to ignore difficulties and bull things through with a surplus of enthusiasm. But that is not a diplomatic formula. We are not going to re-arm Germany by hiding the obstacles from ourselves.

I say it is German re-armament that we want because Germany is one of the three great power issues between the east and the west presently awaiting diplomatic solution, that is, solution without combat. The other two are Southeast Asia and Japan. In Southeast Asia we already have lost much; not everything, but enough to make the loss of the remainder hard to avoid. Japan is still with us, but the decision about which side Japan's future power will be on has not been made. It depends very much on Japan's economic health. Only a healthy Japan will be dependably loyal, and we haven't squared off yet to the problem of keeping Japan prosperous.

But German re-armament is the greatest of the issues, as the Kremlin has unfailingly indicated. It has warned over and over again, that it will not tolerate the arming of Germany by the West. It was against E.D.C. for that reason; it will maneuver as vigorously against any other formula for the same purpose. If Germany can be kept neautral and unarmed, the Kremlin

feels sure it will ultimately write the terms for unifying Germany, and will do it in a way that draws Germany into the Soviet orbit. Then with Germany on its side, unarmed or perhaps by then armed, Soviet power would dominate the continent. It would win a war without fighting it, which is the way the Kremlin wants and expects to win it. If we are to have the sucruity of a free Europe, we have to arm Germany, and though doing so will not win us a war, it will avoid our losing one.

On paper there are several ways that Germany can be re-armed. On paper the same French Government that sponsored the death of the E.D.C. is in favor of Gemman re-armament. That is what Mendes-France told the Assembly, and he denounced anyone who tried to read neautralism into his policies. The only conditions he mentioned was that German arms be under suitable controls.

One way of getting German re-armament is to give the Bonn government soverignty and then make West Germany a full partner in NATO. But this France would veto. It would not provide the desired controls. Another proposal is to set up a little NATO consisting of the six E.D.C. states plus Britain. This is a French idea, perhaps part of the strategy to saddle on Britain the failure to create a European Army. But the British are the pivotal member of a far-flung Commonwealth, and they also still own colonies. They show no sign of being ready to give up their world position to operate as a counter-balance against Germany in France's interest.

The next step will be to give the Bonn government a large degree of soverignty though not the whole of it. It will not have free rein to raise an army or re-build its munitions industry. But when this limited soverignty is granted, negotiations about re-armament will get down to brass tacks and then will raise another obstruction. It will be Germany's rejec-

tion of the controls over its military establishment which France will insist on having. The Germans had accepted the limitations of E.D.C. because ther were being subordinated to Europe, to something supra-national. They are not inclined to settle for a second-class position among soverign states. France has already shown it fears Germany more than the Soviet Union, and has refused to accord the Germans a first-class place. So unless France, or Germany or indeed Britain changes its mind, German re-armament is going to be extremely hard to bring about.

A further possibility remains, which was thrown out - perhaps thoughtlessly - in Washington today. It is that the United States by-pass France and build a security system in Europe based on Germany and Spain. The trouble with this idea, is that it wouldn't be a security system. A by-passed France most likely would become a neautralized France, and lying behind Germany would make the system about as unstable as can be imagined. Besides, the plan would throw away the basic idealogical concept of the free world.

So the difficulties are enormous. One has to hope that they can be solved. But surely it will not help solve them to hide them away and to pretend cheerfully that they don't exist.

This is Ed Murrow....I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news....But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: France's decision to kill the European Defense plan has now put the other nations of the free world in a difficult position. If it is true, as Edmund Burke once said, that "difficulty is a sever instructor", then we might learn somet ing from this observation by John Winant that "whatever we accomplish is of little importance, because what we accomplish is always measured by what others do in relation to it. Good nite and Good Luck.

Thursday, Sept. 2, 1954

This is the news:

The West German government today demanded "full and UNLIMITED soverignty", in return for contributing to the western military alliance. In the wake of the French defeat of the European Army proposal, the West Germans no longer will accept the limited freedom promised them in the past. And Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who conferred with Chancellor Adenauer today, told reporters he feels "the west German government must have full soverignty restored forthwith."

Britian's former Prime Minister Atlee held a newsconference in Hong Kong today, and reviewed his conclusions formed in 18 days in Communist China. Atlee said the Communist Leader Mao Tze Tung urged him to try to get a change in American foreign policy.. to try to persuade America to pull its fleet out of the Formosa straits, and to stop rearming Germany and Japan. Atlee says he told Mao to try to get the Russians to mend their ways..to try to get the Russians to stop the infiltration of other nations.. and to get the Soviet Union to free her satellites states. Atlee also urged Mao to work for a reduction in

Soviet arms and greater freedom for Soviet citizens. Atlee also reported that despite protestations for peace by the Chinese Communist leaders, they drop all peace talk when discussing Formosa, headquarters of the Chinese Nationalists. Atlee says the sentiment for "taking" Formosa runs high in Red China.

In Washington today the American legion convention elected Seaborn P. Collins a 41-year-old former World War Two transport pilot, as its new national commander. And the convention expressed concern that the Eisenhower Administration may be substiuting a diplomatic policy of massive appeasement for a defense policy of massive retaliation. The Legion also approved a resolution saying that since the Indo-China settlement, we have been placed in a position of "being requested by our allies to surrender to them first, as a prelude to surrendering to Communism." The Legion approves the immediate re-arming of West Germany.

Harold E. Fellows, the president of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, told the Legion that the principle of a free press is threatened in this country..particularly in Washington. He referred to the Watkins' committee's decision to ban radio and televis ion coverage of its investigation of Senator Mc Carthy.

A week ago tonight CBS President Frank Stanton urged that radio and television be allowed to cover these hearings. And tonight Judge Harold R. Medina will reply to Stanton over many of these stations at 10:15 p.m. eastern time. In his prepared text, Judge Medina argues that radio and television inspire witnesses to "put on an act".. and make it impossible to get at "that submerged but precious kernel of truth." Judge Medina recognizes that watching congressional proceedings is fun..instructive, in a way. But he believes the real question is "wether television and radio interfere with the ascertainment of the true facts."

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The President today killed by a pocket veto the so-called un-American trout bill. It would have penalized with a prison term and fines persons who did not label foreign-produced trout served in public places . Mr. Eisenhower said the bill is discriminatory and oppressive against foreign trade. The announcement came as Mr. Eisenhower and former President Hoover broke up their trout fishing camp in Fraser, Colorado.. with the President preparing to return to Denver.

And the President today designated Hurricane-struck areas of Massachusetts and Rhode Island as major disaster areas..eligible for federal aid.

Edward R. Murrow: September 2, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It is usual, and Probably quite correct, in explaining the growing troubles of the world, to blame some of them on the rise of extremism. We have just seen an illustration of this in the defeat of the European Defense Community by the French Assembly. We know it was beaten by the extreme right and the extreme left working together, the Gaullists voting with the Communists. Both were aiming to destroy a great constructive measure produced by enlightened moderation. But there are two ways to present the same fact. The troubles of democracy may be due to the rise of extremism. But the rise of extremism is due to the weakening of the middle. When extremism gains, its help can only come from the middle. And it may be more useful to study what is happening to the middle than to complain only about the victories of the extremists. This examination can be made in all the democracies, not only France, and certainly in our own. Indeed the world crisis as such may be better understood if one starts with the confusion of the middle in dealing with its problems. I shall ~~speak~~ talk about France tonight, but I hope to come back to the theme as it bears on other countries in later broadcasts.

All the headlines about the defeat of the E.D.C. concentrated on the defeat of the European Army. But much more was defeated, for European federation was lost. The Federation was to be much more than a military

community, it had permanent economic and political features. It was to enlarge the European market, take European enterprise out of the strait-jacket of customs barriers, and make it possible to raise living standards of many nations. It was going to wipe away narrow political nationalism, and prevent in the future the conflicts that have kept Europe at war, or on the brink of war, much of the last thousand years. It was not just burying the hatchet between France and Germany, it was merging the lives and the activities of the two nations in a new community.

The Germans, after coming close to destroying the Western Democracies in the two biggest wars ever fought, were being put to the service of all Western Europe. They were to cease the dangerous preoccupation with their own national aims. European unity has been a dream of far-sighted men for generations. And the plan for it finally emerged from what I have called the political middle. The greatest protagonists of it over the last decades have been the left wing of the middle. But like so many other measures needing left-wing pioneering, the whole middle adopted it as its own.

When it became clear that German troops were essential to the defense of Western Europe against possible Soviet conquest, the French middle took up the Federation idea and proposed a European Army serving a new European

entity. To get the thing going the Schumann plan of a coal and steel community was launched first. Its adoption proved good faith all around. It was adopted and is still functioning.

I repeat that the defense community was beaten by the nationalist Gaullists voting with the Communists, both of whom wanted to kill federation, partly because it was federation. But a study of the vote shows the astonishing fact that the E.D.C. was just as clearly beaten by the middle itself, and notably by the French socialists. To consider the socialists alone, had they voted in a body for E.D.C. it would have won 317 to 266, which is about the margin by which it was beaten. Fifty-three Socialists voted against the treaty, fifty for it. All these Socialist deputies were under orders to support the treaty from the National Socialist Council, the grass-roots organization of the party. Since then, as a result of the vote, four top Socialist leaders, including Jules Moch and Daniel Mayer, have been expelled from the party, and the disobedient deputies have been told they are not to speak or vote any longer as representatives of the party.

Other parties of the French middle also split on the E.D.C., and so helped defeat it. But the action of the Socialists was a breach of party disciplines and somehow appears more flagrant.

One reason for the French Socialist split was the attitude of other European Socialists. German social-democrats, being in the opposition to Dr. Adenauer and the Christian Democrats, opposed E.D.C. for strategic reasons. That had some influence in Paris. But the British Labor Party counted still more heavily. At first the Labor Party liked the E.D.C. and liked the prospect of Germans in a European Army. But a few months ago Aneurin Bevan launched a campaign against German re-armament. That cooled down the Labor Party leadership on the E.D.C. itself. This had a marked effect on the French Socialists. Enthusiastic Labor Party urging could have swung most of the French deputies into line.

The E.D.C. was not a statesmen's masterpiece. It may even have been in parts unworkable in important respects. But no member of the middle - anywhere - would say that it was not better as it stood than the loss of federation and the triumphant victory of nationalism and communism. It is all the more enigmatic, this combined socialist default, because now there is little hope for a federation that socialists can help shape. They will have a hard time giving their followers, and history, a convincing explanation how this could happen.

The collapse of the European Defense Plan has undoubtedly aroused the fears of the free nations of the world as to what the future may hold. Seneca once remarked that "the mind anxious about the future is full of misery." And that is the case at the moment, even though Anatole France counseled:"He is wise who places neither fear nor hope in the uncertain future."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK
Thurs- Sept 2
[redacted]
7:45-8:00 P.M. E.S.T.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good nite and good luck!

Friday, Sept. 3, 1954

This is the news:

The Chinese NATIONALISTS on Formosa report that Chinese Communists have shelled two small islands off the China Coast for more than five hours. The islands are Quemoy and Little Quemoy.. 100 miles west of Formosa. The attack came from the Communist-held island of Amoy. There is no indication whether this was basically a political attack or POSSIBLY the start of an attempt to seize the island.

The French in Indo-China report that captured General de de Castries, the hero of Dien Bien Phu, was not among French prisoners RELEASED by the enemy today. TODAY was the deadline for exchanging war prisoners.

The French ambassador to Australia announced tonight that a former second secretary in the embassy in Sydney.. a woman.. has been arrested on charges of furnishing information to a Communist spy network in Australia.

Secretary of State Dulles arrived in Manila for the Southeast Asian conference, and called it "one of the most important international conferences of our time." But Philippine President Magsaysay and other

important Asian leaders are reported to feel that chances for success have been hurt because British Foreign Secretary Eden will not attend. Magsaysay says this will indicate to the Communists that Britain does not consider the Manila conference of top importance. Lord Reading has been designated to represent the British.

French Premier Mendes-France announced today that he will visit the United States about the 24th of September..for the opening of the United Nations general assembly. Three French cabinet members resigned today..protesting the way the premier handled the European Defense Community treaty. But the cabinet is not threatened because the National Assembly is not in session.

In Paris today, Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters that he is opposed to any seperate American arrangement with West Germany for defense. He says:"I will not concede that E.D.C. is dead." And Chairman Short of the House Armed Services Committee said in Germany that French Premier Mendes-France is "skating on thin ice. " He feels that if the re-arming of West Germany is further delayed "we might lose her."

In Jerusalem today the Jordan-Isreali mixed armistice commission condemned Isreal for what it called "a most flagrant violation of the general armistice agreement." An estimated 800 Isreali soldiers are said to have raided Jordan territory Wednesday night. Isreal has boycotted this mixed commission for several months.

British sources reported today that Prime Minister Churchill has sent the President a secret report on the growing European army crisis. But the President's news secretary, James Hagerty told reporters that Mr. Eisenhower and Sir Winston are in constant communication.. he refused to say whether this concerns the Europan army crisis.

Today the President signed a bill that makes peacetime espionage subject to the death penalty. In the past the death penalty could not be imposed for peace-time espionage..although this is the penalty during war. The new law also provides for prison sentences up to life. (in the past the law placed a maximum of 20 years on such sentences.)

Mr. Eisenhower today made a special appeal to all car drivers to "fool the experts" over the Labor Day week-end..and reduce holiday traffic accidents. The President issued a statement saying: "Let's

be careful this week-end. Let's stay alert. Let's remember the simple rules of the road. Let's fool the experts. Let's all be alive next Tuesday."

Foreign Aid Director Stassen said today that he is going to split a big order for railway equipment 50-50 between foreign producers, who offered low bids, and American firms who bid up to twice as high. A Japanese firm, for example, bid roughly 81-thousand dollars to make a locomotive on which the American bid was 178-thousand. But Stassen says while the decision to split the order will add 7-million dollars to costs, it will give relief to depressed unemployment areas in this country.

Chairman Watkins of the Senate committee considering censure charges against Senator Mc Carthy told reporters today: he has detected no bias among the committee members. Watkins says his committee is "as fair a group as you can find in the Senate." And he says he has not been able to find any prejudice in the committee against Senator McCarthy. Watkins says the actual jury in the McCarthy case is the whole Senate.. which will finally vote on whatever report his committee makes.

Edward R. Murrow: September 3, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The [redacted] Committee, which will report to the Senate on the censure of Senator McCarthy, yesterday ended its first week of work and finished compiling most of the evidence on which the report will be based. So much material has been published in connection with other McCarthy hearings, it may reduce confusion to state simply what this one is doing, what the charges against Senator McCarthy are, and what can come of them.

Thirteen charges have been chosen by the Watkins Committee for analysis. Others may follow, growing out of the findings of the Mundt committee in the Army-McCarthy dispute and the evidence it heard. But that is not certain. As things now stand the Senate will vote censure, or decide not to, on the basis of the committee's judgment of the thirteen accusations.

Some of the thirteen charges overlap, so the committee has lumped them under five headings. The first is that Senator McCarthy showed contempt of the Senate in refusing to appear to answer questions to the Senate sub-Committee on Privileges and elections in 1952. Senator Fulbright's amendment to the censure resolution said that McCarthy was invited repeatedly to testify by Senator Gillette, and that "he denounced the committee and contemptuously refused to comply with the request." Senator Flanders in his amendment, said: "He (McCarthy) has continued to show his contempt for the Senate by

failing to explain in any manner the six charges contained in the Hennings-Hayden-Hendrickson report. This involved bank transactions, possible income tax evasions and the Lustron deal. The taint persists until he satisfactorily explains these matters which he refuses to do, although invited six times to appear during the 82nd Congress."

Senator Watkins has ruled that the 83rd Congress can decide whether McCarthy was in contempt of the Senate in the 82nd Congress, though it cannot pass on the truth or falsity of the charges he refused to answer.

The second heading of charges deals with incidents of encouragement of United States employees to violate the law and their oaths of office or executive orders. Here the charges as stated in amendments to the censure resolution by Flanders, Morse and Fulbright are virtually the same.

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We have reached the last holiday weekend of the summer. And on the eve of Labor Day, these words by Shelly would seem appropriate: "There is no real wealth but the labor of man. Were the mountains of gold and the valleys of silver, the world would not be one grain of corn the richer; no one comfort would be added to the human race." We trust you'll have a pleasant weekend...drive carefully.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M. E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Chinese Nationalists of Formosa report that Chinese Communists have shelled two small islands off the China Coast for more than five hours. The islands are Quemoy and Little Quemoy...100 miles west of Formosa. The attack came from the Communist-held island of Amoy. There is no indication whether this was basically a political attack or possibly the start of an attempt to seize the island.

The French in Indo-China report that captured General deCastries, the hero of Dien Bien Phu, was not among the French prisoners released by the enemy today. Today was the deadline for exchanging war prisoners.

The French ambassador to Australia announced tonight that a former second secretary in the embassy in Sydney...a woman..has been arrested on charges of furnishing information to a Communist spy network in Australia.

Secretary of State Dulles arrived in Manilla for the Southeast Asian conference and called it "one of the most important international conferences of our time." But Phillipine President Magaysay and other important Asian leaders are reported to feel that chances for success have been hurt because British Foreign Secretary Eden will not attend. Magsaysay says this will indicate to the Communists that Britain does not consider the Manila conference of top importance. Lord Reading has been designated to represent the British.

French Premier Mendes-France announced today that he will visit the United States about the 24th of September...for the opening of the United Nations general assembly. Three French cabinet members resigned today..

protesting the way the premier handled the European Defense Community treaty. But the cabinet is not threatened because the National Assembly is not in session.

In Paris today, Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters that he is opposed to any separate American arrangement. with West Germany for defense. He says:"I will not concede that E.D.C. is dead." And Chairman Short of the House Armed Services Committee said in Germany that French Premier Mendes-France is "skating on thin ice." He feels that if the re-arming of West Germany is further delayed "we might lose her."

In Jerusalem today the Jordan-Israeli mixed armistice commission condemned Israel for what it called "a most flagrant violation of the general armistice agreement." An estimated 800 Israeli soldiers are said to have raided Jordan territory Wednesday night. Israel has boycotted this mixed commission for several months.

British sources reported today that Prime Minister Churchill has sent the President a secret report on the growing European army crisis. But the President's news secretary, James Hagerty told reporters that Mr. Eisenhower and Sir Winston are in "constant communication..." he refused to say whether this concerns the European army crisis.

Today the President signed a bill that makes peacetime espionage subject to the death penalty. In the past the death penalty could not be imposed for peace-time espionage...although this is the penalty during war. The new law also provides for prison sentences up to life...in the past the law placed a maximum of 20 years on such sentences.

Mr. Eisenhower today made a special appeal to all car drivers to "fool the experts" over the Labor Day week-end...and reduce holiday traffic accidents. The President issued a statement saying:"Lets be careful this week-end. Let's stay alert. Let's remember the simple rules of the road. Let's fool the

experts. Let's all be alive next Tuesday."

Foreign Aid Director Stassen said today that he is going to split a big order for railway equipment 50-50 between foreign producers who offered low bids and American firms who bid up to twice as high. A Japanese firm, for example, bid roughly 81-thousand dollars to make a locomotive on which the American bid was 178-thousand. But Stassen says while the decision to split the order will add 7-million dollars to costs, it will give relief to depressed employment areas in this country.

Chairman Watkins of the Senate committee sonsidering censure charges against Senator McCarthy told reporters today: he has detected no bias among committee members. Watkins says his committee is "as fair a group as you could find in the Senate." And he says he has not been able to find any prejudice in the committee against Senator McCarthy. Watkins says the actual jury in the McCarthy case is the whole Senate..which will finally vote on whatever report his committee makes.

The Committee, which will report to the Senate on the censure of Senator McCarthy, yesterday ended its first week of work, and finished compiling most of the evidence on which the report will be based. So much material has been published in connection with other McCarthy hearings, it may reduce confusion to state simply what this one is doing, what the charges against Senator McCarthy are, and what can come of them.

Thirteen charges have been chosen by the Watkins Committee for analysis.. Others may follow, growing out of the findings of the Mundt committee in the Army-McCarthy dispute and the evidence it heard. But that is not certain. As things now stand the Senate will vote censure, or decide not to, on the basis of the committee's judgement of the thirteen accusations.

Some of the thirteen charges overlap, so the committee has lumped them

under five headings. The first is that Senator McCarthy showed contempt of the Senate in refusing to appear to answer questions to the Senate sub-Committee on Privileges and elections in 1952. Senator Fulbright's amendment to the censure resolution said that McCarthy was invited repeatedly to testify by Senator Gillette, and that "he denounced the committee and contemptously refused to comply with the request."

Senator Flanders in his amendment, said: "He (McCarthy) has continued to show his contempt for the Senate by failing to explain in any manner the six charges contained in the Hennings-Hayden-Hendrickson report. This involved bank transactions, possible income tax evasions and the Lustron deal. The taint persists until he satisfactorily explains these matters which he refuses to do, although invited six times to appear during the 82nd Congress.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the days news....but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have reached the last holiday weekend of the summer. And on the eve of Labor Day, these words by Shelly would seem appropriate: "There is no real wealth but the labor of man. Were the mountains of gold, and the valleys of silver, the world would not be one grain of corn the richer; no one comfort would be added to the human race." We trust you'll have a pleasant weekend....drive carefully.

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday September 6, 1954

This is the news:

The nation's first atomic power plant of commercial size was opened in Pennsylvania today. And the President, in a cermony marking the event, announced that a number of our allies have agreed to join in the formation of an agency that would use atomic power for peaceful purposes. I'd like to discuss these developments in a few minutes.

The President today entered the Fitzsimons army hospital in Denver for his annual phsyical check-up. News Secretary Hagerty told reporters at the summer White House: There is nothing wrong with the President...this is just a regular check-up.. he insists on it.. and has been getting it for at least ten years. Mr. Eisenhower will spend the night in the hsopital and be back at his desk tomorrow.

Today the President and Vice President Nixon appealed to both labor and business for more help in the Administration's campaign to end employment discrimination. And in a half million pamphlets being distributed by the President's Committee on government Contracts we are being told: the nation's growing industrial might requires

the largest possible (Reserve) of skilled manpower. And, our position of leadership in the world makes it mandatory "that we not be subject to the charge of racial prejudice which is being hurled at us every day by the Communists."

On this Labor Day leaders of both the AF of L and the C.I.O. accused the President and his Administration of "Deserting the common man" in favor of the wealthy and big business. They also charge that Mr. Eisenhower has broken his 1952 campaign promises to labor. James B. Carey, the secretary treasurer of the C.I.O., says the government is now in the hands of what he calls "the Cadillac and country club set." And President George Meany of the A.F. of L. says labor has lost ground under the Eisenhower Administration.

A crewman on that Navy patrol plane shot down by two Russian Migs on Saturday said today he fired about 150 rounds at the Soviet planes.. but it did not good. The attack was made off Siberia. (One of the NAVY plane's crewmembers is missing.) The Russians say we opened fire. We say the Soviet charge is "completely without foundation." And Ordnanceman

Ernest Pinkevich of California says he fired at the Migs only after they had set fire to the plane's starboard wings..~~which soon caught fire.~~

The Chinese Nationalist stronghold on Formosa was ~~blacked~~ (Blacked) out today for the first time since Chiang Kai Shek brought his government there in 1949. An unidentified plane..or planes..appeared over Taipeh. But there is no report of any bombs being dropped. There are now some 2-thousand Americans (in) Taipeh ..most of them attached to a military advisory group.

For a fourth day Chinese Communist artillery attacked Quemoy the little Nationalist island 120 miles from Formosa. Nationalist artillery fired back. And Nationalist planes attacked the Communist guns. They report big clouds of smoke on the nearby island of Amoy..just 7 miles from Nationalist Quemoy.

In Manila, the delegates to the Southeast Asia Treaty conference are reported to have approved five of the ten articles of a draft treaty which would unite them in a common effort to halt Communism in Asia. The Chinese Communist radio says this is all an American plot to get Asians to fight Asians.

In London today, the British suggested September 14th as a date for the proposed nine-power conference on West German rearmament. That's a week from tomorrow. A foreign office spokesman says several countries have offcially accepted this date. Britain would have the United States, the six signers of the European Defense treaty and Canada at the conference.

Start P-3

Prime Minister Churchill today was reported to have cut short a vacation to take charge of British efforts to set up a new European defense system. And West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer, just back from his vacation, is quoted as saying: "I regret that French Premier Mendez-France wanted to destroy the European defense community. What is important to note is that he has no majority behind him."

In Washington today, Democratic Representative Celler of New York accused Scott McLeod, State department security chief, of "ineptitude and failure" in administering the refugee program. And for the second time in less than a month he demanded that McLeod be fired. The law provides for the admission of 209-thousand refugees to this country. Celler says so far only 8-thousand visas have been granted and only 819 refugees actually admitted to the country. McLeod says red tape and the refusal of some foreign governments to comply with the law

have hampered the program.

The Watkins Committee investigating censure charges against Senator McCarthy held two secret meetings today. There was no announcement of what was considered. There are reports that the committee hopes to complete its presentation of testimony tomorrow. It would then hear from McCarthy's counsel, Edward Bennett Williams.

The season's fifth tropical storm.. named Edna.. is now reported about 790 miles southeast of Miami. Forecasters predict it will reach hurricane proportions tonight or early tomorrow. The storm's center was last reported northeast of Turks Island. If it continues in the same direction it will threaten most of the Bahama islands and the Florida peninsula.

Governor Byrnes of South Carolina today named Charles E. Daniel, a millionaire industrialist, to fill the unexperied term of the late Senator Maybank. Daniels, a staunch Eisnhower Democrat, will not be a candidate for the six-year-term to which Senator Maybank had been nominated before his death.

Edward R. Murrow: September 6, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Since the beginning of the atomic age, it seems to this reporter that some kind of giant has stood astride this planet holding in one hand the threat of devastation, destruction and death beyond the power of men's minds to grasp; in the other hand there is the promise of plenty, of revolutionary advances in power, in medicine, in agriculture; (even the possibility that one day there would be no more hungry people on this planet.) The President today chose to speak of the promise - "a historic step forward " he called it, "opening for all of us new avenues to constructive employment, to prosperity, to respite from burdensome toil." He spoke of our first atomic power plant of commercial size, at Shipping Port, Pennsylvania. But then he ranged out and beyond that single plant, (which after all will produce only enough electricity for a hundred thousand people.) He said: "We do not stop with this plant; nor indeed with our own country's hopes and dreams. Our many proposals for peaceful use of the atom have so far been cynically blocked in the councils of the world. But we shall proceed onward. We shall proceed now, under safeguards set forth in our law, to share atomic technology with others of good will."

And the President said: "We have just agreed with a number of other nations to go ahead now with the formation of an international agency which

will foster the growth and spread of the new atomic technology for peaceful use. We will set up a school to train people from friendly nations for their own atomic programs.

The President did not name the nations participating in this international agency. But a White House aide, who did not want his name used, said that Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa and France were among the nations participating, and that other nations will be joining in the program. Mr. Eisenhower left the door open for the Russians, when he said: "We hope that no nation will long stand aloof from the work of this agency."

Today the President took up where he left off last December 8th, when he made the original proposal for peaceful use of atomic energy in a speech to the United Nations. After many months of private negotiation, the Russians decided they wanted no part of it, so now the free world is going ahead on its own. This new international agency, now in the process of creation, will require the approval of Congress before it can come into operation.

It seems to this reporter that there are at least two conclusions to be drawn from this announcement. The first is that the free world now has enough fissionable material to devote some part of it to peaceful research

and experimentation; and we are prepared to share our knowledge and know how with our friends.

The second conclusion is rather less obvious. This new agency, if it be pressed forward with vigor, will do more than months of propaganda to persuade millions of non-Communists that our purpose is peace. It is at times difficult for us to understand that there are, in fact, millions of non-Communists in Europe and in ~~Western~~ Asia who regard our country as being a threat to the peace. They speak of our lack of maturity, our lack of first-hand experience of what even an old-fashioned war was like; they are unduly impressed by some of our belligerent oratory, and the ill-concealed talk of preventive war. They are impressed with our power and our production; but they are likewise aware that if war comes, and even if we should win it, the outcome would have no interest for them because in the process they would have been expunged from the map.

~~THXXXXXXXX~~ The construction of a commercial atomic power plant in Pennsylvania does certainly mean, as the President said, that "mankind comes closer to fulfilment of the ancient dream of a new and better earth." This would likewise be true of an atomic power plant in India or ~~PAKISTAN~~ Pakistan, in a valley in South Wales, or in any of the power-starved areas of the

world. Here are the beginnings of the promise to counter-balance the threat. If this plan is driven forward with ~~vigor,~~ determination - it will not of course eliminate the threat; but it will provide - entirely aside from its scientific aspects - a massive demonstration of American purpose which the Communists will have difficulty in countering or distorting.

If you're on the road tonite, and driving in heavy traffic, don't take unnecessary chances - even though you're anxious to get home. And, if perhaps you're a little tired and annoyed behind the wheel, remember what the Roman Catulus said:" What is more blessed than to put care aside, and spent with distant travel, we come home again, and rest on the couch we longed for? This, this alone, is worth all such toils."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday
Sept 7, 1954

This is the news:

Chinese Nationalist planes today attacked Communist junks along the China Coast. The Nationalist defense ministry says planes and warships continued to attack Red artillery batteries near the Nationalist island of Quemoy. For a second day they struck at Amoy..seven miles from Quemoy. A Nationalist army spokesman says these attacks are a "major retaliation" against the Communists for their bombardment of Quemoy. He says no enemy planes have challenged Nationalist planes or ships. The Peiping radio says three Nationalist planes were shot down and another 20 damaged of the 42 that attacked

Two British newspapers, the Conservative Daily Telegraph and the Laborite "Daily Herald," today urged the United States to stop Nationalist raids on the Chinese mainland. The Daily Herald said in part that "in this situation there is a risk of nasty complications between Britain, which recognizes Red China, and the United States, which does not."

Aneuran Bevan, the left-wing Laborite, said in Hong Kong today that the west must believe "the Communists are at least as sincere as ourselves"

in their expressed desires for peaceful contact with the West. And in London, the Daily Mirror called Bevan "the irresponsible master of the indefensible statement" and urged him to keep quiet when he has nothing to say.

Former Prime Minister Atlee was in Darwin, Australia, today and he told reporters there: the West has nothing to fear from Communist China. He said China is too busy looking after its 600 million people.

In Manila, eight nations have just about completed a pact aimed at halting Communist aggression in Asia. I'd like to discuss this development in a few minutes.

And at the United Nations western diplomats predict that the Russians will make a strong diplomatic counter-attack to the United States' demand for Security Council action in the shooting down of an American plane by Soviet Migs.

The President returned to his summer White House desk in denver today after a night in a hospital for a check-up. He told reporters: He feels fine. And Mr. Eisenhower has named a four-man committee..headed by General Clay..to work with the nation's governors and plan a 10-year 50-billion-dollar road building program.

The Watkins committee hearing CENSURE charges against Senator McCarthy today completed taking evidence against the senator. McCarthy was instructed to be prepared to begin his defense tomorrow. Before adjourning today the committee heard Columnist Walter Winchell testify that he did not know who gave him a copy of the so-called F.B.I. letter that was introduced in the Army-McCarthy hearings. Winchell said McCarthy didn't give it to him.. and he doesn't believe it was a member of the Senator's staff. Senator Flanders has charged that in the transmittal of secret documentts to Winchell a "clear violation" of the espionage laws appears to have been involved. He said the letter amounted to a forgery and Mc Carthy appears to have broken the law by concealing the identity of the forger.

Here in New York today four Peurto Rican nationalists pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiring to overthrow our government by force and violence. Thirteen others face trial on the same charge.

In Mississippi, Governor Hugh White called on the legislature to approve a constiutional amendment giving itself power to abolish public schools. White said "we shall resist with every legal means at

our command" the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Miami's weather forecaster has warned one million persons from Key West to PALM Beach in Florida, to get ready for a dangerous hurricane by tomorrow night. Today, the storm, with winds up to 115-miles an hour, hit the island of San Salvador, where Columbus first landed in the new world. Forecaster Grady Norton says :"She is looking right down on us. At this time I don't see how she can miss the lower half of Florida." The hurricane is expected to reach Nassau early tomorrow morning. In Miami tonight, hotels are throwing up hurricane shutters...outdoor advertising companies are removing billboards.. and boat owners are moving small craft up the Miami River to safety.

In Palo Alto, California, Glenn "pop" Warner, the football coach, died TODAY. He was 83 and had been ill for months with throat cancer.

Here in New York tonight, Governor Dewey will end speculation on his future political plans in a CBS radio and television address. A source close to the Governor says Dewey will announce that he will not run for a fourth term. Dewey is expected to endorse Senator Ives for the Republican nomination.

Hazel
Don't type
this is a
repeat

Here in New York tonight, Governor Dewey announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election this fall. The Governor said in a radio and television address: "[redacted]

"I have concluded that the time has come for me to return to private life. I shall not under any circumstances be a candidate for any public office this fall."

Edward R. Murrow: September 7, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The creation of a mutual defense organization by the Manila Conference will be something of an achievement. But it is well to recognize that this organization, as virtually agreed to, cannot exert decisive influence in Southeast Asia. It is proudly called SEATO, as though it were an Asian duplicate of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But it has only the shadow of the substance of NATO. It does not deal with permanently stationed troops in the region, or maintain a supreme command and headquarters. It does not require instant, automatic joint action, to meet aggression against any member. Moreover the Asian organization differs from NATO in that its success depends more on strong economic provisions than on its military structure. The Manila treaty has done no more on the economic side than call vaguely for co-operation.

This is not said critically, but simply to see the results in perspective. It has been written in much the same way that an army after a fateful retreat throws up defenses to protect its new position. It has lost valuable ground and is acting to prevent, if possible, the loss of more. The SEATO treaty could be described as a measure of chastened prudence on the part of the West, to prevent a still greater setback than was suffered at the Geneva conference. Had the non-communist states of Asia joined hands with the

Western powers before any of Southeast Asia was lost, the defeat in Indochina might have been averted altogether. That they did not was primarily the fault of the French in being so late in granting complete independence to the Associated States. Collective action was out of the question as long as any colonialism survived there. But it was also the fault of the Western capitals, Washington in particular, in not appraising the military situation well ahead of the catastrophe of Dienbienphu, when time still remained to forge some kind of collective action. But this treaty is pretty much like a padlock painfully designed for the barn door after the horse has been stolen. And it isn't a particularly impressive padlock.

What is good about the treaty is that it is drawn up by Asian states and Western Powers acting as equals. It is not a white man's treaty contrived to maintain the white man's holdings and prestige in Asia. This time there is no taint of colonialism in the matter. And everyone knows that the one and only common danger is the threat of communist expansion.

There have been differences about saying this baldly in the text of the treaty. Secretary Dulles made it clear that approval by the Senate depended on the explicit statement that we are pledged to act only against communist aggression. So it will be set forth in what amounts to a United States

reservation. Other conferees, notably the British, regarded such bluntness as needless, and likely to play into the hands of Chinese Communist propaganda.

The states which drafted the new treaty include only three Asian countries, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan. The non-communist states which did not go to Manila are India, Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia, who together have far greater population and influence than those who did go. It should be self-evident that a Southeast Asian Treaty Organization, to be fully effective, must include all the non-communist countries of the region. So the work at Manila had better be considered only as a beginning aimed at the ultimate inclusion of all the absent non-Communist countries.

India cannot be expected to take part in a mutual defense system directed against Red China, at least not for a long time. Prime Minister Nehru has warned that the new organization will do more harm than good. But that only emphasizes the importance of the economic mission of the organization. All the states that stayed away from Manila are bogged down in poverty and acutely aware of their need of economic help. All of them recognize that the chief danger of Communist expansion is not through overt military aggression but through infiltration. They know the best defense SEATO will have against infiltration is economic. If the organization can be developed to include

a far-reaching economic program, the absent non-Communist states presumably will join. With a good economic program under way Burma and Ceylon, and perhaps even Indonesia could be expected to come in. / So without India it still should be possible to create an organization that is more Asian than Western, and one that would be felt throughout Asia. / The British keep telling us that even India can be won over in time, if the main emphasis is economic, not military. For Nehru stands to lose as much as anyone from Communist infiltration.

The three Asian states at Manila sought firm economic commitments by the Western powers. But they were not to be had. The British recognized the need, but felt they had to go on giving first priority to their own Colombo plan. / France, New Zealand and Australia are in no position to export capital. And Mr. Dulles believed, no doubt rightly, that this Congress is interested only in a military pact, and would shy away from the costly financial outlays the region would need to be put out of the reach of Communist persuasion.

The Manila Conferences obviously leave much to be desired in working out an effective Southeast Asian defense plan. But two Romans...Quintillian and Horace...summed up the situation well when they said:"Whilst we deliberate how to begin a thing, it often grows too late to begin it...he has accomplished half who has made a beginning; so dare to be wise - begin!"

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday - September 8
1954

This is the news:

The President today called the National Security Council to a special meeting in Denver this Sunday. /The council is the government's top policy group on cold and hot war planning. /This is the first time it has scheduled a meeting outside of Washington. /White House news Secretary Hagerty says the group will hear Secretary of State Dulles report on the new eight nation agreement to combat communist aggression in Asia. /And the State Department says Mr. Dulles will report to the President on Communist attacks on the Chinese Nationalist island of Quemoy.

Mr. Dulles is due on Formosa today, on his way home from the Manila meeting of the Southeast [redacted] Asia Treaty Organization. /He's going to confer with Chiang Kai Shek. /Today, Chiang's planes, including American-made Thunderjets, made the heaviest attack of the week on the Chinese mainland. /Nationalist warships also joined the attack. [redacted] The Nationalists also struck at enemy guns on Amoy island.. five miles from Nationalist Quemoy.

The State Department disclosed today that it plans to take immediate action to strengthen the military position of Arab countries in the Middle East. News Officer Lincoln White told reporters that Egypt and Isreal are among the states that will get our help.

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer asked his cabinet to support his move to postpone a nine-power conference on German re-armament that's scheduled to open in London on Tuesday. And official British sources say they're willing to postpone or cancel the meeting..perhaps in favor of an emergency session of the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations council of ministers.

French sources said today that the French will propose a European "arms pool" to replace the European Defense Community that was killed by the French Assembly.

The British Trades Union Congress today narrowly approved West Germany's rearmament. And because of this some observers think the Labor Party's stand in favor of rearmament may be in for difficulty when the Party holds its conference in three weeks. At today's meeting, Arthur Deakin, Britain's top union leader, attacked those who visit

behind the Iron Curtain "where people go and get indoctrinated." He did not specifically mention the visit by former Prime Minister Atlee and eight other Labor party leaders to Moscow and Communist China.

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Edward R. Murrow: September 8, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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But if Peiping is in earnest about taking Formosa war is more than ~~close,~~ Possible it is imminent. It has said so much about it so openly that it will lose face at home if it is bluffing. If Peiping's is in earnest it may be counting on the influence of Mr. Attlee to induce the British to break with us over our Formosa policy. Not all the British agree with Mr. Attlee. His own Daily Herald commends his proposal to neutralize Formosa. But the conservative Daily Telegraph writes: "The Seventh Fleet is performing a humane as well as political service in protecting Formosa from any attempt at invasion."

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The Chinese Communists should have no doubts on one score. It would not have been easy to get Congressional support for sending American forces to Indochina. But there will be no hesitation or delay in supporting the defense of Formosa. Congress was shy about entering a new commitment. It shows no tendency whatever to go back on one openly announced in 1950 and still very much in effect.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President today called the National Security Council to a special meeting in Denver this Sunday. The council is the government's top policy group on cold and hot war planning. This is the first time it has scheduled a meeting outside of Washington. White House news Secretary Hagerty says the group will hear Secretary of State Dulles report on the new eight nation agreement to combat communist aggression in Asia. And the State Department says Mr. Dulles will report to the President on Communist attacts on the Chinese Nationalist island of Quemoy.

Mr. Dulles is due on Formosa today on his way home from the Manila meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. He's going to confer with Chiang Kai Shek. Today'Chiang's planes, including Ameridan-made Thunderjets , made the heaviest attack of the week on the Chinese mainland. Nationlists also struck at enemy guns on Amoy island...five miles from Nationalist Quemoy.

The State Department disclosed today that it plans to take immediate action to strengthen the military position of Arab countries in the Middle East. News Officer Lincoln White told reporters that Egypt and Israel are among the states that will get our help.

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer asked his cabinet to support his move to postpone a nine-power conference on German re-armament that's scheduled to open in London on Tuesday. And pfficial British sources said they're willing to postpone or cancel the meeting...perhaps in favor of an emergency session of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation council of ministers.

French sour es said today that the French will propose a European "arms pool" to replace the European Defense Community that was killed by the French Assembly.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for today, but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Although the tensions are increasing in the general area of Formosa, the record is clear on one thing: we are firmly commited to the defense of that island. George Washington once advised: "Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise." Junius put it another way: "Integrity in men is measured by their conduct, not their professions." Both observations still hold true.

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Swing About 5:55 Sept. 8.

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9 Sept 1954 - 7145

~~(standard cue is: Now here is Edward R. Murrow)~~

actually

~~Now~~... This is Larry Le Seur . Ed Murrow is now FLYING somewhere in the Atlantic trying to OBSERVE ~~make contact with~~ Hurricane Edna. ..last reported ~~The eye of Hurricane is~~ some 280 miles east of Daytona Beach. He'll be back ~~Flying this evening, he will be back in the Weather Bureau in New York~~ in the newsroom tomorrow NITE ~~night~~. At last report the Weather Bureau in New York said we won't know until tomorrow morning what to expect from the hurricane in this area. And Miami's Forecaster Grady Norton says "edna" is wobbling..moving unusually slow..and "its anybody's guess what will happen after the next 12 hours."

In North Africa today, the worst earthquake in 40 years struck ~~the~~ Algeria. The governor-general's office estimates that between 300 and 800 persons were killed in their homes or on the heaving streets of one city..Orleansville. The Ministry of Interior in Paris says 350 dead have been counted. Many communication lines have been struck down, so There are no detailed reports from the area. But we do know that in many towns, residents ~~and~~ were caught asleep, with several villages just about wiped out. (There are no American military bases in the area.)

The Nationalist Chinese Defense Ministry says new attacks have been made on Communist China's coastal islands and strongpoints. This was

the fourth day of such attacks. There is no word of any activity by Communist Migs. And Secretary of State Dulles, visiting Formosa today, told reporters: "We shall not be intimidated by Communist China's stepped-up military and propaganda campaign" against the Nationalist island of Quemoy. Mr. Dulles said "Nationalist China does not stand alone against the forces of aggression."

And India's Prime Minister Nehru said today that the new southeast Asia treaty is designed to protect nations that may not want protection. He says he fears it reverses what he called "the process of peace" set in motion by Indo-China.

In Washington today the Watkins Committee refused, at least temporarily, to permit Senator McCarthy to introduce the two-and-a-quarter-page document that figured in the Army-McCarthy hearings. Dan Shor covered the hearing for us and here's his summary from Washington:

(runs 3 minutes)

(return cue: And that's the story, Larry)

In Denver today the White House announced that the President will meet on Sunday with Attorney General Brownell and F.B.I. Chief Hoover to discuss the domestic battle against Communism. The meeting will take place just before the National Security Council gathers to hear a report by Secretary Dulles.

Today the President announced a policy for disposing of one billion dollars worth of surplus farm commodities to overseas customers during the next three years. The policy is designed to expand world trade and to avoid "demoralizing world commodity markets."#

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said in Idaho today that the farm vote "isn't for sale to the highest bidder." He called for support of the Administration's flexible price support program as one which will "help keep America strong." He said its just as wasteful to spend billions on out-dated farm programs, as on outdated planes, ships and guns.

Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission SAYS we now have an atomic and hydrogen bomb stockpile that contains "more weapons today by a wide margin than it did a year ago."

And General Ridgeway, the army chief of staff, says that atomic

warfare will probably require more soldiers instead of fewer men. In the face of announced plans to cut the army's manpower by 22 per cent, Ridgeway explained that while combat units will be smaller, there will be a need of men to man "an increase in depth of the battlefield".. and for maintenance and support facilities in smaller but more numerous concentrations.

Here in New York today, Senator Ives agreed to become the Republican candidate to succeed Governor Dewey, who is retiring. And the state's top Democratic leaders formally endorsed Averell Harriman to be their candidate for governor. But backers of Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. insist they'll place his name before the state Democratic convention.

(Senator Ives told reporters he will not resign his Washington post to make the campaign. He said "it isn't necessary.")

And in New York City, Police Commissioner Adams demoted a deputy chief inspector for "insuburdination." The police officer, Louis Goldberg, refused to close his eyes to charity bingo games, which are illegal. Goldberg, a 36 year veteran on the force, said he will seek retirement.

LeSueur 9 Sept 1954 7?45p

~~So much for the back news~~

The Un Security Council meeting called for tomorrow morning on an american complaint that the Soviet Union shot down one of our patrol bombers off the Siberian Coast, may do more than just assess the blame---it may focus world attention on one of the new facts of life..

This particular case is simple enough on the surface....Two Russian jet fighters launched a completely unexpected and unprovoked attack on an american navy plane patrolling over what are considered international waters...

The navy says the attack, which cost the life of one of our men, took place some 45 miles off coast of Siberia some 125 miles east of Vladivostok...The American plane clearly had a right to be there since we have troops based on both Japan and Korea...

But it may be that international law and traditional proceedure regarding international waters and just where an aircraft has a right to fly, has not caught up with the technological facts of 1954...

According to the considered opinion of one of Britain's most distinguished military analysts, Liddell Hart, no sovereign Nation

can permit an unidentified bomber to appear over one of its major cities...Not any longer, not since the creation of the Hydrogen bomb... The reasons are plain...Most modern bombers are equipped to carry an atomic bomb...Some of them presmably can carry a Hydrogen Bomb...

Its now a well-known military fact that the most important element in any future world war would be that of suprise... Surprise has always been of great advantage of course in war, now it may be of supreme advantage...

For example, a hydrogen bomb dropped on LONDON, might Be not only the start of a war, it could Be The end, too. The wiping out of an Entire leadership might conceivably destroy the national will to fight back...

It would seem to go without saying, that not only should a non-identified bomber not be permitted to appear over any major city, but it should not even be allowed to approach one. For At supersonic speeds, of plus 700 M.P.H 50 miles or so in distance from a city, is practically the start of a Bomb run...

This is not to say, of course, the Russians were justified in wantonly attacking our navy patrol bomber...Far from it...This attack was as much premeditated, as the recent chinese communist attack on a British transport plane off Indo-China...To the Russians government and all communists, politics, world politics, is the supreme art of life. Every international action is deliberately cued to international politics...This was not the effort of a nation to protect a city from atomic bombing, any more than was the shooting down of neutral Swedish planes in the Baltic last year...

These communist attacks on patrol and unarmed transport planes are part and parcel of a definite pattern of pyschological aggression... They are deliberately motivated to further Soviet Foreign policy By intimidating the weak countries and insulting their strong protectors.. in order to reduce the respect in which they are held by their allies..

It amounts to the brutal implementation of foreign policy in which any and all means are employed to achieve a calculated end...

It is for this reason, as well as to defend our own rights and honor our dead, that the United States has called for a Un Security

Council discussion of this most recent incident...

Technically, The nature of our complaint is couched in milder language than is usually employed when an international incident may be a threat to world peace. The Security Council could consider this american complaint a dispute between two countries, in which the parties to the dispute may be asked to abstain from voting...

But no matter what satisfaction we may receive in this matter before the United Nations, out of it seems almost certain to emerge, at least the start of a new concept of international law. The New question of Air Space. For The supersonic aircraft and the hydrogen Bomb apparently no longer fit into the old concept of international waters---be they three miles or 12 miles out...

This terrible problem is already upon us...

The Hydrogen bomb is a weapon of mass destruction. From a military standpoint its only practical use is against civilian populations.. And so how far from any city in the world, should a modern plane travelling more than 600 miles an hour be permitted to approach..

Time, Distance and the Hydrogen bomb have presented an equation that cries urgently out for an answer. (If there is one.)

This is LL - We'll be back in a moment with the word for today - Bauer. But first, here's Bob Dixon

This is L.L again

Like it or not, we are living in time where distance is no longer a major factor in our security. A long time ago, Pliny the Younger remarked: "Careless of things which are near, we pursue eagerly things which are far away." Perhaps the time has come for us to do a little re-evaluating. For, as Charles Kingsley put it: "The more you know, the more you can save yourself and that which belongs to you."

And as Ed Murrow would say: "Good Nite and Good Luck!"

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW PROGRAM

Thursday, Sep. 9, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... In Washington today the Watkins committee refused, at least temporarily, to permit Senator McCarthy to introduce the two-and-a-quarter-page document that figured in the Army-McCarthy hearings. Dan Schorr covered the hearing for us, and here is his summary from Washington.

SCHORR: Senator McCarthy had today what must have been one of the most frustrating days of his life. Several times he was called to order by Chairman Watkins for presenting irrelevant testimony or drawing conclusions. Twice he was barred from presenting evidence he termed "essential" to his case. And, finally, in a rage at being gaveled down by Watkins, he strode away from the witness table, as tho to walk out, but then returned to his chair. It was a deadly serious McCarthy today. Only once did he permit himself a joke. Requested to file certain correspondence with the committee, he asked to get it back "because I'm sure I will be investigated again". For the rest, McCarthy confined himself to replying to questions put by his counsel, Edward Williams, sitting at his side. He spoke in low tones except when disputes with the committee arose.

The first of the two major clashes came this morning. McCarthy had replied to the charge that he invited government workers to bring him official secrets by saying he had only asked for evidence of graft, corruption, communism or treason. This, he contended, it was his positive duty to do. Then Williams sought by questioning McCarthy to show that other members of Congress had received information from Federal workers. Watkins cut him off with a ruling that testimony about what others did was hearsay and irrelevant. This, said Williams, left him unable to introduce the heart and soul of his case on two counts: the soliciting of information from Federal workers and the use of the controversial two-and-a-quarter-page FBI letter. But Watkins stood firm.

This afternoon the defense turned to another charge, that McCarthy defied the Senate by refusing to appear before a subcommittee investigating his role in the 1950 Maryland Senatorial election. McCarthy contended that only once had this committee demanded his appearance - and then by a telegram that reached him too late to appear. Then Williams, despite his earlier statement he'd given up on that count, returned to the FBI letter, the famous "hot" letter of the Army-McCarthy hearings, the summary of a longer FBI report to the Army on subversion at Fort Monmouth, that the Mundt committee had refused to accept. It turned out to be equally "hot" today. Williams and McCarthy appealed to the committee to look at it as the only way of proving it was not spurious, as charged. Faced with a dilemma, Watkins said the subcommittee would take this matter under advisement. McCarthy, his voice rising in excitement, said he had every reason to believe this was a copy of a document in the Army files, adding "it proves the Army had warnings year after year of danger to security at Fort Monmouth". Watkins interrupted sharply, told McCarthy to wait for the committee's ruling. McCarthy started speaking again. Watkins cut him off. Then McCarthy rose, turned his back on the committee, walked away from the witness table about ten paces, staring at the ornately carved ceiling of the Senate Caucus Room. It was a tense moment - but then McCarthy returned to his chair. Icily he asked if he could state his position tomorrow without interruption. Watkins replied: "I can't say you won't be interrupted because I don't know what you'll say."

And that's the story, Larry.

LESUEUR: That was Daniel Schorr in Washington.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E.S.

Friday, Sept. 10 1954

This is the news:

Hurricane Edna is moving north-northeast, faster, and with higher winds at her center. The latest from the Weather Bureau is this: Edna's speed has increased from ten miles an hour to betwen 17 and 22 miles an hour. She was last reported centered 80 miles slightly "east of south" of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The center is EXPECTED to pass THE CAPE at midnight. Previously the highest winds NEAR the center were 115 miles per hour. Now they are 125 miles per hour. The weathermen expect the hurricane to step up its forward speed in the next few hours. Tonight, hurricane warnings..(..a central white light, with two red lights on each side..) are displayed from North Carolina to Maine. Here in New York, the weatherman has told us: "It will be a complete miracle, if Edna does not hit the city tomorrow." It could be one of the most serious hurricanes in the city's history. There is a slight possibility that it may go out to sea..but we have all been adequately warned. The phone companies here, and in New England, are ready with their "master disaster plan." Military and naval planes have been flown inland from all shore installations. Civil defense agencies, the Red Cross are ready. Coastal residents of Connecticut have been urged to move inland

before midnight. Sand bags have been piled around buildings in Providence, RI hard hit by Hurricane Carol. On Martha's Vineyard, bulldozers are pushing up sand dikes to protect low inland areas. Ham radio networks have been set-up to relay emergency messages. Three thousand National Guardsmen in New Hampshire have been ordered on a standby alert. ~~Last night~~ Yesterday I flew into Hurricane Edna's eye..with the Air Force. I'd ~~like to~~ try to describe what I saw in a few minutes.

7

IN Washington TODAY,

Senator McCarthy scored a victory today at the censure hearings. [redacted]. The special Senate committee hearing the charges against McCarthy agreed to receive in evidence the famous "FBI letter". But the committee, after consulting with Attorney General Brownell, refused to make the document public. McCarthy has claimed that the purported letter shows that the Army was guilty of "gross neglect" in handling subversives. At today's hearing, Senator McCarthy also challenged the validity of the Senate elections subcommittee he is accused of snubbing, two years ago. The point was raised on a technicality [redacted] that senators said "will take looking into." Under cross-examination, McCarthy insisted he was justified in his statements, questioning the fitness of Brigadier General Zwicker to wear his country's uniform. ~~He said Zwicker~~ [redacted] ~~Communist~~. After today's hearing recessed, the Defense Department announced that both General Zwicker and Major General Kirke Lawton will testify at the hearings... within the limits imposed by a presidential order. Lawton has refused to testify on grounds of a presidential security order.

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Democratic Senator Johnson, OF COLORADO, vice chairman of the investigating committee, today made public a letter to Senator McCarthy in which he said it would be "strange indeed" if most Democratic leaders did not loathe him after the vicious things that he---McCarthy---had said about the Democratic Party. Johnson said that he personally had never said he loathed McCarthy and he reiterated that he would hear the censure charges fairly. Johnson and McCarthy then shook hands.

~~In Denver today, President Eisenhower conferred with the Republican leaders of 10 midwestern and Rocky Mountain states, and called for the election of a Republican Congress in November.~~

~~And in New York, the state CIO Council ... which claims 1-million members... endorsed Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. for the Democratic nomination for governor. Roosevelt said he would carry on his fight for the nomination, in spite of the growing strength of W. Averell Harriman. Whichever of them gets the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, it is almost a foregone conclusion that their opponent in November will be Senator Irving M. Ives.~~

The West today rejected Russia's recent proposal for a Big Four meeting on European security. Washington, London and Paris told Moscow progress on German and Austrian problems should come first.

The Chinese announce that they will send one of their top diplomats to Great Britain...the first such move since Great Britain established diplomatic relations with Red China in January of 1950.

And today, Chinese Nationalist planes hit the Communist coast of China for the fifth straight day. Warships joined the attack. Still no sign of enemy Migs.

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The U.N. Security Council agreed today to a full airing of the American charge that the Russians violated international law in firing on that U.S. Navy plane over the Sea of Japan. ~~The Navy man was killed in the incident. The American delegate, Henry Cabot Lodge, said, "The gravity of the situation is compounded by the fact that these minimum Soviet attacks show a continuing disregard for the generally accepted standards of international conduct."~~

Edward R. Murrow: September 10, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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It is probably true, as O. Henry said that "we may achieve climate, but weather is thrust upon us." But it is equally true that even though we can do little about the weather, we can at least prepare ourselves for the worst. Cervantes put it this way: "The man who is prepared, has his battle half fought." Those assigned to the Air Force Weather Service are doing all they can to help win the battle.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow

September 10, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M. E.S.T.

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The engineer reported some trouble with the Number three engine; we climbed to ten thousand feet, and bored in to the wall of white cloud that surrounded the eye. It was not as rough going out as coming in because the navigator had picked his exit well.

Going back to Bermuda we talked of hurricanes. One of the pilots said: "We were certainly disappointed in Carol; we just didn't think she would do

what she did." He had flown through Carol so often that he regarded her as a friend who had committed a major misdemeanor.

Those young men who fly the Air Weather Service are doing all that can be humanly done to provide information upon which adequate warning can be based. After all, the only thing you can do about a hurricane is to watch it and get ready for it.

After flying only nine hours with those young men of the Air Force yesterday, on a routine mission, I think they deserve combat pay.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today... but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON : COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is probably ture, as O.Henry said that "we may achieve climate, but weather is thrust upon us." But it is equally true that even though we can do little about weather, we can at least prepare ourselves for the worst. Cervantes put it this way; "The man who is prepared has half his battle fought." Those assigned to the Air Force Weather Service are doing all they can to help win the battle.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, Sept. 13, 1954

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military leaders visited Quemoy..just seven miles from the mainland. This was the 12th day of hostilities and there is still no sign of Communist air or naval counter-action.

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Here in New York today, a witness at the trial of Puerto Rican nationalists, testified that the Nationalist who planned the March first shooting in Congress had also decided to attack the President. ~~The witness, a brother of Delores Lebrone, one of four Nationalists seized in the shooting, said one of the defendents told him an attack would be made on Congress.. the Presidency and the resident Commissioner for~~

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In Washington today some Negro and white pupils sat side by side in school for the first time as youngsters registered for the new school term. And in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, about 275 white high school students went on strike against the integration of Negro students in THE [redacted] school.

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It is one of four main objectives of Soviet foreign policy. The first has now been won, the defeat of E.D.C. The Kremlin has reason to feel encouraged. It not only can thank the French Assembly, it can be grateful for two still more recent events. One is the Trade Union Congress in England, which voted for German re-armament by such a slim margin as to make it almost certain that the Labor Party itself will reverse its previous stand in favor of that policy. That helps the Kremlin in its fight to keep Germany out of NATO, or from an alliance with the United States on the Japanese model, which is point number two of its program.

The other event also helps on this point. It is the election result yesterday in Schleswig-Holstein. Here Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democrats lost the leadership numerically to the Social Democrats. The defeat was clinched by the break of Free Democrats from the Adenauer coalition. Both the Socialists and the Free Democrats want a four-power conference with Russia - both are

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Point three in the Moscow program is to break up NATO altogether, which it hopes to do by using French fears of Germany and Europe's present anti-Americanism. Point four is to get the Soviet-European Treaty Organization accepted to replace NATO.

The Kremlin candidly says this must entail the withdrawal of all American forces from Europe and the abandonment of all American bases there. It also discloses that it wants a guarantee of the Oder-Neisse frontier along with the neutralization of Germany. And the Kremlin intends that the two Germanys, West and East, should co-exist until they can be united on the basis of elections on the Communist model. It does not foresee this happening until after the new all-European security organization is formed.

That is the grand strategy which, I repeat, has had an auspicious start in the defeat of the E.D.C. Further success depends on well-conceived tactics. Students of Soviet policy believe they know what some of the next moves will be. They foresee, for one thing, further desertions to the East from the West, to join Dr. (~~Yone~~) John, the turncoat security chief of the Bonn

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Tuesday, September 14, 1954

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In Denver today, a committee from the American Retail Federation told the President that ~~that~~ t"there has been a steady growth of confidence in the economic future of our country" in the first 20 months of the Eisenhower administration. The committee says this year "is proving to be an eventful one in the distribution of more and better goods to the American people."

Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont charged today that Senator McCarthy has used "abusive and coercive" tactics in a ~~persistent~~ persistent effort to intimidate the press and other communication media. Flanders filed the charge with the Watkins committee which is now considering the censure charges against Mc Carthy. The committee today decided to turn down McCarthy's challenge over the fairness of the committee's counsel.

McCarthy and his lawyer had charged that Chief Counsel Chadwick and his assistants had acted ~~as~~ prosecutors in the hearings. The committee said today it has "absolute confidence" in the fairness of its aides.

Federal Housing Chief Cole today told the Senate Banking Committee that three Jamaica, New York, builders had made a million and a quarter DOLLARS in "windfall" profits on an investment of only $90....capitalizing three housing projects with a stock of $30 each.

In West Virginia today, Greenbrier County school authorities ~~banned~~ banned negro students from white schools after white residents voted to remove bodily any negroes who tried to attend classes at the [redacted] White Sulphur Springs High School. Parents of the Negro children then voted to keep the children at home until "equal school facilities" are provided by the county board of education. In Fayetville, Arkansas, whites and negroes attended classes together without incident.

Edward R. Murrow: September 14, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It is hard to down a slogan, even a false one. The slogan: "How Maine goes, so goes the nation" has long been out of date, and sometimes - as in the Roosevelt-Landon campaign year of 1936 - it can be quite absurd. For as long as this reporter can remember, every election in Maine has been followed by elaborate explanations why the results did not indicate a national trend. Usually these explanations were offered by Democrats, because Maine normally goes Republican. This year they are being offered by Republicans, because Maine has elected a Democratic governor. The change in the voices making the explanations, may in itself indicate a national trend. [But this is no occasion for snap judgment.]

It is true, that for the first time in many decades, a Republican governor in Maine has been denied a second term. But this was a local, not a national issue. Senator Margaret Chase Smith was re-elected, so were the three Maine representatives in the House, all of them Republicans. The majorities they received, however, are smaller than in the last election. Senator Smith's majority was less than half of the 96,000 she was given in 1946, and the congressional majorities dropped sharply. It is in comparing these results, with those of two years ago, that any national significance is to be found, if it exists.

A question to answer first of all is whether Edna voted. For if Edna voted at all she helped the Democrats. That is, Edna, the hurricane, disrupted the country districts more than the towns and cities. She produced floods that washed out roads and swept away bridges. That could keep the country vote down. The country districts are usually overwhelmingly Republican, whereas most Democrats live in towns and cities. But it does not look as though Edna voted heavily. The total turnout for the election was about the same as two years ago. There may have been a slight decline in rural areas and a heavier turnout in towns and cities. [Final analysis as to that is still not possible.] But it is not true to say that Governor Cross was blown out of office by a hurricane, or that it took a hurricane to hurt the Republican vote for Congressmen.

Governor Cross is a blunt man, and blunt men sometimes forfeit votes. He made enemies with some of his appointments, and by backing a reclassification of roads, so that local communities instead of the state had to keep them up. He offended hard-hit potato growers by opposing federal price supports. But he counted as a good governor. Probably it is right to say, that the Democrats won the election, rather than that he lost it. They had a likeable and popular candidate, Edmund Muskie. And they

campaigned with the battlecry: "time for a change". They said that Maine should enjoy two-party rule after Republican domination for ninety years. "Time for a change" had been a good cry for the Republicans two years ago. In Maine this year it worked against them. It did not elect a Democratic legislature, but it certainly helped elect Muskie and to reduce Republican majorities all around.

Some of Senator Smith's loss of half her previous majority can be explained in local terms. Six years ago she courted and received many Democratic votes, and consequently did not campaign against the Democrats. This year she went after the Democrats tooth and nail. And this year the Democrats had a promising candidate of their own, a Colby professor, Paul Fullam. There is no national significance in these facts.

But when it comes to the congressional results, it grows harder to prove they have chiefly local meaning. In the First District, Representative Robert Hale won two years ago by more than 16,000 majority. Yesterday his majority was less than 4,000 (with a few precincts still unreported). The total vote in the district was about the same, so it was not Edna making the difference.

In the Second District Representative Charles Nelson won two years ago

by 28,000, this year by fewer than 7,000, with a few precincts unreported. And here the turnout was at least twelve hundred more than two years ago.

In the Third District Representative Clifford McIntire two years ago beat his opponent three to one, yesterday by two to one, and here, too, the turnout was greater this year than last time.

The combined Republican majorities in the three districts two years ago was around 80,000. This year it was about 24,000. This was in spite of Vice President Nixon's appeal that Maine voters show the way to the rest of the country by piling up even larger majorities than before. It may be, as I said, that the cry: "Time for a change," accounts for some of this shrinkage. But it has to account for all of it - which is most unlikely - if it does not suggest a similar shrinkage in other states. There are enough close districts in other states for the Democrats to win a comfortable majority in the House if the shrinkage proves to be only a fraction of what it was in Maine.

So while it cannot be stated too dogmatically, the Maine election does appear to have a national meaning. It is a suggestion rather than a prediction, but the suggestion is that the Republicans face considerable losses in the House. In 1952 they swept into power with the help of some

Democrats and a great many non-party votes. To win again in November they must receive the same kind of support in much the same measure. If the voters in Maine are like voters elsewhere, they are not going to get all of this support again. They could do without it in Maine. They will need it sorely in many other states.

Bismarck was once inclined to remark that "politics is not an exact science." And this is something we ought to bear in mind in trying to draw conclusions from the Maine elections. Oliver Wendell Holmes put it well when he said:"Everything is twice as large, measured on a three-year-old's three-foot scale as on a thirty-year-old's six foot scale."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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In Denver today, a committee from the American Retail Federation told thr President that "there has been a steady growth of confidence in the economic future of our country" in the first 20 months of the Eisenhower administration. The committee says this year "is proving to be an eventful one in the distribution of more and better goods to the American people."

Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont charged today that Senator McCarthy has used "abusive and coercive" tactics in a persistent effort to intimidate the press and other communication media. Flanders filed the charge with the Watkins committee which is not considering the censure charges against McCarthy. The committee today decided to turn down McCarthy's challenge over the fairness of the committee's counsel. McCarthy and his lawyer

had charged that Chief Counsel Chadwick and his assistants had acted as prosecutors in the hearings. The committee said today it has "absolute confidence" in the fairness of its aides.

Federal Housing Chief Cole today told the Senate Banking Committee that three Jamaica, New York, builders had made a million and a quarter dollars in "windfall" profits on an investment of only $90...capitalizing three housing projects with a stock of $30 each.

In West Virginia today, Greenbrier County school authorities banned negro students from white schools after white residents voted to remove bodily any negroes who tried to attend classes at the White Sulpher Springs High School. Parents of the Negro children then voted to keep the children at home until "equal school facilities" are provided by county boards of education. In Fayetville, Arkansas, whites and negroes attended classes together without indicent.

It is hard to down a slogan, even a false one. The slogan: "How Maine goes, so goes the nation" has been out of date, and sometimes - as in the Roosevelt - Landon campaign in 1936 - it can be quite absurd.

For as long as this reporter can remember, every election in Maine has been followed by elaborate explanations why the results did not indicate a national trend. Usually these explanations were offered by Democrats because Maine normally goes Republican. This year they are bein offered by Republicans, because Maine has elected a Democratic governor. The change in the voices making the explanations may in itself indicate a national trend. But this is no occasion for snap judgement.

It is true that for the first time in many decades a Republican governor in Maine has been denied a second term. But this was a local, not a national issue. Senator Margaret Chase Smith was re-elected, so were the three Maine

representatives in the House, all of them Republicans. The majorities they received, however, are smaller than in the last election. Senator Smith's majority was less than half of the 96,000 she was given in 1946, and the congressional majorities dropped sharply. It is in comparing these results with those of two years ago that any national significance is to be found, it it exists.

A question to answer first of all is whether Edna voted. For if Edna voted at all she helped the Democrats. That is, Edna, the Hurricane, disrupted the country sistricts more than the towns and cities. She produced floods that washed out roads and swept away bridges. That could keep the country vote down. The country districts are usually overwhelmingly Republican, whereas most Democrats live in towns and cities. But it does not look as though Edna voted heavily. The total turnout for the election was about the same as two years ago. There may have been a slight decline in rural areas and a heavier turnout in towns and cities. Final analysis as to that is still not possible. But it is not true to say that Governor Cross was blown out of office by a hurricane, or that it took a hurricane to hurt the Republican vote for congressmen.

Governor Cross is a blunt man and blunt men sometimes forfeit votes. He made enemies with some of his appointments, and by backing a reclassification of roads so that local communities instead of the state had to keep them up. He offended hard-hit potato growers by opposing federal price supports. But he counted as a good governor. Probably it is right to say that the Democrats won the election, rather than that he lost it. They had a likeable and popular candidate, Edmund Muskie. And they campaigned with the battlecry: "time for a change". They said that Maine should enjoy two-part rule after Republican domination for ninety years. "Time for a change" had been a good

cry for the Republicans two years ago. In Maine this year it worked against them. It did not elect a Democratic legislature, but it certainly helped elect Muskie and to recude Republican majorities all around.

Some of Senator Smith's loss of half of her previous majority can be explained in local terms. Six years ago she courted and reciived many Democratic votes, and consequently did not campaign against the Democrats. This year she went after the Democrats tooth and nail. And this year the Democrats had a promising candidate of their own, a Colby professor, Paul Fullam. There in no national significance in these facts.

But when it comes to the congressional results, it grown harder to prove they have cheifly local meaning. In the First District, Representative Robert Hale won two years ago by more than 16,000 majority. Yesterday his majority was less than 4,000 (with a few precincts still unreported). The total vote in the District was about the same, so it was not Edna making the difference.

In the Second District, Representative Charles Nelson won two years ago by 28,000, this year by fewer than 7,000 with a few precincts unreported. And here the turnout was at least twelve hundred more than two years ago.

In the Third District Representative Clifford McIntire two years ago beat his opponent three to one, yesterday by two to one, and here, too, the turnout was greater this year than last time.

The combined Republican majorities in the three districts two years ago was around 80,000. This year it was about 24,000. This was in spite of Vice President Nixon's appeal that Maine voters show the way to the rest of the country by piling up even larger majorities than before. It may be, as I said, that the cry: "Time for a change," accounts for some of this shrinkage. But it has to account for all of it - which is most unlikely -

if it does not suggest a similar shrinkage in other states. There are enough close districts in other states for the Democrats to win a comfortable majority in the House if the shrinkage proves to be only a fraction of what it was in Maine.

So while it cannot be stated to dogmatically, the Maine election does appear to have a national meaning. It is a suggestion rather than a prediction, but the suggestion is that the Republicans face considerable losses in the House. In 1952 they swept into power with the help of some Democrats and a great many non-part votes. To win again in November they must receive the same kind of support in much the same measure. If the voters in Maine are like voters elsewhere, they are not going to get all tf this support again. They could do without it in Maine. They will need it sorely in many other states.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with a Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Bismarck was once inclined to remark that "politics is not an exact science." And this is something we ought to bear in mind in trying to draw conclusions from the Maine elections. Oliver Wendell Holmes put it well when he said: "Everything is twice as large, measured on a three-year-old's three-foot scale as on a thirty-year-old's six foot scale."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday, September 15, 1954

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Before he left, the Secretary made a recorded report on his most recent trip to Manila, where the Southeast Asian Defense Conference was held. The Secretary's report may be heard over many of these stations at 10;15 p.m. eastern time. Mr. Dulles will say, that we intend to keep powerful air and naval forces on guard in the Pacific. He will say that the recent Chinese Communist bombardment of the Nationalist island of Quemoy, was an effort to intimidate the nations attending the Manila conference. This move failed.

Again today, Nationalist planes and ships attacked the Communist-held coast of China. Nationalist officials say the size of their attacking forces has been reduced. And the Interior Ministry says a Communist Marine Division recently was shifted from South China to the mainland, opposite Quemoy.

The Communists today released two American newsmen..Richard Applegate and Don ~~Nixon~~ Dixon, and a ship's captain...Benjamin ~~Kraner~~ KRASNER. The

three men had been held as prisoners for 18 months. They reported being brainwashed from time to time..forced to sign germ warfare confessions. They never were allowed to see one another until today. Applegate said all three "had to tell the Communists we loved ~~them~~ Communism before we could leave." They were all seized while aboard Applegate's yawl off Hong Kong..in international waters. And for the last ten months all three were confined to small, windowless cells in a Canton jail.

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Columbus, Ohio, today. He said the Congressional elections this year are critical, and the Administration will have tough-sledding if the Republicans fail to win a majority in Congress.

Wisconsin Democrats, beaten [redacted] in yesterday's primary, are deriving some satisfaction from the fact that they showed gains of from 12 to 17 per cent in the votes for Democratic candidates. And in New Hampshire Representative Norris Cotton defeated Senator Robert Upton for the Republican nomination for the remaining two years of the late Senator Tobey's term.

Here in New York today, the National Council of Churches approved a Christian Manifesto for the guidance of some 35 million Protestants on economic matters. A key principle says "Christians should work for a situation wherein all have access to at least a minimum standard of living." The manifesto says this should be "sufficient to permit care of the health of all and for suitable protection of the weaker members of the society, such as children, the sick, the aged and the incapacitated. The Manifesto adopted by the National Council of Churches also ~~[illegible]~~ speaks of " a sound economy which seeks the maximum welfare of the greatest number of people." And it adds: "All youth

should have the right to equal opportunities to develop their capacities." The guide was drawn up by a 121-member committee headed by Charles P. Taft, brother of the late Senator Taft.

The Federal Trade Commission today called on the cigaret industry to abandon references to health in its advertising. And the industry was asked to limit cigaret sales appeals generally to quality, (TASTE) flavor and enjoyment. All of this is not legally enforceable. But it could become a formal rule after the trade commission and tobacco manufacturers come to a final agreement on advertising rules. The commission wants the elimination of "all claims and implications which are questionable in light of present day scientific knowledge."

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Mr. Dulles ~~The~~ trip is most unlikely to be a fact-finding expedition. ~~Mr.~~ He ~~Dulles~~ has been informed copiously, through diplomatic channels, of Anthony Eden's visit to Belgium, Germany and Italy. Moreover, Robert Murphy, of the State Department, left Bonn only yesterday after extensive conversations with Chancellor Adenauer and his top advisors. There is literally nothing more that Adenauer could say to Dulles tomorrow. The conclusion in Germany is that Mr. Dulles is bringing some ideas and suggestions of his own that can be put into operation without French consent, which he wants to co-ordinate with Germany and Britain before the nine-power conference in London later this month.

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Mr. Eden's activity reflects a British desire to press for an immediate alternative to the European Defense Community. There exists in Europe now a combination of confusion, disunity and resignation which works only to the benefit of the Russians. The British who for centuries based their policy upon a division of Europe, now know that disunity in Western Europe threatens their very existence. Even in the atomic age the island must be nourished by ships, and by tradition [redacted] and necessity the British think in terms of sea power. A few weeks ago the British Admiralty announced that in two or three years Russia would possess a fleet of five hundred submarines, thirty cruisers, a hundred and fifty destroyers, five hundred motor torpedo boats, one thousand minesweepers, many escort vessels and landing craft, plus four thousand naval aircraft. The Russians are now devoting about one-fifth of their total defense expenditure to naval forces. The British already concerned over the presence of vast Soviet land forces, must have been shocked

at the prospect of facing this immense Soviet sea power. A Russian Navy of this magnitude is not needed to patrol the Volga River, the Black Sea and the Baltic. Britain must be concerned to do what it can to mend the Continental fence while there is still time. If France refuses to come along, that would raise painful political problems. But if Europe staggers along in the present morass of inactivity, it will raise equally painful German political problems, in addition to an acute military problem for all concerned.

There is at the moment no hard assurance that France will not prefer isolation to the acceptance of German political and military equality. A few days ago France alone killed a Western proposal that NATO defense orders be given to German industry. One of the strongest proponents of E.D.C. and Western Defense integration in France has been removed from his post as French representative on the NATO Council. The French for the moment appear content to take the gradual approach to European unity, believing that political integration should gradually precede military co-ordination. We and the British are obviously in greater haste. The Germans, too, are impatient. So far the French hopes for the future do not outweigh in the balance their memories of the past. If they fear the Germans more than the

Russians, it is of course because their acquaintance with the Germans is more recent and more terrible. With nations, as with people, it is simply not true that the better they become acquainted the better they like each other.

Mr. Dulles has made many missions since he became Secretary of State, but few if any more delicate than this. In military terms the situation is this: Western Europe cannot be defended without Germany; Germany cannot be defended without France; Western Europe is lost unless those two countries collaborate. History, prejudice and suspicion are in collision with hope, logistics and military requirements. And whatever Mr. Dulles's plan may be, the French are in the middle.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.,E.S.T.

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday Sept. 16, 1954

This is the news:

French Premier Mendez-France and British Foreign Secretary Eden today announced that they have agreed on some of the Eden plan for a 7-nation European Defense alliance. A joint communique says both men have agreed on the importance of strengthening the Atlantic community and achieving unity "in which the United Kingdom will play a full part." A French foreign office spokesman says this means agreement on the basic ideas of the Eden plan. And Eden..back in London.. indicated that he does not yet have full French..or American..support for all phases of the plan to re-arm West Germany. The seven nations concerned with the Eden plan are: West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Despite the optimistic reports from Paris and London, my colleague Blair Clark reports from Paris by cable that no real solution has yet been found for West Germany's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty organization. And Clark quotes NATO diplomatic sources as saying that at the Mendez-France..Eden meeting little actual progress was made toward French acceptance of West Germany in the North Atlantic group..without discrimination.

In West Germany today, Secretary of State Dulles [redacted]

conferred with Chancellor Adenauer on how to give Germany sovereignty and arms without alienating France. There has been no official report on the more than three hours of conference. When he arrived in Bonn today Mr. Dulles said only that he is seeking a way to bring Germany into the "the society of the free as an equal partner." And Chancellor Adenauer, greeting him at the airport, said to the secretary: "The best Europeans come from the United States." Mr. Dulles flies to London tomorrow to talk with Mr. Eden and Sir Winston Churchill. He will not stop at Paris.

Some British newspapers today called this a "snub" to Premier Mendez-France.. The Manchester Guardian refers to the decision as "political ineptitude" and a "studied insult to France." But for the second time, the State Department says this is not so.. "No snub was intended, and there has been none."

The West German parliament today heard charges from Socialist deputies that Chancellor Adenauer's system of what's called "secret decisions" is a danger to democracy in West Germany.

And Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

said in Paris today: continued aid to Europe is not in the interest of the United States unless west Germany contributes to the defense of the free world.

In Italy, Vatican sources said today that Pope Pius has suffered a recurrence of his stomach trouble.. a Swiss specialist has been at his summer residence for a week, treating the Pope.

In the Far East, Chinese Nationalist planes and warships again attacked the Red China coast near Quemoy. One Communist junk was reported sunk.

And General de Castries, the French commander at Dien Bien Phu said today that the fortress could have been saved from the Communists by "a very massive intervention of the American air force." De Castries says that an American air attack, in the early days of the seige of the French fortress, could have changed the battle.. in which the French ultimately surrendered. He feels that the Geneva agreement will lead to a general peace in Southeast Asia and "in the rest of the world."

The magazine Aviatian Age says today that [redacted] Russia now has based almost her entire fleet of long-range bombers...as well

as other army and navy air forces..at airfields along the coast of the Arctic ocean. The private trade magazine says:"Like the United States, Soviet Russia views the polar regions as the main AVENUE for aerial warfare in the event of World War Three." Aviation Age says that a fewmonths ago not one Russian long range bomber squadron was known to be stationed in western or southern Russia.

~~And Navy Secretary Charles S. Thomas says Russia wants to be able to seize control of the seas from us before Russia starts any war. He says the Soviet navy is "slowly but surely" threatening our naval supremacy.~~

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The Soviet news agency Tass says Russia has carried out successful new tests of atomic weapons. Tass says Russia has obtained data to help Soviet scientists defend the country against any atomic attack.

Chairman Straws of ~~the~~ our Atomic Energy Commission says that so much emphasis is placed on the production of atomic weapons, and so little on peaceful uses of atomic energy, that this plays into the hands of Russian propagandists.

The Republican National Committee today told its party members that if the November election results in the net loss of one Republican senate seat, "the nation will swing back... leftward..to Trumanism."

Senator Mc Carthy said today that he will limit his campaigning this fall almost exclusively to radio and television speeches. He has decided his investigations "would be more effective than campaign speeches" in proving that the Republicans are making good their pledge to clean up "the mess in Washington." Mc Carthy does plan to make one speech in Omaha and two in Illinois.

The Agriculture Department says it lost a record sum of 419-million dollars on farm price supports in the last fiscal year... and could lose over one billion dollars more.

Here in New York, the Marciano-Charles heavyweight champaionship fight has been postponed again..to tomorrow night..because of rain.

Edward R. Murrow: September 16, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Somewhere in the Bible there is a phrase that says, in effect: "The eyes of a fool are on the ends of the earth". We are concerned about Indochina, European unity - or lack of it - Formosa, Trieste, the disposition of the Russian Air Force. There is no shortage of distant matters giving rise to deep concern. But there is a situation near at hand which merits concern and ~~tension~~ attention. This week and next the public schools of this country will admit more than thirty and one-half million students. (That's a million-and-a-half more than last year.) More than four-and-a-half million will be entering the first grade. The position, unlike diplomatic negotiations, relative atomic strength and all the rest, can be simply stated. There are too few teachers, too many teachers who are not fully qualified to teach, classrooms are too crowded, some schools will be working three shifts, holding classes in cafeterias, churches, synagogues and in at least one case a converted chicken coop.

There is a shortage of almost a hundred and twenty-five thousand teachers, and this shortage must be made up from "emergency" teachers. Children are being cheated. Overcrowding is worse than it has been before. This year there will be about six-and-a-half percent fewer new teachers than last year. Also last year something like seventy-five thousand teachers quit

their jobs for better pay and further opportunity. And the peak in students attending public schools will not come until 1960. The figures are not to be disputed. We require more teachers and more classrooms, which in turn means more money.

There is some reassurance today for the roughly nine million parents whose children have entered the first grade. A spokesman of the National Education Association said: "Twenty years ago we still had the idea children should progress exactly alike. Now we know that's impossible. I like to compare learning to read with learning to walk. Some youngsters may be able to walk at thirteen months, and others not until they're twenty months old. Yet, twenty years later the one who walked at thirteen months won't necessarily be the better walker. Reading is the same way. Children simply don't get ready to read at the same time." Doctor Robert Eaves, of the N.E.A. also says that the new crop of parents who came on after the war are showing far more interest in our schools. They're much more alert and much more concerned about education. There's an eagerness there.

Probably no country in the world pays more ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ unanimous lip service to universal education than do we. It seems at times that we will do anything except pay for it. Teachers, like the rest of us, work for a

living, but generally more is expected of teachers than is required of the ordinary workman. There is a tendency on the part of parents to assign their duties and responsibilities to the teacher. The teacher is expected to lead a more exemplary existence than is required of the rest of us. In ethics morals and example the teacher must be a first-class citizen. But when it comes to income, the teacher occupies a second-class position. There is considerable evidence to indicate that teachers behave pretty much like other mortals. Communities that pay good salaries and offer good working conditions are generally able to keep their teachers, and find good replacements. In communities where salaries are low, and conditions unfavorable, there is a teacher shortage, both of quantity and of quality. Well-prepared teachers go where the rewards and opportunities are best.

It seems to this reporter that the average citizen can do but little to influence or control directly most of the major issues that confront the nation. He can't advise Mr. Dulles in Bonn or London. He can't directly influence what the Russians are going to do. He can't measure the importance of a billion dollars more or less in the military budget. But he can recognize that we haven't got enough good schools with enough competent and well-paid teachers; about that he can do something, in the

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hope that his investment will pay dividends in terms of human beings better able to cope with the problems that will still be there, when they grow up.

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We [redacted] education. And no one placed a higher value on it than Joseph [redacted] when he said:"Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime can destroy, no enemy can alienate, no despotism can enslave. Without education, what is man ? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage." Bismarck put it this way:"The nation that has the schools has the future."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M. E.S.T.

This is the news:

French Premier Mendez-France and British Foreign Secretary Eden today announced that they have agreed on some of the Eden plan for a 7-nation European Defense alliance. A joint communique says both men have agreed on the importance of strengthening the Atlantic community and achieving unity "in which the United Kingdom will play a full part." A French foreign office spokesman says this means agreement on the basic ideas of the Eden plan. And Eden..back in London..indicated that he does not yet have full French or American support for all phases of the plan to re-arm West Germany. The seven nations concerned with the Eden plan are: West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Despite the optimistic reports from Paris and London, my colleague Blair Clark reports from Paris by cable that no real solution has yet been found for West Germany's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty organization. And Clark quotes NATO diplomatic sources as saying that at the Mendez-France-Eden meeting little actual progress was made toward French acceptance of West Germany in the North Atlantic group...without discrimination.

In West Germany today, Secretary of State Dulles conferred with Chancellor Adenauer on how to give Germany soverignty and arms without alienating France. There has been no official report on the more than three hours of conference. When he arrived in Bonn today Mr. Dulles said only thet he is seeking a way to bring Germany into the "society of the free as an equal partner." And Chancellor Adenauer greeting him at the airport, said to the secretary: "The best Europeans come from the United States." Mr Dulles flies to London tomorrow to talk with Mr. Eden and Sir Winston Churchill.

He will not stop at Paris.

Some British newspapers today called this a "snub" to Premier Mendez-France. The Manchester Guardian refers to the decision as "political ineptitude" and a "studied insult to France." But for the second time, the State Department says this is not so. "No snub was intended and there has been none."

The West German parliament today heard charges from Socialist deputies that Chancellor Adenauer's system of what's called "secret decisions" is a danger to democracy in West Germany.

And Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said in Paris today: continued aid to Europe is not in the interest of the United States unless West Germany contributes to the defense of the free world.

In Italy, Vatican sources said today that Pope Pius has suffered a recurrence of his stomach trouble...a Swiss specialist has been at his summer residence for a week, treating the Pope.

In the Far East, Chinese Nationalist planes and warships again attacked the Red China coast near Quemoy. One Communist junk was reported sunk.

And General de Castries, the French commander of Dien Bien Phu said today that the fortress could have been saved from the Communists by "a very massive intervention of the American Air Force." De Castries says that an American air attack, in the early days of the siege of the French fortress, could have changed the battle in which the French ultimately surrendered. He feels that the Geneva agreement will lead to a general peace in Southeast Asia and "in the rest of the world."

The Magazine Aviation Age says today that Russia now has based almost her entire fleet of long range bombers ..as well as other army and navy air forces at airfields along the coast of the Arctic Ocean. The private-

trade magazine says: "Like the United States, Soviet Russia views the polar regions as the main avenue for aerial warfare in the event of World War Three." Aviation Age says that a few months ago not one Russian long range bomber squadron was known to be stationed in western or southern Russia. The Soviet news agency Tass says Russia has carried out successful new tests of atomic weapons. Tass says Russia has obtained data to help Soviet scientists defend the country against any atomic attack.

Chairman Straws of our Atomic Energy Commission says that so much emphasis is placed on the production of atomic weapons, and so little on peaceful uses of atomic energy, that t is plays into the hands of Russian propagandists.

The Republican National Committee today told its party members that if the November election results in the net loss of one Republican senate seat, "the nation will swing back...leftward...to Trumanism."

Senator McCarthy said today that he will limit his campaigning this fall ammost exclusively to radio and television speeches. He has decided his investigations "would be more effective than campaign speeches" in proving that the Republicans are making good their pledge to clean up "the mess in Washington." McCarthy does plan to make one speech in Omaha and two in Illinois.

The Agriculture Department says it lost a record sum of 419 -million dollars on farm price supports in the last fiscal year ...and could lose over one billion dollars more.

Here in New York, the Marciano-Charles heavyweight championship fight has been postponed again...to tomorrow night...because of rain.

Somewhere in the Bible there is a phrase that says, in effect: "The eyes of a fool are on the ends of the earth." We are concerned about Indochina, European unity - or lack of it - Formosa, Trieste, the dispos-

ition of the Russian Air Force. There is no shortage of distant matters giving rise to deep concern. But there is a situation near at hand which merits concern and attention. This week and next the public schools of this country will admit more than thirty and one half million students. That's a million-and-a-half more than last year. More than four-and-a-half million will be entering the first grade. The position, unlike diplomatic negotiations, relative to atomic strength and all the rest, can be simply stated. There are too few teachers, too many teachers who are not fully qualified to teach, classrooms are too crowded, some schools will be working three shifts, holding classes in cafeterias, churches, synagogues, and in at least one case a converted chicken coop. There is a shortage of almost a hundred and twenty-five thousand teachers, and this shortage must be made up for in "emergency" teachers. Children are being cheated. Over crowding is worse than it has been before. This year there will be about six-and-a-half-percent fewer teachers than last year. Also last year something like seventy-five thousand teachers quit their jobs for better pay and further opportunity. And the peak in students attending public schools will not come until 1960. The figures are not to be disputed. We require more teachers and more classrooms, which in turn means more money.

There is some reassurance today for the roughly nine million parents whose children have entered the first grade. A spokesman of the National Education Association said:" Twenty years ago we still had the idea children should progress exactly alike. Now we know that's impossible. I like to compare learning to read with learning to walk. Some youngsters may be able to walk at thirteen months, and others not until they're twenty months old. Yet, twenty years later the one who walked at thirteen months won't necessarily be the better walker. Reading is the same way. Children simply

don't get ready to read at the same time." Doctor Robert Eaves, of the N.E.A. also says that the new crop of parents who came on after the war are showing far more interest in our schools. They're much more alert and much more concerned about education. There's an eagerness there.

Probably no country in the world pays more unanimous lip sersive to universal education that we do. It seems at times that we will do andthing except pay for it. Teachers, like the rest of us, work for a living but generally more is expected of teachers than is required of the ordinary workman. There is a tendency on the part of parents to assign their duties and responsibilities to the teacher. The teacher is expected to lead a more exemplary existence than is required of the rest of us. In ethics, morals, and example the teacher must be a first-class citizen. But when it comes to income, the teacher occupies a second-class position.

There is considerable evidence to indicate that teachers behave pretty much like other mortals. Communities that pay good salaries and offer good working conditions are generally able to keep their teachers, and find good replacements. In communities where salaries are low, and conditions unfavorable, there is a teacher shortage, both of quantity and of quality. Well-prepared teachers go where the rewards and opportunities are best.

It seems to this reporter that the average citizen can do but little to influence or control directly most of the major issues that confront the nation. He can't advise Mr. Dulles in Bonn or London. He can't directly influence what the Russians are going to do. He can't measure the importance of a billion dollars more or less in the military budget. But he can recognize that we haven't got enough good schools with enough competent and well-paid teachers; about that, he can do something, in the hope that his investment will pay dividends in terms of human beings better able

to cope with the problems that will still be there, when they grow up. Dr. Eaves is undoubtedly right when he suggests that the child who walks at thirteen months and the one who doesn't walk till twenty months, may both walk equally well twenty years later. But the important thing, surely, is the direction in which they walk collectively. They can walk forward or backward. Their direction will be determined, in part at least, by what they know. There could be a new definition of S.O.S., and it could be: "Save Our Schools".

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: No one placed a higher value on education that Joseph Addison when he said: "Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime destroy, no enemy can alienate, no despotism can enslave. Without education, what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage." Bismarck put itthis way: "The nation that has the schools has the future."

Good Night and Good Luck"

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In the Far East, both the Nationalist and Communist Chinese have announced. [redacted] their intentions to step up hostilities. Today, the Nationalists again bombarded Communist fortifications in the vicinity of Quemoy, and scouted coastal rivers on the mainland for any signs of an invasion buildup.

And the Russian newspaper Pravda said today that the seating of Red China in the United Nations is one of the most pressing problems in international relations.

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that the worst thing the Republicans have done "is to weaken the position of the free nations in the fight against Communist imperialism." The former president, who has called the 80th Congress the worst congress, referred to the 83rd Congress as a "do-wrong, give-away Congress." And talking to reporters in Kansas City, Mr. Truman said he is now feeling very well and is within two pounds of his normal 172-pound weight.

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Vice President Nixon, campaigning in MISSOURI, said the Administration deserves a vote of confidence and a Republican congress because it ended the war in Korea and brought new hope to the world.

And Democratic National Chairman Mitchell says that "Generally speaking we have in the making the greatest Democratic sweep since

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1936"--when the Republicans won only Maine and Vermont.

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Dr. Elmer Hess, the president-elect of the American Medical Association said today that the handling of mental patients "approaches a national disgrace" in many parts of the country. He called for vigorous action by state and county medical societies to bring about improvements.

Here in New York, the TWICE-POSTPONED Marciano-Charles heavyweight champaionship fights goes on tonight. It will be broadcast over many of these stations at 11 p.m. eastern daylight time.

Western unity is not necessarily falling apart, because there are differences over the re-armament of Germany. Differences make news; sometimes it is frightening news. But differences can also make policy. In a free country, differences are a sign of healthy national life. They have much the same meaning in the international relations of the free world. Of course it would be fortunate if everybody agreed on Germany's role in Western security. But it also would be astonishing. Anyhow, they don't. Mr. Eden went touring European capitals because they don't. Mr. Dulles suddenly flew to Europe for the same reason. Mr. Eden didn't get all the differences ironed out. Neither has Mr. Dulles, though he and Mr. Eden agree on major points. But at this stage, the existence of differences is not in itself alarming. Already they are serving to clarify the issues.

All the Western governments say they favor German re-armament. What they differ over is how to do it, and on what terms. And the biggest trouble is over the limitations to be placed on German armed forces, weapons, and production. The German Republic expects sovereignty and equality. If it agrees to restrictions it wants them in the main to apply to the other Western countries. It will not insist on all of them applying to everybody, but it refuses to be put in a strait jacket or be made to look like an inferior.

In Bonn yesterday Mr. Dulles and Dr. Adenauer stressed the importance of European integration. They agreed that the goal mustn't be abandoned because of a single setback, the defeat of the European Defense Community. London at once began worrying about this statement. European integration means some kind of supra-nationalism. The British feel they cannot limit their sovereignty to join a united Europe.

Mr. Eden's plan is on the basis of alliances of fully sovereign states. Judging from the London communique, Mr. Dulles has accepted this approach. Germany is to be taken into the partnership of the Brussels treaty as one of six allies, then into NATO, again as an ally. In the Eden plan Britain will increase its contributions to European defense. As at first outlined Germany would have to accept more controls than the other allies. Mr. Eden was trying to overcome French fears, also the rising resistance to German re-armament in the British Labor Party. But for his part today he accepted the principle of full equality for Germany.

Mr. Eden was not able to win Premier Mendes-France all the way. The French leader asked for a whole series of guarantees affecting Germany, and asked that they be adopted first by the nine-power conference the end of the month, then by the full NATO meeting in October. The guarantees France

wants appear to push Germany in a second-class status. And as France has a veto in NATO Germany cannot become a member unless France is satisfied with the guarantees.

Secretary Dulles and Dr. Adenauer talked about this possibility of a French veto of Germany in NATO. My colleague Richard Hottelet reports from Bonn that they reluctantly agreed that in the event of such a veto the other nations concerned must be ready to go ahead without France.

It is this mention of going ahead without France, that adds a dimension to the difficulties. Every reference to it and to the fact that Washington may be going through the threatened "agonizing re-appraisal" of its European policy infuriates some Europeans; they think it is bluffing.

But Secretary Dulles is under the influence of many forces in the capital. One can be mentioned, the Pentagon's scramble for money since the military budget was reduced. The three services are competing for their former share in a smaller pie. In this rivalry the possibility plays a part that some American divisions in Germany might be withdrawn and become available for service elsewhere as needed. Mr. Dulles is under pressure to shape a foreign policy that makes this withdrawal possible.

Another force that influences Mr. Dulles is the school of thought which

regards the whole concept of European defense based on NATO to be out of date. At the time of the Korean crisis, NATO was the agreed answer. But the re-appraisal people contend that atomic weapons have made archaic a collective security depending heavily on integrated ground forces. The people who think this way are not running either the Pentagon or the State Department, but they are important enough not to be ignored. And Mr. Dulles appears to feel that it is not too dangerous to consider doing things without France.

What he is saying is that unless the set-up that takes the place of the European Defense Community is just as effective as the E.D.C. he wants no part in it. Germany has to be a first-class partner even if the other members have to accept the same limitations. And if this is not attainable, he does not think the defense of Europe is lost. Mr. Dulles still would prefer the E.D.C., so would Dr. Adenauer, and so would everybody but France. But he is not ready to please France by accepting something inferior.

It would help laymen to weigh these choices to know just how much atomic power has outmoded the principles of pre-atomic strategy, especially in Europe. Maybe that is the biggest question of all. But since the military experts themselves don't agree on it, one can see why the statesmen find it hard to do so.

Eleanor Roosevelt once remarked about international diplomacy:"Up to a certain point it is good for us to know that there are people in the world who will give us love and unquestioned loyalty. I doubt however if it is good for us to feel assured of this without the accompanying obligation of having to justify this devotion by our behavior."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Swing Sept.17

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Here in New York, the twice-postponed Marciano-Charles heavyweight championship goes on tonight. It will be broadcast over many of these stations at 11 p.m. eastern daylight time.

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All the Western governments say they favor German re-armament. What they differ over is how to do it, and on what terms. And the biggest trouble is over the limitations to be placed on German armed forces, weapons, and production. The German Republic expects soverignty and equality. If it agrees to restrictions it wants them in the main to apply to the other Western countries. It will not insist on all of them applying to everybody, but it refuses to be put in a strait jacket or be made to look inferior.

In Bonn yesterday Mr. Dulles and Dr. Adenauer stressed the importance of European integration. They agreed that the goal mustn't be abandoned because of a single setback, (the defeat of the European Defense Community.) London at once began worrying about this statement. European integration means some kind of supra-nationalism. The British feel they cannot limit their soverignty to join a united Europe.

Mr. Eden's plan is on the basis of alliances of fully soverign states. Judging from the London Communique, Mr. Dulles has accepted this approach Germany is to be taken into the partnership of the Brussels treaty as one of six allies, then into NATO, again as an ally. In the Eden plan Britain will increase its contributions to European defense. As at first outlined Germany would have to accept more controls than the other allies. Mr. Eden was trying to overcome French fears, also the rising resistance to German re-armament in the British Labor Party. But for his part today he accepted the principle of full equality for Germany.

Mr. Eden was not able to win Premier Mendes-France all the way. The French leader asked for a whole series of guarantees affecting Germany, and asked that they be adopted first, by the nine-power conference at the end of the month, then by the full NATO meeting in October. The guarantees Francewants appear to push Germany into a second-class status.

And as France has a veto in NATO Germany cannot become a member unless France is satisfied with the guarantees.

Secretary Dulles and Dr. Adenauer talked about this possibility of a French veto of Germay in NATO. My colleague Richard Hottelet reports from Bonn that they reluctantly agreed that in the event of such a veto the other nations concerned must be ready to go ahead without France.

It is this mention of going ahead without France, that adds a dimension to the difficulties. Every reference to it and to the fact that Washington may be going through the threatened "agonizing re-appraisal" of its European policy infuriates some Europeans; they think it is bluffing.

But Secretary Dulles is under the influence of many forces in the capital. One can be mentioned, the Pentagon's scramble for money since the military budget was reduced. The three services are competing for their former share in a smaller pie. In this rivalry the possibility plays a part that some American divisions in Germany might be withdrawn and made available elsewhere as needed. Mr. Dulles is under pressure to shape a foreign policy that makes this withdrawl possible.

Another force that influences Mr. Dulles is the school of thought which regards the whole concept of European defense based on NATO to be out of date. At the time of the Korean crisis, NATO was the agreed answer. But the re-appraisal people contend that atomic weapons have made archaic a collective security depending heavily on integrated ground forces. The people who think this are not running either the Pentagon or the State Department, but they are important enough not to be ignored. And Mr. Dulles appears to feel that it is not too dangerous to consider doing things without France.

What he is saying is that unless the set-up that takes the place of the European Defense Community is just as effective as the E.D.C. he wants no part of it. Germany has to be a first-class partner even if the other members have to accept the same limitations. And if this is not attainable, he does not think the defense of Europe is lost. Mr. Dulles still would prefer E.D.C., so would Dr. Adenauer, and so would everybody but France. But he is not ready to please France, by accepting something inferior.

It would help laymen to weigh these choices to know just how much atomic power has outmoded the principles of pre-atomic strategy, especially in Europe. Maybe that is the biggest question of all. But since the military experts themselves don't agree on it, one can see why the statesmen find it hard to do so.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Eleanor Roosevelt once remarked about international diplomacy: "Up to a certain point it is good for us to know that there are people in the world who will give us love and unquestioned loyalty. I doubt however it it is good for us to feel assured of this without the accompanying obligation of having to justify this devotion by our behavior."

Good Night and Good Luck !

Monday, September 20, 1954

This is the news:

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In South Korea, a former member of the armistice commission accused the United States of bad faith..because we are withdrawing another American Division...the 3rd...from Korea. The former negotiator, who accompanied President Rhee on his recent trip to Washington, says: "The stage is set for unification..but by the Communists." He told reporters:"Train us, arm us, equip us, and we will do thefighting ourselves. But the hasty withdrawal makes it impossible for us to be ready in time."

Former British Prime Minister Atlee arrived in San Francisco today on his way back to London from Red China. He told reporters that the Communist leaders of China "represent a great nationalist movement" which is "honest and efficient" in contrast to the government of Chiang Kai Shek.

And at the United Nations, American sources say the West is ready to counter-attack the expected move from Russia and India for admitting Red China to the U.N. American Ambassador Lodge has ALREADY charged that the Chinese Reds have carried out 39 "warlike acts of piracy" against planes and ships of seven nations.

In San Fransisco, Labor Secretary Mitchell accused the American Federation of Labor of unfair political opposition to the Eisenhower Administration. Addressing the annual A.F. of L. convention, Mitchell said that if the labor organization was not so unyeilding in its criticism of the Administration it would make more progress in achieveing its aims. He said: "In the past 20 months we have accomplished much for the working men and women of America and I can pledge to you that we will continue to do so." Earlier, A.F. of L. President Meany

accused the Administration of doing nothing about unemployment. He said there seems to be a campaign throughout the nation to use slogans "to get the American people to believe that millions of people out of work is not important." The government says there are three million four hundred thousand unemployed.

And today the Labor Department reported signs that there will be a small pickup in employment this fall in about a third of the nation's major industrial areas. But a survey of the hiring plans of employers in 149 large industrial centers indicates "few significant changes in the labor market situation by late autumn."

The C.I.O. Steelworkers, meeting in Atlantic City, heard their President-- David J. McDonald call for a major new approach to trade unionism. He spoke of a "mutual trusteeship" in which the union and industry would work together. He said both are trustees of the steel-making industry and they are responsible for mutually profitable production. McDonald indicated that later in the week he would SPEAK ON reports that the Steelworkers may withdraw from the C.I.O.

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Blair Clark cables me from Strasbourg that the French Premier's speech was heard in almost icy silence by representatives of fifteen European nations. The treaty-drafting experts thought Mendes-France was at best being innocent when he said the new draft could be drawn up in a month, and then quickly submitted to the various parliaments for ratification.

There was a certain irony in today's meeting at Strasbourg, for it was there, four years ago, that Winston Churchill launched the idea of a European Army. At that time he was not Prime Minister, he was leader of the Opposition. Now the French, and other European nations, are saying to him,

"Make your own plan possible by joining it".

The word from Germany tonight is that the new French plan leaves much unclear and perhaps unacceptable to the Germans. The timetable for securing full sovereignty for Germany is very vague. The Germans contend that membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is indispensable, because only in this way would Germany have a voice in the top policy-making group of the Western Alliance. The Germans regard anything less as unfair discrimination, which they will not accept. The Germans see another question mark resulting from today's speech by the French Premier. He was rather vague on the subject of the Saar. It was by no means clear whether he maintains the position of earlier French governments, which has been that the future of this coal-rich area must be solved before the Germans are re-armed.

The nine-power conference on German re-armament will convene in London a week from tomorrow. Our government has accepted the British invitation to attend. Secretary of State Dulles hopes to fly to London on Saturday, but this will depend on what happens at the United Nations during the next few days.

Presumably at that London meeting the French will spell out their proposals in considerable detail.

In this flurry of proposals, counter-proposals - this desperate search for a formula to permit the re-arming of Germany, a few hard facts should be borne in mind. The first is that had the British and American governments been willing to make the same commitments and take the same risks that they wanted the French to take, the European Defense Community would have been passed overwhelmingly by the French Parliament. The second fact is that our foreign policy was based upon the European Defense Community, and nothing else. We had no alternative, and we still haven't one that will work. (Or if we have, it is a carefully guarded secret.) The State Department and our diplomats abroad kept insisting that the French would agree to E.D.C., even though the overwhelming majority of experienced correspondents in France kept reporting that this would not happen. When it didn't happen, our attitude - officially, at least - was shocked, hurt surprise.

The re-arming of Germany is not just a matter of putting arms in the hands of twelve divisions, which from a military standpoint would be a welcome addition to the strength of the West. It will be, if it is done, the fountain-head of a new stream of history. The French remember their recent German history better than do we or the British, because they saw it at first-hand. It marched down their streets, and flattened their cities

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There has been some talk of our re-arming the Germans and letting the French paddle their own canoe. A casual glance at the map, the ports, the lines of supply and communication, should be sufficient to destroy any such fantasy.

There is also a basic German problem of which the French are XXXXXX acutely aware - that great, dynamic powerhouse that is Germany, right in the middle of Europe has had much practise in playing off the East against the West. The dominant drive in German political affairs is the re-unification of the country. No German official of any party can be elected to office without ~~abdicating~~ advocating it. Germany can be re-united, either by war or by the making of a deal with the Soviet Union. There is nothing in history to prove that a reactionary, nationalistic West Germany - which might succeed the Adenauer administration - is not capable of making a deal with Communist Russia. It is well to remember the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact in the summer of '39, which gave Germany the freedom of maneuver she needed to launch the war. The Germans are a hard-working, impatient people - so are we; but their course record when they have guns in their hands is not encouraging. Military logic requires the re-armament of Germany. German history cries

out for some pretty firm guarantees as to the direction in which those guns will be aimed. It will be surprising if next week's conference in London produces a formula acceptable to all concerned.

We are confronted with a situation in which the French fear the Germans and the Germans distrust the French. This ~~is unfortunate. Man~~ As Robert South once said:"Society is built upon trust and trust upon confidence in one another's integrity." Perhaps Arthur Schnitzler put it well when he remarked:"One can positively never be deceived if one mistrusts everything, even one's own scepticism."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1954
7:45- 8:00 P.M. E.S.T.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, September 21, 1954

This is the news:

The United Nations General Assembly today voted not to consider this year the question of seating Communist China. Soon after the Assembly opened its 9th session Andrei Vishinsky of Russia demanded that the Assembly admit Red China at once. Ambassador Lodge then proposed that the question be put off until the end of the year. This was adopted by a vote of 43 to 11..with six nations abstaining. The Assembly then elected a Dutch diplomat, Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens to be its president. He received 45 votes..to three for a Prince of Thailand who withdrew yesterday. There were twelve nations not voting.

The President today approved a 100-million-dollar increase in military and economic aid for South Korea. The new program provides for training South Koreans to fly jets. And Foreign Aid Chief Stassen says the President has approved a plan to use about ten million tons of coal--mined in this country--to aid our allies. A spokesman for the United Mine Workers, calling this "a step in the right direction," estimates that almost 200-thousand hard and soft coal miners are now out of work.

In the Far East, Chinese Nationalist planes and ships again attacked the Communist-held mainland. And my colleague Bill Costello cables from Formosa that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek regards the recent Communist shelling of Quemoy as the first in a series of attacks that will be launched against Formosa. Chiang told Costello he considers the Communist move primarily a military move..rather than political. And Chiang feels the enemy has not yet used jets in these attacks because the Communists have not finished the building of new jet runways in Fukien province. Chiang says his air force needs Sabrejets that have been promised for early delivery by the United States.

In Indo-China, 500 refugees from the north fought police in Saigon. Two men were killed. The French news agency says the refugees were demanding that they be returned to north Viet Nam...that will soon be completely under Communist rule. But the army chief of staff who is feuding with the Viet Nam premier said this was a demonstration against him and the army..promoted by the government. I'd like to examine the situation in Viet Nam in a few minutes.

The President today appealed to the people of all Iron Curtain countries to join Americans tomorrow in a day of prayer for world peace. A message broadcast by the Voice of America to Russia and her satellites says in part: "The world may be ringed with an act of faith so strong as to annihilate the cruel, artificial barriers erected by little men between the people who seeks peace on earth through the divine spirit."

At the summer White House, Mr. Eisenhower conferred with key people of the Republican National Committee. Later, Chairman Hall told reporters: he had outlined the political picture for the President... "it is a good picture but a hard fight." Hall said both former President Truman and Adlai Stevenson belong to the left-wing of the Democratic party. He said this wing controls the party. Tomorrow Mr. Eisenhower starts a (Flying) speech-making tour (of) the far West.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today politics played no part in his decision last week to ease farm production controls next year.

In Atlantic City, the C.I.O. Steelworkers approved a resolution accusing the Republican Administration "of either inaction or

outright rejection" of the union's legislative proposals.

And Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray , who addressed the convention, suggested that the government build an atomic power plant..for peaceful purposes..in Japan. By locating the plant in Japan "the only land engulfed in the white flame of the atom" Murray feels the United States "would demonstrate to a grim and sceptical and divided world that OUR interest in nuclear energy is not confined to weapons. Murray said the hydrogen bomb has given man "the dreadsome power of world destruction" but it can also give man "the richest of material blessings."

And Representative HOLIFIELD of California, member of the congressional atomic energy committee, said today that Great Britain may be ahead of us in some aspects of peacetime atomic energy. HOLIFIELD, just back from a visit to Britain, said the British feel very strongly that their economic survival is tied to the development of cheap energy through fission. As a result they have concentrated and may be ahead of us in "some specialized field."

Here in New York, a grand jury indicted Henry (The Dutchman) Grunewald on five counts of perjury.. charging that he lied to a grand jury investigating tax frauds in the internal revenue bureau and other government agencies.

Edward R. Murrow: September 21, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

One of the perils of the cold war is that when a crisis is over the duties arising from it easily pass out of sight. That is true of Indochina. This country was partitioned at the Geneva Conference, one section was consigned to the Communist world, the other was to be non-Communist and completely free of France. But in the cold war probably nothing is finally settled or saved in a compromise with the Communists. They asked less at Geneva than they wanted, maybe they thought they would get it all in due course anyway. As things stand in Vietnam today they may do just that. Southern Vietnam is free so far as France is concerned. But it is anything but safe from the Communists.

Vietnam is in the news because of the clash between the Premier, ~~Ngo Din Zyem~~ and ~~the~~ his chief of staff, General Hinh, also because of the reported resignations of seven members of the ~~Zyem~~ cabinet yesterday. The tussle between premier and chief of staff is a rivalry of personalities. Politically it is not as significant as the cabinet resignations. The regime of Premier Zyem can hardly survive this break-up of his cabinet. Now the way is open to replace it with a regime including the three sects of Vietnam, (two of them religious,) that speak for a majority of the people. That may be fortunate, for if Zyem had clung to power, it might have driven the sects in despair

back to the Vietminh with whom they had broken.

The basic trouble in Vietnam has been the effort to set up a central government led by personalities, or more accurately the single personality, Zyem. Another personality is the chief of state, Bao Dai, who appointed Zyem and has kept him in power. But Bao Dai is not governing. He still is away in France and is more of a symbol than a person.

When Zyem came into power he served a useful purpose. The existing regime was rotting with corruption and was pro-French, and hence unpopular. Zyem was anti-French and he was honest. It happens that he is a Catholic. The Catholics are a minority group in Vietnam and only part of the Catholics back Zyem today. The majority of southern Vietnamese belong to two other religious sects. One is made up of reformed Buddhists. The other is a locally developed kind of spiritualists. Between them they include more than half the population in the south. There is a third sect, with several hundred thousand members, mostly of military personnel, which actually controls to this day the region around Saigon.

None of these groups is represented in the government. We should understand that Vietnam does not have established political parties like ours. The people are served by these sects. They virtually run the local administrations in large parts of the country. They still have their private

armies and at one time they were in league with the Vietminh or Communists against the French. When they found that the Communists were not nationalists, but themselves were working for a foreign power, they broke with them. Today they are the only organizations that appear to be able to keep Vietnam from being taken over by the Communists, either by force or infiltration. They resent Zyem's minority rule and his attempt to make a strong central government. It seems urgent that a strong and more representative government be set up. It should have a genuine parliament, and Bao Dai should become constitutional. The sects could be called together, draw up an agreed program, form a government and then hold elections.

A spokesman for this policy was in Washington today explaining it to American officials. He is Prince Boo-Hoi, cousin of Bao Dai, and a scientist belonging to the Radium Institute of the University of Paris. He came here to read a paper on the cause of cancer before the American Chemical Society. He was in Vietnam three weeks ago, and is mentioned as a possible successor XXXXXXXX to Premier Zyem. He denies that he is a candidate for the post or would accept it. He is a remarkably young-looking man, and says he will remain a scientist.

He says that his country will want American aid, chiefly technical

assistance in developing land not now in full production. But he wants most of all an understanding of the political realities in his country. He asks that American influence be thrown to the side of a government with a broad base. Vietnam's internal affairs no longer are France's exclusive business. France is out of the picture as much as Britain is out of India, Burma and Ceylon, though French business interests remain in the same way that Britain's do in its former possessions.

Prince Boo-Hoi thinks there is little time left to broaden the government. Incidentally he warned against rejoicing over the large number of northern Vietnamese migrating to the South. He thinks many of them are coming with Communist encouragement, and are the start of infiltration. The fact that the refugees rioted today, with several fatalities, may bear out his suspicions.

But he is confident that if a grass roots government can be established soon enough, Vietnam will thrive, will keep Communism out.

These are tense days in which we're living. And as the situation in Vietnam beats proof, the mere existence of a political or military agreement does not guarantee peace. Thus, ~~the free world must be ever alert. For~~, As Lynn Landrum said:"Responsibility gravitates to the power that can carry out that responsibility. If you alone can do what ought to be done, then that oughtness rests on you. You can't dodge it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

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Sept 21

¶ One of the perils of the cold war is that when a crisis is over the duties arising from it easily pass out of sight. That is true of Indochina ~~Indonesia.~~ This country was partitioned at the Geneva Conference, one section was consigned to the Communist world, the other was to be non-Communist and completely free of France. But in the cold war probably nothing is finally settled or saved in a compromise with the Communists. They asked less at Geneva than they wanted, maybe they thought they would get it all in due course anyway. As things stand in Vietnam today they may do just that. Southern Vietnam is free so far as France is concerned. But it is anything but safe from the Communists.

N-Go-

¶ Vietnam is in the news because of the clash between the Premier N-G. Zin Zyem ~~Ngo Dinh Diem~~ and the chief of staff, General Hinh, also because of the reported resignations of seven members of the Zyem ~~Diem~~ cabinet yesterday. The tussle between premier and chief of staff is a rivalry of personalities. Politically it is not as significant as the cabinet resignations. The regime of Premier Zyem ~~Diem~~ can hardly survive this break-up of his cabinet. Now the way is open to replace it with a regime including the three sects of Vietnam, two of them religious, that speak for a majority of the people. That may be fortunate, for if Zyem ~~Diem~~ had clung to power it might have driven the sects in despair back to the Vietminh with whom they had broken.

¶ The basic trouble in Vietnam has been the effort to set up a central government led by personalities, or more accurately the single personality, Zyem ~~Diem.~~

Another personality is the chief of state, Bao Dai, who appointed Diem and has kept him in power. But Bao Dai is not governing. He still is away in France and is more of symbol than a person.

¶ When Diem came into power he served a useful purpose. The existing regime was rotting with corruption and was pro-French, and hence unpopular. Diem was anti-French and he was honest. It happens that he is a Catholic. The Catholics are a minority group in Vietnam and only part of the Catholics back Diem today. The majority of southern Vietnamese belong to two other religious sects. One is called Hoa Hao, and is of reformed Buddhists. The other is Cao Dai, a locally developed kind of spiritualists. Between them they include more than half the population in the south. There is a third sect, called Binh Xuyen, with several hundred thousand members, mostly of military personnel, which actually controls to this day the region around Saigon.

¶ None of these groups is represented in the government. We should understand that Vietnam does not have established political parties like ours. The people are served by these sects. They virtually run the local administrations in large parts of the country. They still have their private armies and at one time they were in league with the Vietminh or Communists against the French. When they found that the Communists were not nationalists, but themselves were working for a foreign power, they broke with them. Today they are the only organizations that appear to be able to keep Vietnam from being taken over by the Communists, either by force or

infiltration. They resent Diem's minority rule and his attempt to make a strong central government. It seems urgent that a strong and more representative government be set up. It can start by being federal in nature, rather than centralized. It should have a genuine parliament, and Bao Dai should become constitutional. The sects could be called together, draw up an agreed program, form a government and then hold elections.

¶ A spokesman for this policy was in Washington today explaining it to American officials. He is Prince Bao Buu-Hoi, cousin of Bao Dai, and a scientist belonging to the Radium Institute of the University of Paris. He came here to read a paper on the cause of cancer before the American Chemical Society. He was in Vietnam three weeks ago, and is mentioned as a possible successor to Premier Diem. He denies that he is a candidate for the post or would accept it. He is a remarkably young-looking man, and says he will remain a scientist.

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~~told this reporter at~~ [redacted] that his country will want American aid, chiefly technical assistance in developing land not now in full production. But he wants most of all an understanding of the political realities in his country. He asks that American influence be thrown to the side of a government with a broad base. Vietnam's internal affairs no longer are France's exclusive business. France is out of the picture as much as Britain is out of India, Burma and Ceylon, though French business interests remain in the same way that Britain's do in its former possessions.

Prince Buu-Hoi thinks there is little time left to broaden the government. Incidentally he warned against rejoicing

over the large number of northern Vietnamese migrating to the South. He thinks many of them are coming with Communist encouragement, and are the start of infiltration. The fact that the refugees rioted today, with several fatalities, may bear out his suspicions.

But he is confident that if a grass roots government can be established, soon enough, Vietnam will thrive, will keep Communism out.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1954

This is the news:

The United Nations General Assembly today voted not to consider this year the question of seating Communist China. Soon after the Assembly opened its 9th session Andrei Vishinsky of Russia demanded that the Assembly admit Red China at once. Ambassador Lodge them proposed that the question be put off until the end of the year. This was adopted by a vote of 43 to 11..with six nations abastining. The Assembly then elected a Dutch diplomat, Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens to be its president. He received 45 votes.. to three for a Prince of Thailand who withdrew yesterday. There were twelve nations not voting.

The president today approved a 100-million dollar increase in military and economic aid for South Korea. The new program provides for training South Koreans to fly jets. And Foreign Aid Chief Stassen says the President has approved a plan to use about ten million tons of coal--mined in this country --to aid our allies. A spokesman for the United Mine Workers, calling this "a step in the right direction," estimates that almost 200-thousand hard and soft coal miners are now out of work.

In the Far East, Chinese Nationalist planes and ships again attackd the Communist-held mainland. And my colleague Bill Costello cables from Formosa that Generalissimo Chiang Kai Chek regards the recent Communist shelling of Quemoy as the first in a series of attacks that will be launched against Formosa. Chiang told Costello he considers the Communist move primarily a military move..rather than political. And Chiang feels the enemy has not yet used jets in these attacks because the Communists have not finished the building of the new jet runways in Fulkien province.

Chiang says his air force needs Saberjets that have been promised for early delivery by the United States.

In Indo-China, 500 refugees from the north fought police in Saigon. Two men were killed. The French news agency says the refugees were demanding that they be returned to north Viet Nam..that will soom be completely under Communist rule. But the army chief of staff who is feauding with the Viet Nam premier said this was a demonstration against him and the army... promoted by the government. I'd like to examine the situation in Viet Nam in a few moments. The President today appealed to the people of all Iron Curatin countries to join Americans tomorrow in a day of prayer for world peace. A message broadcast by the Voice of America to Russia and her satellites says in part: "The world may be ringed with an act of faith so strong as to annihilate the cruel, artificial barriers erected by little men between the people who seek peace on earth through the divine spirit.

At the summer White House, Mr. Eisenhower conferred with key people of the Republican National Committee. Later, Chairman Hall told reporters: he had outlined the political picture for the President..."it is a good picture but a hard fight." Hall said both former President Truman and Adlai Seevenson belong to the left-wing of the Democratic party. He said this wing controls the party. Tomorrow Mr. Eisenhower statts a flying speech-making tour of the far West.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today politics played no part in his decssion last week to ease farm production controls next year.

In Atlantic City, the C.I.O. Steelworkers approved a resolution accusing the Republican Administration of "either inaction or outright rejection" of the union's legislative proposals.

And the Atomic Energy Commissioner, Thomas E. Murray who addressed the convention, suggested that the government build an atomic power plant.. for peaceful purposes..in Japan. By locating the plant in Japan "The only land engulfed in the white flame of the atom" Murray feels the United States "would demonstrate to a grim and skeptical and divided world that our interest in nuclear energy is not confined to weapons. Murray said the hydrogen bomb has given man "the dreadsome power of world destruction" but it can also give man "the richest material blessings."

And Representative Holifield of California, a member of the congressional atomic energy committee, said today that Great Britain may be ahead of us in some aspects of peacetime atomic energy. Holifield, just back from a visit to Britain, said the British feel very strongly that their economic survival is tied to the developement of cheap energy through fission. As a result they have concentrated and may be ahead of us in "some specialized field."

Here in New York, a grand jury indicted Henry (The Dutchman) Gruenwald on five counts of perjury. Charging that he lied to a grand jury investigating tax frauds in the internal revenue bureau and other government agencies.

One of the perils of the cold war is that when a crisis os over the duties arising from it easily pass out of sight. That is true of Indochina. This country was partitioned at the Geneva Conference, one section was consigned to the Communist world, the other was to be non-Communist and completely free of France. But in the cold war probably nothing is finally settled or saved in a compromise with the Communists. They asked less at Geneva than they wanted, maybe they thought they would get it all in due course anyway. As things stand in Vietnam today they may do just that. Southern Vietnam is free so far as France is concerned. But it is anything but safe from the Communists.

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The basic trouble in Vietnam has been the effort to set up a central governemnt led by personalities, or more accurately the single personality, Diem.

Another personality is the chief of state, Bao Dai, who appointed Diem and has kept him in power. But Bao Dai is not governing. He still is away in France and is more of a symbol than a person.

When Diem came into power he served a useful purpose. The existing regime was rotting with corruption and was pro-French, and hence unpopular. Diem was anti-French and he was honest. It happens that he is a Catholic. the Catholics are a minority group in Vietnam and only part of the Catholics back Diem today. The majority of southern Vietnamese belong to two other religious sects. One is called Hoa-Hao, and is made up of reformed Buddhists. The other is Cao Dye, a locally developed kind of spiritualists. Between them they include more than half the population on the South. There is a third sect, called Binh Xuyen, with several hundred thousand members, mostly of military personnel, which actually controls to this day the region around Saigon.

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He says that his country will want American aid, chiefly technical assistance in developing land not now in full production. But he wants most of all an understanding of the political realities in this country. He asks that American influence be thrown to the side of a government with

broad base. Vietnam's internal affairs no longer are France's exclusive business. France is out of the picture as much as Britain is out of India, Burma and Ceylon, though French business interests remain in the same way that Britain's do in its former psssessions.

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But he is confident that if a grass roots government can be established, soon enough, Vietnam will thrive, will keep Communism out.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today, but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: These are tense days in which we're living. And as the situation in Vietnam bears proof, the mere existence of a political or military agreement does not guarantee peace. As Lynn Landrum said:"Responsibility gravitates to the power that can carry out that responsibility. If you alone can do what ought to be done, then that oughtness rests on you. You can't dodge it.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday September 22, 1954

This is the news:

General Gruenther said today, that Europe cannot be defended without German troops. The supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty organization told a group of French industrialists, that if the French demand too many safeguards against German re-armament, they will block any effective security system. And he warned against any move to establish what he called "a police state system" in West Europe, to guard against the dangers that might arise from the German re-arming.

A spokesman for the West German government said today that Chancellor Adenauer has decided to keep an open mind toward the new French plan for European unity.

Clement Atlee returned to London today, after his trip to Moscow and Communist China. The former British premier said he thinks the sooner the west gets rid of Chiang Kai Shek, and his Chinese Nationalist troops, the better. Atlee feels that the Nationalist island of Formosa presents "the biggest difficulty of all in the Orient." And he has the impression, that there's been a relaxation of tension in the Far East, since the Indo-China truce agreement at Geneva.

Admiral Pride, the commander of our 7th fleet off Formosa, visited Taipeh today. And the Communists renewed their bombardment of Quemoy island from the mainland. The Nationalists again attacked the Red China coast..sinking 5 enemy gunboats.

At the United Nations, Russia objected to a debate on the membership applications of the Indo-China kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia. But the matter was put on the General Assembly's agenda. Andrei Vishinsky wants this delayed until a political settlement has been reached on the IndoChina problem.

At Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Liuet. Col. Harry Fleming was found guilty of a charge of collaborating with the Communists while a prisoner of war in North Korea. An 11-mfficer court martial board found him innocent of a charge of informing on other prisoners..and innocent on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer. Fleming, who pleaded innocent to all charges says:"I don't expect to lose in the end..right will prevail."

Vice President Nixon said in Minnesota today that the President and Secretary of State Dulles are "best qualified to meet the Communist

threat and to attain an objective of peace without surrender."

Republican Chairman Hall, in New Jersey, says the anti-Eisenhower opposition in the 83rd congress was based on "scuttle, stymie and sabotage."

Here in New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Junior, HAS agreed to run for state attorney general on a ticket headed by Averell Harriman, the Democratic choice for governor.

Seaborn Collins, the commander of the American Legion, told the A.F. of L. convention in Los Angeles, that the free world is losing the struggle against Communism. He wants us to forbid the Communists to cross a defense line we fix. Collins added: "Obviously we have neither contained Communists nor captured the cold war initiative. That is why Legionnaires are concerned lest our announced policy of 'massive retaliation' terminate in 'massive appeasement.'" George Meaney, the A.F of L. president said the delegates were glad to hear someone else criticize the Administration. He referred to Monday's comments by Labor Secretary Mitchell that the A.F. of L. is too critical of the Administration.

The C.I.O. Steelworkers today urged Congress to raise the hourly minimum wage required by federal law from the present 75 cents to $1.25 . A resolution says the present mimimum is "inadequate to provide even a subsistence level of income."

In Washington, J. Mark Trice, the secretary of the Senate, said there's a possibility he will be instructed sometime today to send out telegrams calling a special session..to pass on a resolution to censure Senator McCarthy. Informed sources say the meeting may be called for a week from today.

The Army today awarded a 35-million-dollar contract for M-42 self-propelled guns to the Cadillac Division of General Motors.

A State Department spokesman says the United States now feels "cautious optpmism" about the possibility of a final settlement of the Trieste dispute between Yugoslavia and Italy.

And in Rome, the Communists have charged Premier Mario Scelba with full responsibility for the Wilma Montesi death scandal. The Communists demand that Scelba resign.

In Cleveland, the Indians, winners of the American League

pennat, beat the White Sox, 3 to 1, for their ~~[illegible]~~ 110th victory of the season..tying an American League record. And the Yankees announced that Casey Stengel has been signed to manage the second place winners for the next two years. In Brooklyn, Rookie lefthander Karl Spooner, making his first big league apparance as a Dodger, defeated the pennant winning Giants, three to nothing. Spooner, just up from Fort Worth, struck out 15 batters.

During the summer my colleague Charles Collingwood spoke with you over this microphone. For the last few weeks he's been on a busman's holiday...visiting France and Tunisia. Tonight's he's with us in the newsroom. What's going on over there, Charlie?

The report my colleague Charles Collingwood gave us would seem to underline something William Sumner once said:"Liberty is a conquest. It does not lie at the beginning of history and of the struggle of the human race on this earth; it lies at the end of it. And it is one of the richest and finest fruits of civilization."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD
FOR MURROW
22 September 1954

In France the great pre-occupation is, of course, the special French agony over the terms of German re-armament. ~~which has torn French opinion more bitterly than any issue since Petain's collaboration with the Germans.~~ But the problem of Europe is only the most painful of those pressing in upon France these days. After the tragic experience in Indo-China, a new struggle is shaping up in France's overseas empire, in North Africa. There the same tide of nationalism which is sweeping across so much of the underdeveloped areas of the world is threatening to overwhelm French interests as it did, with Communist help, in Indo-China.... But in North Africa, or more specifically in Tunisia, the French are trying to do what they did not do in Indo-China -- to grant the Nationalists enough of their demands to forestall another explosion, yet keep Tunisia within the structure of the free world. Mendes-France has offered Tunisia what amounts to internal autonomy and at this moment, French and Tunisian negotiators are meeting to hammer out the terms whereby the transfer of power will be effected.

And that is, I'm afraid a long-winded explanation of why I left Europe on this trip and the momentous negotiations on European defense, to

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go to North Africa..... t o investigate at first hand one of the classic ~~international~~ political processes of our time -- the transfer of power from a colonial nation to a subject nation.

Tunis, this September, does not have the atmosphere of a city which is the subject of a struggle for power. The sun shines hot, the Mediterranean is blue, and the French in their western clothes and the Tunisians in their flowing Arab robes, fezzez, turbans, and veils for the women rub elbows with apparent goodwill and lack of self-consciousness in the streets. But one night as we drove the few miles from Tunis to the site of the ancient vanished city of Carthage, a French official remarked casually that three months ago it would not have been safe to drive along that road at night. The fellaghas, the terrorists, might strike -- and did strike -- without warning. But today there is a kind of armistice while the negotiations go on. There is still some terrorist activity in the South, and a small but well organized so-called Army of liberation clashes periodically with French troops, but by and large, ~~the~~ Tunisia is calm. If, however, the current negotiations break down, both French and Tunisians are poised for trouble.... real trouble. The French have 60 thousand troops in Tunisia, a country of three and a half million people... That's three times the normal garrison, but they are prepared to fly more in at a moments notice

if the situation should get out of hand.

But the French hope, and the Tunisians hope, that the situation will not get out of hand and that terms for internal autonomy can be peacefully arranged. There are powerful forces working for just such an eventuality. In the first place, Mendes-France is sincerely willing to make greater concessions than France has ever made over in a similar situation, and the Tunisians trust him. For one thing, he used to be the lawyer for the Neo-Destour, the Tunisian nationalist party, and so he knows them and they know him..... And then, there is the character of the Tunisian nationalist movement, the Neo-Destour. It is, as nationalist movements go, a sane and moderate one. This reporter has talked to a good many of the passionate, single-minded, and quite often pretty scary men who have directed the nationalist ferment in so many countries, and these Tunisian leaders I saw impressed me particularly with their moderation.... Let me give you an example. The first thing most countries fighting for their independence demand is control over their defense and their foreign affairs. But these are the two things the Tunisians say they are willing to let the French keep. "We have noticed," one of the Tunisian ministers told me, that

small countries do not really handle their defense or their international relations anyway. We are glad to have France do that for us while we build a strong and healthy domestic government. Also, he said, we wish to orient ourselves with the Free World, and we are happy for France to continue to be the vehicle for that."

By the way, it should be said that Communism has no discernible influence whatever on the Tunisian nationalist movement. The Neo-Destour under its principal leader Bourguiba and his colleagues are anti-Communist, and what's more, they have so out-campaigned and out-organized the Reds, and taken the play away from them, that Communism just isn't an important factor in Tunisia's fight for independence.

The Tunisians greatly admire the United States, both because of our history and accomplishments, and because of a little-known wartime episode the Nationalists told me about. They say that when the Allied armies liberated Tunis in 1943, the French moved to crush the nationalist movement, but that the American consul in Tunis persoanlly intervened to save its leaders.... and for this they are eternally grateful.

There is real hope that Tunisia can be a successful experiment in the change from colonial to independent status... There is goodwill on the

French side and moderation on the Tunisian side.... But there are also powerful factors working against compromise -- the French settlers who feel that their country, and all that they have created and worked for is being taken from them, are bitterly opposed to any change. And there are Arab extremists, impatient with the slow process of change, who are trying to push ~~pushing~~ the nationalists toward violence. If things do not work out, there may well be a bitter conflict which could shake the uneasy balance of world peace. But if the transfer of power is peacefully accomplished, it may be a guidepost toward the solution of some of the most critical problems which confront our world.

That's Tunisia today, Ed.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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There is real hope that Tunisia can be a successful experiment in the change from colonial to independent status...There is goodwill on the French side and moderation on the Tunisian side...But there are also powerful factors working against compromise -- the French settlers who feel that their country, and all that they have created and worked for is being taken from them, are bitterly opposed to any change. And there are Arab extremists, impatient with the slow process of change, who are trying to push the nationalists toward violence. If things do not work out, there may well be a bitter conflict which could shake the uneasy balance of world peace. But if the transfer of power is peacefully accomplished, it may be a guidepost toward the solution of some of the most critical problems which confront our world.

That's Tunisia today, Ed.

The report my colleague Charles Collingwood gave us would seem to underline something William Sumner once said: "Liberty is a conquest. It does not lie at the beginning of history and of the struggle of the human race on this earth; it lies at the end of it. And it is one of the richest and finest fruits of civilization."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, September 23, 1954.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles today told the United Nations; we intend to go ahead with the President's plan for an international pool of atomic energy for peaceful purposes..even without the Russians. (I'd like to ~~review~~ summarize the Dulles' proposals in a few minutes.)

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~~Another atomic expert, Dr. John C. Bugher, of the atomic energy commission's medical division, said there have been too many reckless and uncritical predictions on what radiation from an A-bomb or an H-bomb will~~

~~do to heredity. He says: Its a [illegible] distortion of emphasis to predict monsters or the obliteration of mankind from radiation exposures. But he acknowledges that a sufficient amount of radiation can be fatal.~~

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And the State Department says the Chinese Communists want another conference on peace for Korea.

~~[redacted] who recently visited Russia, says the Kremlin now has mastered the internal situation in Russia, and will now be easier to deal with.~~

IN LONDON, ~~and~~ authoritative British sources say French Premier Mendez-France has agreed "in principle" to the simultaneous admission of West Germany to the Brussels alliance, and NATO..the North Atlantic treaty organization.

Foreign Secretary Eden told a political rally: [redacted] ~~[illegible]~~ unless the Germans are brought into the western alliance, they will go their own way.."and we know only too well what this has meant in the past."

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"malignant growth of beaurocracy" comes from "the conversion of local regions into federal satellites." And earlier, the President told a political group:"Politics will have a field day if the Democrats succeed in capturing control of Congress." During the day the President made known his approval of Senator Ives as the Republican candidate for governor of New York.

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In Jefferson City, Missouri, four prisoners were killed, 30 prisoners and three guards injured, in the worst riot in the history of the Missouri State Penitentiary. ~~Some prison buildings were destroyed, with damages estimated at from three to five million dollars.~~ The prisoners apparently STARTED their uprising in protest against green watermelon served last night.

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Mr. Dulles did not pretend that these four actions are going to solve the problems. "There is no miracle to be wrought overnight", he said. "But a program can be made and vitalized to assure that atomic energy can bring to millions a better way of life. To achieve that result is our firm resolve." # The United States is determined, he repeated, that President Eisenhower's proposal shall not languish until it dies. "It will be nurtured and developed", he said. "We shall press on in close partnership with those nations which, inspired by the ideals of the United Nations Charter, can make this great new force a tool of the humanitarian and the statesman, and not merely a fearsome addition to the arsenal of war."

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clear that no nation is excluded from the planning. "As our proposals take shape", he said, "all nations interested in participating and willing to take on the responsibilities of membership will be welcome to join with us in the planning and execution of this program. Even though much is denied us by Soviet negation, nevertheless much remains that can be done." He regretted that the world was denied the immense relaxation of tension which might have occurred had the Soviet Union been willing to begin to co-operate with other nations on this subject.

He went on to tie in the Soviet refusal with the failure of the talks on disarmament. He referred to the work of the U.N. disarmament sub-committee that had met for weeks in London. The Soviet strategy there, he said, was the same as in dealing with the atomic bank proposal. The Kremlin insisted that the West first agree to renounce the use of all atomic weapons before negotiations could proceed. Had that been done, he pointed out, the Soviet Union, assured of its power supremacy, would be able to dominate the negotiations, and that, he said dryly, would hardly increase the security of any nation.

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He concluded with recommendations that the United Nations in celebrating its tenth birthday next year do more than congratulate itself but make an effort to strengthen its weaknesses. He reminded the Assembly that when the United Nations was first organized, its founders had foreseen this need and had made possible a review of the Charter next year. He did not elaborate the changes he thought necessary. But in his address he stressed the importance of dealing regionally with threats to the peace, leaving the Security Council to be the court of last resort rather than the court of first instance. And he called attention to the urgent problems of membership. Fourteen nations, he said, now are debarred by the Soviet abuse of the veto. "And" he remarked, "they are not comparable with Communist China, which the United Nations has found guilty of aggression. They are truly peace-loving states."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Friday Sept 24, 1954

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in Los Angeles, the president told the convention of the American Federation of Labor that he will remove the "union-busting" provisions of the Taft-Hartley law..and will give sympathetic consideration to all of organized labor's views. The President conceded that his Administration so far has failed to change the labor law. He said this could be blamed on "a solid Democratic vote in the Senate." Mr. Eisenhower was given what one reporter called "a politely warm reception." James McDevitt, the head of the A.F of L.'s political arm , said:"He didn't promise enough to satisfy us."

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unanimously to recommend that the General Assembly consider the new American proposals for peaceful uses of atomic energy. Vishinsky of Russia approved..after telling the committee that his country has not rejected the American proposals.

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And in London, diplomatic sources say the United States has reached

agreement with Great Britain and West Germany on "all essential details" for a new European defense plan.

The President today authorized an additional million dollars for relief work in those sections of Massachusetts hit by hurricanes. And Commerce Secretary Weeks denied that economies in the Weather Bureau had kept New England from being adequately warned of the approach of Hurricane Carol at the end of August. Rhode Island's Senator Green had accused the department of false economy. But Weeks said today the problem of Hurricane Carol was the fact that it changed direction and increased its speed during the night when radio, press and other media of communications were not in active operations..and therefore unable to spread the warning.

In California today, a brush fire described by one veteran fire fighter as "one of the worst in the history of Los Angeles county" swept over 500 acres. And in SIERRA City, California, three fire-fighters from the Folsom Prison Honor Camp were reported burned to death in another fire.

Edward R. Murrow: September 24, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The big words about re-taking Formosa that Premier Chou En-lai used to the National People's Congress in Peiping yesterday are not going to be easy to swallow later on. So it begins to appear unlikely that the Chinese Communists are talking about Formosa simply for bargaining purposes. In a country where face counts for so much, a Premier would hardly be so categorical about Formosa having to be re-taken if he did not know of plans to re-take it.

At the time the Communists opened fire on the Quemoys (the Nationalist Islands off the mainland coast), the Manila conference was about to meet, and many thought this military activity was an attempt to impress the Manila negotiators. It seemed to be saying that it might mean a major war if a collective security system were set up.

But after the Manila treaty had been signed, the activity at Quemoy continued, and the talk about Formosa grew louder. Some observers thought that Chou wanted Formosa neutralized, so that Communist China could get into the U.N. and occupy the Security Council seat now held by the Nationalists. This seemed credible when the British Labor leader Clement Attlee came out of Communist China, after talks with Chou, and advocated the neutralization of Formosa. But Chou now calls Formosa sacred Chinese soil, says it is an

internal Chinese problem and asserts that the Peiping regime will accept neither a United Nations trusteeship over Formosa nor its neutralization.

There is more than this binding language to support the theory that Chou means business when he talks about the Nationalists. Bill Costello, before leaving Formosa today, cabled me that the pundits searching for political explanations of the Quemoy incidents are obscuring the vital military significance of what is happening there. He has talked with some of the best military judges on Formosa, and learns that Communist artillery fire has done two things; it has knocked out the wharf on the western tip of Quemoy Island, and thus smashed the direct logistical link with Little Quemoy four miles away; and it has begun to blanket the smaller island with harrassing fire and long-range sniping, so that movement on Little Quemoy is possible only at night. High policy planners of the Nationalist government, he says, are impressed with the concentration of enemy gunfire on Little Quemoy. The latest barrage took place the day before yesterday, just half-an-hour after Costello and other correspondents had left. The Nationalist experts are sure the Communists will intensify the bombardment of the smaller island in the weeks ahead as part of the softening-up process. Then they foresee that a surprise amphibious attack on Little

Quemoy will follow. The purpose would be to have the use of Little Quemoy as an artillery platform for the large-scale bombardment of Quemoy itself in advance of an invasion there. If the Communists hold Little Quemoy they can bring more than half of the larger island within range of heavy guns, and would be able to provide covering fire at the beaches on the north-central part of the island most favorable for amphibious landing.

Costello points out that the Nationalists do not anticipate Communist air attack. Chiang Kai Shek told him in an interview that the Communists had not finished the new runways for their jet planes in Fukien province. But he has other information that the Communists have six airfields along the coast near Quemoy, and possess possibly two thousand jet planes. Jet fighters in Canton and Hangchow are only forty minutes away. So, he says, enemy air could pulverize Quemoy if it wanted to launch an all-out attack. The Nationalists explain the absence of air attack on the islands by the doubt the Reds feel about what ~~the~~ our Seventh Fleet will do. The Reds know it will defend Formosa and the Pescadores, but are not sure it will intervene in the Quemoys. If the air is used, perhaps. If only artillery is used to prepare a landing, presumably not. How right they are in this estimate will not be known until a landing is attempted. The Americans

have adopted a policy of silence on this score.

The military evidence strongly points to the invasion of the Quemoys, not right away but after prolonged artillery preparation. If the islands fall, the fate of Formosa will not be much affected, at least militarily. But if the Communists are afraid to risk using their air at the Quemoys, they may be still more unwilling to invite American intervention by attacking Formosa. The Nationalist experts, Costello reports, are sure the Reds have the capability of launching an attack against every part of the island. But they also are sure it will not be done at the price of starting a major war.

This analysis does not explain the big words Chou En-lai is using. It may be true that Chou can get the Quemoys without war with America. It is clear that he can have war with America if He wants it - by attacking Formosa. What no longer is clear is that he does not want war with America, not only over the Quemoys, but eventually over Formosa.

There has been no easing of tensions in the Pacific. ~~The cold war is still very evident~~. But we ~~must~~ continue to exert our efforts and energies toward peace. For as the Greek historian Po-lib-i-us put it: "When we conquer enemies by kindness and justice we are more apt to win their submission than by victory in the field. In the one case they yield only to necessity; in the other, by their own free choice."

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And in London, diplomatic sources say the United States has reached agreement with Great Britain and West Germany on "all essential details" for a new European defense plan.

The President today authorized an additional million dollars for relief work in those sections of Massachusetts hit by hurricanes. And Commerce Secretary Weeks denied that economies in the Weather Bureau had kept New England from being adequately warned of the approach of Hurricane Carol. Rhode Island's Senator Green had accused the department of false economy. But Weeks said today: the problem of Hurricane Carol was the fact that it changed direction and increased its speed during the night when radio, press and other media of communications were not in active operations..and therefore unable to spread the warning.

In California today, a bush fire described by one veteran fire fighter as "one of the worst in the history of Los Angeles county" swept over 500 acres. And in Sierra City, California, three fire-fighters from Folsom Prison-Honor Camp were reported burned to death in another fire.

The big words about re-taking Formosa that Premier Chou-En-lai used to the National People's Congress in Peiping yesterday are not going to be easy to swallow later on. So it begins to appear unlikely that the Chinese Communists are talking about Formosa simply for bargaining purposes. In a country where face counts for so much, a Premier would hardly be so categorical about Formosa having to be re-taken if he did not know of plans to re-take it.

At the time the Communists opened fire on the Quemoys (the Nationalist Islands off the mainland coast), the Manila conference was about to meet, and many thought this military activity was an attempt to impress the Manila negotiators. It seemed to be saying, that it might mean a major war if a collective security system were set up.

But after the Manila treaty had been signed, the activity at Quemoy continued, and the talk about Formosa grew louder. Some observers thought that Chou wanted Formosa neautralized, so that Communist China could get

into the U.N. and occupy the Security Council seat now held by the Nationalists. This seemed credible when the British Labor leader Clement Attlee came out of Communist China, after talks with Chou, and advocated the neautralization of Formosa. But Chou now calls Formosa sacred Chinese soil, says it is an internal Chinese problem and asserts that the Peiping regime will accept neither a United States trusteeship over Formosa nor its neautralization.

There is more than this binding language to support the theory that Chou means business when he talks about the Nationalists. Bill Costello, before leaving Formosa today, cabled me that the pundits searching for political explanations of the Quemoy incidents are obscuring the vital military significance of what is happening there. He has talked with some of the best military judges on Formosa and learns that Communist artillery fire has done two things; it has knocked out the wharf on the western tip of Quemoy Island and thus smashed the direct logistical link with Little Quemoy four miles away; and it has begun to blanket the smaller island with harassing fire and long-range sniping, so that movement on Little Quemoy is possible only at night. High policy planners of the Nationalist government, he says, are impressed with the concentration of enemy gunfire on Little Quemoy. The latest barage took place the day before yesterday, just half-an-hour after Costello and other correspondents had left. The Nationalist experts are sure the Communists will intensify the bombardment of the smaller island in the weeks ahead as part of the softening up process. Then they forsee that a surprise amphibious attack on Little Quemoy will follow. The purpose would be to have the use of Little Quemoy as an artillery platform for the large-scale bombardment of Quemoy itself in advance of the invasion there. If the Communists hold Little Quemoy they can bring more than half of the larger

island within range of heavy guns, and would be able to provide covering fire at the beaches on the north-central part of the island most favorable for amphibious landing.

Costello points out that the Nationalists do not anticipate Communist air attack. Chiang Kai Shek told him in an interview that the Communists had not finished the new runways for their jet planes in Fukien province. But he has other information that the Communists have six airfields along the coast near Quemoy, and possess possibly two thousand jet planes. Jet fighters in Canton and Hangchow are only forty minutes away. So, he says, enemy air could pulverize Quemoy if it wanted to launch an all-out attack. The Nationalists explain the absence of air attack on the islands by the doubt the Reds feel about that our Seventh Fleet will do. The Reds know it will defend Formosa and the Pescadores, but are not sure it will intervene in the Quemoys. If the air is used, perhaps. Of only artillery is used to prepare a landing, presumably not. How right they are in this estimate will not be known until a landing is attempted. The Americans have adopted a policy of silence on this score.

The military evidence strongly points to the invasion of the Quemoys, not right away, but after prolonged artillery preparation. If the islands fall, the fate of Formosa will not be much affected, at least militarily. But if the Communists are afraid to risk using their air at the Quemoys, they may be still more unwilling to invite American intervention by attacking Formosa. The Nationalist experts, Costello reports, are sure the Reds have the capability of launching an attack against every pary of the island. But they also are sure it will not be done at the price of starting a major war.

This analysis does not explain the big words Chou En-lai is using. It may be true that Chou can get the Quemoys without war with America. It is clear that he can have war with America if he wants it - by attacking Formosa. What is no longer clear is that he does not want war with America, not only over the Quemoys, but eventually over Formosa.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There has been no easing of tensions in the Pacivic. But we continue to exert our efforts and energies toward peace. For as the Greek historian Polibius put it: "When we conquer enemies by kindness and justice we are more apt to win their submission than by victory in the field. In the one case they yield only to necessity; in the other, by their own free choice.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, Sept. 27, 1954

This is the news:

The Watkins Committee today unaimously recommended that the Senate ~~censure~~ censure Senator Mc Carthy. In examining the charges against him, the committee found definite reason for the Senate to censure McCarthy on some charges.. In other areas it felt there was not enough proof, or reason. In its long report the Watkins committee found that in some of his actions Mc Carthy has been: contemptuous...contumacious...denounciatory... obstructive...intemperate...vulgar...insulting ~~and unworthy of a Senator.~~ For other Mc Carthy actions, the committee found a degree of justification. I'll try to summarize the report in a fewminutes.

A Majority of the Senators contacted by reporters during the ~~night~~ day, have refused to express an opinion on the case they will debate after the election. Most of those available to reporters praise the Watkins committee..say they need time to study the report. A few... Republicans Welker of Idaho and Dirksen of Illinois either disagree with the charges or feel they are not sufficient for action. Democrat McCarran of Nevada says he'll vote against the report. And afew.. Democrats Robertson of Virginia, amd Hill of Alabama, say they will approve the report. ~~There is no comment yet from Senator McCarthy. But his lawyer says the Senator~~

Senator McCarthy was at the Bethesda Naval Hospital today. The Chicago Tribune says, it was told by the Senator, that he doesn't care if he's censured or not.. "But I will fight against establishing a precedent, that will curb investigative powers, and assist any Administration in power to coverup its misdeeds,"

[redacted]

In London today, Secretary of State Dulles warned French Premier Mendez-France that we will be forced to review our "forward" European defenses.. unless tomorrow's conference reaches an agreement on re-arming West Germany. And British Foreign Secretary Eden is said to have proposed that the allies speed up their timetable to get an agreement on freeing and re-arming the Germans.

Former Prime Minister Atlee today told the British Labor Party that Formosa should be turned over to Communist China.. that Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek should be transferred to "some safe place"... that he thinks Red China "has a case" on Formosa. He said if the island is turned over to the Communists it would help "ease the fears" of both the United States and Red China. Atlee also wants the Chinese Communists admitted to the United Nations.

The Communist radio says Mao Tze-Tung has been re-elected by the so-called People's Congress as chairman of the so-called Republic. [redacted] The vice chairman is a surprise.. [redacted] General Chuh Teh, the Red army commander. Chou en Lai remains as premier.

Again today, Nationalist planes and ships attacked the Communist-held mainland.

And in Japan from 16 to 18-hundred persons are reported dead as the result of a typhoon which sank a ferry northern Japan. Fifty-eight Americans are reported among the dead or missing. Most of the dead were aboard five ferry boats which capsized in 180-mile-an-hour winds, and high seas.

Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, said in Detroit today, that Secretary of State Dulles' "massive retaliation" Policy "still stands." Radford said that in event of an attack "we do not depend exclusively upon any one weapon or any one service, nor do we anticipate one kind of war."

The United States and Canada today announced plans to build a radar system across the top of the continent... as far north as it can be built. This will be designed to give us warning of any ENEMY planes coming across the Polar icecap.

At the United Nations, General Romulo of the Philippines called

on the United States to make it clear that the international authority we have proposed to manage the peaceful development of atomic energy, be an agency of the United Nations..and not an American organization.

The American Federation of Labor today elected George Meany to his third term as president. And the convention denied Administration claims that the country is going through "its mildest post-war contraction". The union calls on the government to take steps to ~~spur~~ spur economic activity.

In Milford, Delaware, ten of eleven registered Negroes reported for class at the High School today.. but more than two-thirds of the school's 15-hundred white pupils stayed at home.

At sunset today Jewish people around the world marked Rosh Hashana.. the beginning of their High Holy Days. In this country the beginning of the Jewish new year also commemorates the 300th anniversary of the first Jewish settlement in the United States.

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The Select Committee to study censure charges against Senator McCarthy has made its unanimous report. / Only three senators in the entire history of the Senate have been censured by their colleagues. / The Committee had little enough precedent to guide it. / The junior Senator from Wisconsin has not been censured by the Senate. What has happened is that a Select Committee has recommended that he should be censured on certain specific points. Whether you agree with the recommendation or not, it must be noted that the report is lucid, restrained and without ambiguity. Its language is both clear and vigorous.

A select committee is not the usual Senate committee where seniority rules. This one was carefully chosen - its members "selected" - meaning that each man was deemed to have special qualifications. Their task was to represent the entire Senate, without regard to the effect of their findings on the party in power, or the party seeking power. # Here is a summary of the charges considered by the Committee, and the findings reached by it.

It was charged that Senator McCarthy refused repeated invitations to appear before a Senate sub-committee; that he contemptuously refused to comply with its requests for information about some of his financial

dealings. And that he ridiculed and defamed Senator Hendrikson in vulgar and base language, calling him "a living miracle without brains or guts."

The Committee concluded that Senator McCarthy's conduct toward the sub-committee and his statement about Senator Hendrikson was ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ contemptuous, contumacious and denunciatory without reason or justification. For this conduct it was recommended that he be censured by the Senate.

The second charge was that Senator McCarthy incited government workers to violate the law and executive orders by handing him secret government documents. ~~THE~~

The committee concluded that such action "tends to create a disruption of the orderly and constitutional functioning of the executive and legislative branches of the government, which tends to bring both into disrepute." "Such conduct cannot be condoned and is deemed improper." However, the committee gave Senator McCarthy the benefit of the doubt, and felt that this charge did not, under all the evidence, justify a resolution of censure.

The next charge had to do with the famous two-and-a-quarter-page F.B.I. letter which the Senator attempted to introduce in the Army-McCarthy

hearings. That it was a spurious document, and that he was in possible violation of the espionage act. # The committee found that in offering to make public the contents of this classified document, Senator McCarthy "committed grave error." He manifested a high degree of irresponsibility. But the committee recognized that at the time Senator McCarthy was under the stress and strain of being tried or investigated, and under the circumstances it does not recommend censure by the Senate on this charge.

The next allegation against Senator McCarthy was that he had ridiculed his colleagues in the Senate, defaming them publicly in vulgar and base language. Specifically Senator Flanders, who had been called senile, and of whom Senator McCarthy had said, "they should get a man with a net and take him to a good quiet place". The Committee branded these remarks concerning Flanders as highly improper, but found that they were induced by Senator Flanders' conduct, and concluded that the remarks about Flanders do not constitute a basis for censure.

The final category of charges was whether Senator McCarthy should be censured for his treatment of General Zwicker. It was claimed that the Senator had impugned the loyalty, patriotism and character of the General, and that he resorted to abusive conduct in his interrogation of

Zwicker. The Committee found that the conduct of the Senator toward the General was reprehensible; that he disclosed the proceedings of an executive session in violation of the rules of his own committee, and this was inexcusable. So the Committee recommends that for this conduct Senator McCarthy should be censured by the Senate.

The Committee dropped certain charges against Senator McCarthy, because it concluded that they were legally insufficient for Senate censure. But the report added: "We do not want to be understood as saying that this Committee approves of the conduct alleged."

The Select Committee also had something to say on the question of revising the rules for Senate committees. It proposes that, except in special circumstances, not less than two members of the committee be present to hear any witness; that witnesses are to be questioned only by committee members and authorized staff personnel; and no one shall be employed or assigned to an investigation until approved by the Committee. Testimony taken in executive sessions is not to be published in part or in summary, unless authorized by a majority vote of the Committee.

This was a bi-partisan select committee, three Republicans and three Democrats. The investigation was conducted in a judicial

atmosphere. The Report was unanimous. In opening the hearings the Chairman, Senator Watkins, said: "We realize that the United States Senate in a sense is on trial, and we hope our conduct will be such as to maintain the American sense of fair play, and the high traditions and dignity of the United States Senate under the authority given it by the Constitution."

When the Senate reconvenes on November 8th, the entire body will decide whether or no the Select Committee has properly fulfilled that assignment. There is certain to be a lively debate, perhaps one of the most spectacular in the Senate's history.

Tonight Senators who are usually willing to utter at the drop of a question, are silent or equivocal; but their votes will have to be counted, if not before the election, then after it.

It would seem a number of Senator McCarthy's colleagues are putting into practice a bit of advice Plutarch once gave:"Silence at the proper season is wisdom, and better than any speech." But they must also be aware - as La Rochefoucauld was - that "there is an eloquent silence that serves sometimes to approve, sometimes to condemn; there is a mocking silence; there is a respectful silence."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M. E.S.T.

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1954

This is the news:

The French have offered their plan to control the re-armament of West Germany. Premier Mendez-France has told the 9-power conference in London that an armaments authority should be set up to control both the production and supply of arms in West Germany, France, (Holland) Belgium Luxembourg and Italy. But West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer proposes that such controls be exercised by NATO..the North Atlantic Treaty Organization..with West Germany becoming a member of Nato. And the United States and Great Britain support the Adenauer plan. (I'd like to discuss the London meeting in a few minutes.)

The state department revealed today that for the past eight months we have held the former Number Two man in Communist Poland's security set-up. He's Josef Swee-ah-tlo.. who first sought political asylum of American authorities in West Berlin. Swiatlo was (IN WASHINGTON TODAY) permitted to say publicly that: resistance to Communist regimes is widespread throughout the Soviet satellites. But active revolt is almost impossible because "the Red Army is everywhere." This former top-ranking security officer also had some news on the mysterious disappearance five years ago of the American brothers, Noel and Herman Field, and Noel's wife.

He said Herman is in jail in Warsaw..Noel and his wife in prison in Hungary. And the State Department says it has asked Poland and Hungary to release the Fields' at the earliest possible date. Swaitlo says the Field brothers were accused by the Communists of spying for the United States. Both denied it. Swaitlo thinks they were Communist sympathizers... they had been helping Communist and non-Communist refugees escape from Czechoslovakia to the west. The former Polish security officer says the American brothers were used by the Communists in a purge trial in Hungary.

In this country, Army Chief of Staff RIDGWAY visited with the President in Denver and then told reporters again: that in an atomic war we would probably need more armed manpower than ever before. We would need enough men to replace entire units that might be wiped out.. and we would need more men because of the necessity of keeping our combat strength dispersed.

The President today denied reports that the Rural Electrification programs would be drastically cut next year. He said such statements, made by political opponents, ate "reckless and irresponsible."

And Mr. Eisenhower signed an order drastically increasing the punishment for members of the armed forces who are absent without leave.

Hereafter, more than 30 days of absence can result in dishonorable discharge and one year in prison. In the past these penalties could not be imposed BEFORE 60 days of unauthorized absence.

The International Monetary Fund--meeting in Washington--today voted to expel Czechoslovakia, the only Soviet satellite member. The Czechs are given until the end of the year to supply the economic data they have refused to produce on the grounds it might hurt their "national security."

And Treasury Secretary Humphrey told the monetary group that the free nations of the world must inspire confidence and be ready to pay "an attractive return" if they want to attract dollars for private investment.

Chairman Hall of the Republican National Committee said today that he thinks the McCarthy controversey will have no effect on the November elections. He said: "The American people are sick and tired of the whole situation." And Vice President Nixon said in Massachusetts that the Watkins committee which heard censure charges against McCarthy "conducted its hearings in a very admirable fashion." He said its report will carry "great weight" in the Senate.

The United States today promised "to do its share" in supporting a great majority of the French expeditionary force that is now in Indo-China.

General De Castries, the commander at Dien Bien Phu, said today that volunteer civilian American flyers who supplied his fortress from the air, enabled the French defenders to hold out an extra three weeks against Red attack.

At the United Nations, Thailand warned that the Chinese Communists are now preparing to infiltrate Thailand with subversive forces. The foreign minister predicted the Reds would come through ~~Indo-China~~ Viet Minh into his country.

When the World Series gets underway at the Polo Grounds tomorrow it will be Sal Maglie pitching for the Giants and Bob Lemmon for the Cleveland Indians.

Edward R. Murrow: September 28, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The nine Foreign Ministers meeting in London - attempting to find some way of re-arming Germany that will be agreeable to all concerned - received an unexpected assist today from the British Labor Party meeting in Scarborough, in the north of England. Here is Howard K. Smith's record of what happened today:

TAPE: 3 min

(NOW BACK TO EM - NY)

The atmosphere in London at the end of the first day's meeting is one of cautious - very cautious optimism. The United States role in London follows a familiar pattern. We are urging all the European nations to agree on something. Mr. Dulles is not speaking openly of a revision of American policy in Europe; but that possibility is not absent from the minds of the statesmen in London. Mr. Dulles has given everyone to understand that the Europeans must work out their own plan. He is not trying to give orders as to what it should be, but he makes it clear that it must meet America's security needs. At the same time it has been made known in Washington - quietly but nevertheless publicly - that the Pentagon is preparing a plan under which the six divisions we now maintain in

Germany could be withdrawn, and our defense of the Continent of Europe would be conducted from air and land installations on the fringes of the continent. This plan will be laid before the Security Council if the results achieved at London are not found to be adequate.

This is, in fact, the same threat or warning that has been used before, and without success. However, on this occasion the very real possibility that American troops might leave the Continent is contributing a note of urgency to the discussions in London. According to late despatches the outlook for the success of this conference is by no means hopeless; but the outlook has been good before and the problem has not changed. The closing of the gap between French and German views, a more complete association of Britain with the continental defense system has failed to happen before, and there is no assurance that it will happen now. Even if French Premier Mendes-France goes all the way to make agreement possible, there is no assurance that the French Assembly will support him. The French Premier has stated that if the Assembly refuses to approve whatever he signs in London, he will resign. And even his opponents in France, (excepting of course the Communists,) would agree that if he resigns, France will have rejected its last chance - at least for the time being - of a government

of good sense, courage and realism. Mendes-France has presented a strong threat to the Assembly. He is a man prepared to gamble, but able to calculate his risks. The forces in France working against German re-armament are determined and desperate, and they may be willing to pay the price of domestic chaos to achieve their objective. It would be prudent to remember that whatever is agreed to in London will have to hurdle considerable obstacles in all of the capitals concerned. The narrowness of the vote favoring German re-armament at Scarborough today is eloquent indication of the division of opinion that exists in Britain.

Diplomatic negotiations...such as are going on in London...require both patience and perserverance. O. Byron Cooper once recalled " a noted specialist a long time ago said that his secret of success as a physician was keeping the patient's head cool and his feet warm. And it is just now becoming generally known that a hot head and cool feet are enough to bring disaster to even a well man."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, Sep. 28, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The nine foreign ministers meeting in London, attempting to find some way of rearming Germany, some way that will be agreeable to all concerned, received what might be called an unexpected assist today from the British Labor Party, meeting in Scarborough, in the north of England. Here is Howard K. Smith's record of what happened today.

SMITH: The Diplomats meeting in London got a valuable assist from this English seaside resort today. After a long, occasionally angry debate the British Labor Party in convention here voted for a resolution favoring a German contribution to Western defense and voted against an alternate resolution opposing German rearmament in any form. The Labor Party is the biggest political party in Western Europe. The Gallup Poll here in Britain says it can win an election and displace the Churchill Government, such is its strength at present. Wherefore those thruout Europe who seek to prevent German rearmament had hoped to see a bandwagon in that direction get started at Labor's convention here. Had the party voted to oppose German rearmament, the vote would no doubt have had great influence on the big Socialist parties and possibly other opposition parties in France and in Germany. Both Adenauer and Mendes-France might agree on some kind of treaty in London only to find opposition at home with an increased resolve not to ratify it, due to what the Labor party had done.

What gave drama to the vote here today was the fact that up until yesterday the general forecast was that Labor would vote against German rearmament. What changed the picture was that factor that figures occasionally in American political conventions: the smoke-filled room. Arthur Deacon (?), boss of the world's biggest union, the British Transport and General Workers, and a supporter of Attlee and of German rearmament, came out of just such a smoke-filled room the other nite and told us reporters, "We had a talk with the boys, and everything's going to be all right."

The "boys" were the British Woodworkers' Union, and their votes were just enough to turn the tide here today away from Aneurin Bevan, opponent of German rearmament, and to former Premier Attlee, the main supporter of German rearmament.

In the debate today, opponents of German rearmament made much of the fact that Left-wing opinion in Europe was allegedly on their side. Defending, Herbert Morrison, the deputy leader of the British Labor Party, said, no, Socialist opinion in Europe was not on their side. Tito of Yugoslavia, in particular, he said, had begged the Western nations to rearm the Germans.

When the votes on the main motion were counted today, the result was close as these votes go; for, for Attlee and German rearmament there were 3,270,000 votes, for Bevan's side, against German rearmament, were 3,022,000 votes. That is, out of more than six million votes cast, Attlee won by a majority of only 250,000. Both sides claimed a great moral triumph, but the right judgment was probably that of the uncommitted delegate here who said, "it's been a great day for Tito and for the Woodworkers' Union of Britain."

Back now to Ed Murrow in New York.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The French have offered their plan to control the re-armament of West Germay. Premier Mendez-France has told the 9-power conference in London that an armaments authority should be set up to control both the production and supply of arms in West Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy. But West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer proposes that such controls be exercised by NATO..the North Atlantic Treaty Organization..with West Germany becoming a member of Nato. And the United States and Great Britain support the Adenauer plan. I'd like to discuss the London meeting in a few minutes.

The state department revealed today that for the past eight months we have held the former Number Two Man in Communist Poland's security set-up. He's Joseph Swiatlo..who first sought political asylum of American authorities in West Berlin. In Washington today, Swiatlo was permitted to say publicly that: resistance to Communist regimes is widespread throughout the Soviet satellites. But active revolt is almost impossible because "the Red Army is everywhere," This former top-ranking security officer also had some news on the mysterious disappearance five years ago of the American brothers, Noel and Herman Field, and Noel's wife. He said Herman is in jail in Warsaw...Noel and his wife in prison in Hungary. And the State Department says it has asked Poland and Hungary to release the Fields at the earliest possible date. Swiatlo says the Field brothers were accused by the Communists of spying for the United States. Both denied it. Swiatlo thinks they were Communist sympathizers...they had been helping Communist and non-Communist refugees escape to the West. The former Polish security officer says the

American brothers were used by the Communists in a purge trial in Hungary.

In this country, Army Chief of Staff Ridgeway visited with the President in Denver and then told reporters again: that in an atomic war we would need enough men to replace entire units that might be wiped out...and we would need more men because of the necessity of keeping our combat strength dispersed.

The President today denied reports that the Rural Electrification programs would be drastically cut next year. He said such statements, made by political opponents, are "reckless and irresponsible."

And Mr. Eisenhower signed an order drastically increasing the punishment for members of the armed forces who are absent without leave. Hereafter, more than 30 days of absence can result in dishonorable discharge, and one year in prison. In the past, these penalties could not be imposed before 60 days of unauthorized absence.

The International Monetary Fund -- meeting in Washington -- today voted to expel Czechoslovakia, the only Soviet Satellite member. The Czechs are given until the end of the year to supply the econimic data they have refused to produce on the grounds that it might hurt their "national security".

And Treasury Secretary Humphrey told the monetary group that the free nations of the world must inspire condidence and be ready to pay "an attractive return" if they want to attract dollars for private investment.

Chairman Hall of the Republican National Committee said today that he thinks the McCarthy controversy will have no effect on the November elections. He said: "The American People are sick and tired of the whole situation." And Vice President Nixon said in Massachusetts that the Watkins Committee which heard censure charges against McCarthy "conducted its hearings in a very admirable fashion." He said its report will carry "great weight" inthe Senate.

The United States today promised"to do its share" in supporting a great majority of the French expeditionary force that is now in Indo-China.

General De Castries, the commander at Dien Bien Phu, said today that volunteer civilian American flyers who supplied his fortress from the air, enabled the French defenders to hold out an extra three weeks against Red attack.

At the United Nations, Thailand warned that the Chinese Communists are now preparing to infiltrate Thailand with subversive forces. The foreign minister predicted the Reds would come through Viet Minh into his country.

When the World Series gets underway at the Polo Grounds tomorrow it will be Sal Maglie pitching for the Giants and Bob Lemmon for the Cleveland Indians.

The nine Foreign Ministers meeting in London - attempting to find some way of re-arming Germany that will be agreeable to all concerned - received an unexpected assist today from the British Labor Party meeting in Scarborough, in north England. Here is Howard K. Smith's record of what happened today:

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And now, Back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The atmosphere in London at the end of the first day's meeting is one of cautious - very cautious optimism. The United States role in London follows a familiar pattern. We are urging all European nations to agree on something. Mr. Dulles is not speaking openly ov a revision of American policy in Europe; but that possibility is not absent from the minds of statesmen in London. Mr. Dulles has given everyone to understand that Europeans must work out their own plan. He is not trying to give orders as to what it should be, but he makes it clear that it must meet America's security needs. At the same time it has been made known in Washington - quietly but nevertheless publicly - that the Pentagon is preparing a plan under which the six divisions we now maintain in Germany could be withdrawn, and our defense in the continent of Europe would be conducted from air and land installations on the fringes of the continent. This plan will be laid before the security council if the results achieved at London are not found to be adequate.

This is, in fact. the same threat or warning that has been used before, and without success. However, on this occasion the very real possibility that American troops might leave the continent is contributing a note of urgency to the discussions in London. According to late dispatches the outlook has been good before and the problem has not changed. The closing of the gap between French and German views, a more complete association of Britain and the Continental defense system has failed to happen before and there is no assurance that it will happen now. Even if French Premier Mendes-France goes all the way to make agreement possible, there is no assurance that the French Assembly will support him. The French Premier has stated that if the Assembly refused to approve whatever he signs in London, he will resign. And even his opponents in France, excepting of course, the

Communists would agree that if he resigns, France will have rejected its last chance - at least for the time being - of a government of good sense, courage and realism. Mendes-France has presented a strong threat to the Assembly. He is a man prepared to gamble, but able to calculate his risks. The forces in France working against German re-armament are determined and desperate, and they may be willing to pay the price of domestic chaos to achieve their objective. It would be prudent to remember that whatever is agreed to in London will have to hurdle considerable obstacles in all of the capitals concerned. The narrowness of the vote favoring German re-armament at Scarborough today is eloquent indication of the division of opinion that exists in Britain.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Diplomatic negotiations..such as are going on in London..require both patience and perseverance. O. Byron Cooper once recalled " a noted specialist a long time ago said that his secret of success as a physician was keeping the patient's head cool and his feet warm. And it is just now becoming generally known that a hot head and cool feet are enough to bring disaster even to a well man."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wed Sept 29 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles today told our allies in Europe: "unless you can agree on a defense plan, you risk losing the continued presence of American troops on the Continent." Mr. Dulles made it clear to the other eight foreign ministers, that this could be their last chance to keep us committed to retain troops in West Europe. In a few minutes's I'd like to read to you the Secretary's own report on what he said..and the reaction he observed in the conference room.

British Foreign Secretary Eden, followed Mr. Dulles' speech, and pledged that his country will keep four divisions, and a tactical air force on the continent "indefinitely." Mr. Eden said the British would not withdraw their troops without the consent of the members of the Brussels agreement. ~~[illegible]~~ Eden called this "a very formidable step for Britain." And West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer called the offer "historic." He said the British had not taken such a stand for 200 years. Adenauer told reporters considerable progress was made at today's meeting. He is confident the foreign ministers will reach

a satisfactory agreement on soverignty and re-arming West Germany. And French Premier Mendez-France said of the Dulles and Eden statements: "What we have heard represents a powerful contribution to the success of this conference and it deserves the gratitude of all of us." Mendez-France has been insisting that both the United States and Great Britain pledge to continue keeping their troops in West Europe.

[redacted]

In Trieste today, allied military government officials told reporters they expect an announcement within a fewdays on a settlement of the long Yugoslav-Italian dispute over Trieste. They say only a few technicalities remain to be settled.

Dispatches from Formosa reported today that Nationalist defenders of a small island group 120 miles northwest of Formosa have driven off what appeared to be an "invasion flotilla of several score Chinese Communist junks."

And in Korea, President Syngman Rhee charged that the U[redacted]

United States is "collapsing the front" with "no plans for filling the gaps" by withdrawing most of the American troops from Korea. Rhee said this pull-out will "lead to another Communist attack on South Korea as in 1950."

The United States today gave the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency a check for almost 10 and a half million dollars. This brings to 84-million the funds we have contributed to Korean Reconstruction [redacted]

General Van Fleet, the retired former commander of the 8th army in Korea, told a Senate committee today that the Chinese Communists must have had some assurance that we would not attack Red China. Van Fleet said otherwise the Chinese would not have entered the Korean war. [redacted] He guesses that the Communists might have secured the information "through some embassy source in Peiping."

Japanese Premier Yoshida passing through New York today to catch a ship to Europe, told reporters Red China's proposals for more trade with Japan are propaganda. And he doesn't put much stock in Russia's recent friendly overtures toward Japan.

~~The United States and France have agreed on future policy in China. The French will make a gradual withdrawal of their forces in Viet Nam. And we will consider the question of financial assistance for the French forces in addition to support for the forces of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.~~

The summer White House at Denver today made public a brief statement on the President's health. A recent check-up showed that "all observations indicate that the President is maintaining an excellent state of health." In a special message to the nation's newspapers the President said today: "No institution is more necessary to our way of life than a free press." And the President was informed that almost all of the nation's railroads have agreed to a temporary 50 per cent cut in their frieght rates on the shipment of hay into 15 states hit by the drought.

Army Secretary Stevens, in Washington, disclosed today that the army plans to build up its combat divisions from 19 to 24 in the next two years. This will be done without increasing manpower. As a matter of fact..says Stevens..the army will continue to trim its overall manpower. The five new divisions will be created by converting five present training divisions..and by increased efficiency. The new divisions will not be up to full strength. Stevens also announced that in the future the Army will rotate men overseas on a unit basis rather than as individuals. [redacted]

Chairman Jenner of the Senate Rules Committee said today he is going to review certain phases of the Watkins' Committee inquiry into Senator McCarthy's conduct. Jenner, a friend of McCarthy's, says he wants to question Watkins on why..at one point in the hearing..Watkins "conducted a one-man hearing." This refers to the occassion when Watkins

heard testimony, alone, from the Senate parliamentarian. Senator Watkins had no comment on the Jenner statement. Democratic Senator Fulbright, one of the three Senators who filed censure charges against McCarthy, said today he thinks the full Senate will approve the Watkins report. He said the Senate rarely refuses to support a committee which returns a unanimous report.

Veteran Democratic Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada died in Reno last night. He was 78. The President has sent a message of deepest sympathy to Mrs. McCarran.

~~Vice President Nixon said in Troy, New York today, that Adali Stevenson, Democratic Chairman Mitchell and Senator Morse of Oregon "are three men on a horse riding backwards." He said all three are united in their dedication to the philosophy of A.D.A.. Americans for Democratic Action.~~

Here in New York today the Giants won the first game of the World Series beating Cleveland, 5 to two. Dusty Rhodes of the Giants, a pinch-hitter, homered in the 10th inning with two men on base. It was the fourth pinch-hit home run in world series history. Tomorrow at the Polo Grounds, Early Wynn will pitch for Cleveland..and Johnny Antonelli, for the Giants.

Edward R. Murrow: September 29, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

My colleague Richard C. Hottelet, who is now covering the nine-power conference in London, tells us that at this afternoon's session of the conference, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles made a statement of the American position which was received at the time as an almost historic decision, and one which may well decide the outcome of the conference. # Rather than describe what was in that statement himself, Hottelet asked Secretary Dulles to give an account of it himself. This is what he said:

"I had the feeling this afternoon that it was a rather momentous occasion. We had reached the point, in our discussions, where we had been through with a lot of detail and the final point came: What would the United States do in relation to the program which was being discussed for Europe. I took that occasion to portray what I felt was the American position, the united American position, with reference to this matter, which was that as long as Europe was really itself working together, co-operating, and creating a unity in facing a decision which has so long plagued the Western world, that we were prepared to help. On the other hand, if they turned their back upon that and started again going their separate ways, starting again these cycles which have over the last century led to recurrent wars, then they could not expect continuing United States help. I said

that if they could build, on the basis of the North Atlantic Treaty and of the Brussels treaties, a real unity, then I believed that the United States would continue to keep its forces in Europe as a symbol of our willingness to join with them in the defense of a united Europe. On the contrary, if they went the other way, then they could not expect a continuation of such help as they have been receiving over recent years. And I referred to the fact that the European Recovery Plan, the so-called Marshall Plan, had been based on the theory that it was to help unify Europe. The North Atlantic Treaty had been based on that premise, and also the military assistance which we have been giving, and if they expected a continuation of aid of that sort, and the presence of American troops in Europe, it was essential that they should do their part in really creating a unity in Europe. Without that, it would be inevitable that we would have to look in another direction."

Hottelet then asked Secretary Dulles what was the effect of his warning on the other Foreign Ministers present at the conference, and Mr. Dulles replied:

"Well, following my statement, there was a very important statement made by Mr. Eden, the British Foreign Secretary. He said that if the

Continental countries really worked together to create unity, in accordance with the plans that we're working on here, that then the United Kingdom would be prepared to commit four divisions and tactical aircraft permanently to Europe, the continent of Europe, and would put them at the disposal of the Brussels Council and not take them out except with the consent of that council. That is a commitment of a British force to the Continent of Europe, which has a historic significance which has not been equalled for a long, long time - for a hundred years. And that follow-up of my statement gave an impact to the conference as a whole which, I think, will have an effect - certainly it should have an effect. The immediate response from the other seven Foreign Ministers was one of an expression of appreciation of our attitude, and of a desire to meet the conditions which would make it possible for them to have the help and backing from the United States and the United Kingdom, which they could not get if they go the way of disunity."

Hottelet then remarked to Secretary Dulles that two of the open questions in the organization of Western defense have been doubt as to America's position after E.D.C. failed, and should a new attempt at organization fail, and also a desire to commit Britain as closely to European

defense as possible. These two steps having been taken this afternoon, what will be the effect on the conference? And Mr. Dulles replied:

"I would not want to make any prediction as to the effect on the conference other than to say that the conference is confronted with an XXXX historic decision: Either they go one way or they go the other. It's no longer possible, in my opinion, to vacillate as has been the case for so long. There must be a final decision. I hope and believe that the decision will be in favor of the unity of Europe, which is so vital to the United States itself. But that remains to be seen as we go ahead with the conference tomorrow and the day after."

Secretary of State Dulles has made it rather apparent that the time is near at hand when those attending the London conference must face facts and make some definite decisions. It is probably true, as La Rochefoucauld said that "our actions are like rhymes to which anyone can fit such lines as he chooses." But Thomas Fuller noted:"Brave actions never want a trumpet."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R, MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M. E.S.T.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday Sept. 30, 1954.

This is the news:

Russia today offered the United Nations a new [redacted] and complicated disarmament plan. Among other things, it calls for a 50 per cent cut in armaments, and eventual prohibition of nuclear weapons. Ambassador Lodge told reporters: we will consider the proposal objectively "and with the sincere hope, that it will prove to be a real step toward a comprehensive, effective and workable disarmament." But, said Lodge, the test of good faith is still to come. Earlier, in his long speech, Vishinsky stressed the Soviet Union's desire for peaceful co-existence with the western world. He said: Russia is convinced "that all possibilitie are at hand, for reaching agreement on unsettled questions" if mutual soverignty, mutual respect and fullfillment of obligations are recognized. He said: the prospects for settling international questions are "indeed real and tangible."

In London today, the 9 western foreign ministers moved closer to their goal of bringing West Germany into the western defense plan. The allies have agreed on how they want to modify the Brussels treaty to admit both West Germany and Italy. A British spokesman says this means

the London conference is "over the hump." And American officials who have been most cautious, agree with that.

In Rome, Italian Premier SCELBA'S [redacted] government today won a vote of confidence on the Wilma Montesi scandal. Premier Scleba accused the Communists of trying to overthrow the constitution with false claims of corruption in the Montesi case.

Pope Pius today urged that "every means" be sought by international agreements to prevent atomic war..except for "the strict demands of defense."

And at Groton, Connecticut, the world's first atomic submarine officially joined the Navy. The U.S.S. Nautilus was turned over by its builders the Electric Boat Co. Its expected that it will take a month or more before the Nautilus can make her first trial run. At today's ceremonies, Admiral Wright, commander of the Atlantic fleet issued a statement calling the atomic-powered submarine "an instrument of war.. a killer submarine with the primary task of whittling down the submarine menace."

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In Milford, Delaware, a newly-elected Board of Education voted to remove 11 Negro students from the rolls of the formerly all-white Milford High School. The Board has decided to send the Negro students back to a Negro school "in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole." There has been a good deal of racial feeling in the community since Negroes were admitted to the all-white school.

And an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled today that there is no federal law or constitutional provision which prohibits "reasonable segregation" of white and negro passengers traveling in interstate commerce.

Edward R. Murrow: September 30, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The figures say that there were forty-nine thousand and ninety-nine people at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, when the New York Giants won the second game of the World Series from Cleveland, three to one. This reporter does not contest the score or the paid attendance, but if Miss Tallulah Bankhead is counted as only one, then it wasn't an honest count. Miss Bankhead is a powerful partisan, both with the vocal chords and the left elbow. And this reporter occupied the hazardous position to her left.

This is not a situation where careful contemplation of the national pastime is possible, or indeed permissible; so I shall merely try to tell you what happened.

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and he tied the score with a bloop single to center. Miss Bankhead announced that he, too, came from Alabama. / James A. Farley came over to ask if Miss Bankhead had actually switched her allegiance and was rooting for Cleveland, and was rewarded with a gentle though carefully placed kick. Somewhere about this time Willy Mays swung at three pitched balls, and then returned to his seat. Miss Bankhead insisted that he had all the rhythm of a ballet dancer, and she talked AT him as though he were a pair of dice.

Then along came the seventh inning, and up came Dusty Rhodes again - he was still from Alabama - and banged a home run to right. / At this point a vendor came around selling souvenirs - little fake silver loving cups. Miss Bankhead purchased nine, and then asked for a tenth. When I asked why she needed the tenth, she said maybe the Giants would use another pinch-hitter, and she wanted to be safe.

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asked: "What kind?", and she responded: "Any kind".

Finally came the ninth inning. The score was three to one. Mr. Johnny Antonelli appeared to be tired. Miss Bankhead appeared ready to replace him at any time. She besought Willy to deal with every ball struck, whether it be out of [redacted] play, behind the batter and over the stands, or elsewhere. In this final inning Al Smith, who had hit that first ball, first inning homer, singled; Bobby Avila did the same; and Cleveland had two men on and no one out. Then the 24-year-old Antonelli threw three straight strikes past Larry Dobey. But Smith went to third, as the Giants missed what could have been a double play. It was close. Miss Bankhead gave it as her opinion that the man at first should have been out, the double play completed. She contended that the umpire was too far away from the play to call it properly. He was about three feet away - Miss Bankhead about seventy.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Russia today offered the United States a new and complicated disarmament plan. Among other things it calls for a 50% cut in armaments and eventual prohibituon of nuclear weapons. Ambassador Lodge told reporters: We will consider the proposal objectively "and with the sincere hope that it will prove to be a real step toward a comprehensive, effective and workable armament." But, said Lodge, the test of good faith is still to come. Earlier, in his long speech, Vishinsky stressed the Soviet Union's desire for peaceful co-existence in the western world. He said: "Russia is convinced" that all possibilities are at hand for reaching agreement on unsettled questions" if mutual soverignty, mutual respect and fullfillment of obligations are recognized. He said: the prospects for settling international questions are "indeed real and tangible."

In London today, the 9 western foreign ministers moved closer to their goal of bringing West Germany into the western defense plan. The allies have agreed on how they want to modify the Brussels treaty to admit both Western Germany and Italy. A British spokesman says this means the London conference is "over the hump." And American officials who have been most cautious, agree with that.

In Rome, Italian Premier Scelba's government today won a vote of confidence on the William Montesi scandal. Premier Scelba accused the Communists of trying to overthrow the constitution with false claims of corruption in the Mostesi case.

Pope Pius today urged that "every means" be sought by international agreements to prevent atomic war...except for "the strict demands of defense"

And at Groton, Connecticut, the world's first atomic submarine officially joined the Navy. The U.S. S. Nautilus was turned over by its builders, the Electric Boat Company. Its expected that it will take a month or more before the Nautilus can make her first trial run. At today's ceremonies, Admiral Wright, commander of the Atlantic fleet, issued a statement calling the atomic-powered submarine "an instrument of war..a killer submarine with the primary task of whittling down the submarine menace."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: This bit of advice might apply to Miss Tallula Bankhead and others like her who are suffering through the series. It's from Alexander Pope and Disraeli: "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed...what we anticipate seldom occurs, and what we least expect generally happens." We might add, even in Alabama.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday Oct 1, 1954

This is the news:

The French have upset the London conference..at least temporarily. Premier Mendez-France today demanded [redacted] tight controls on every aspect of the manufacture and distribution of arms in the west European agreement. The other eight ministers disagreed with him. West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer said this would be too [redacted] discriminatory. At this point--according to officials of three delegations at the meeting--Mendez-France "blew up." He said the other ministers did not give enough thought to his plan before turning it down. He said later:"I was one against eight..not an unusual experience for me." British Secretary Eden pointed out that his country had made a big concession in agreeing to keep troops on the Continent. A British spokesman said later this offer would be withdrawn if the conference fails. Secretary of State Dulles and others suggested a compromise. A French source says the Dulles plan "sounds interesting"..it will be considered tomorrow. [redacted] In London many of the delegation spokesmen who were optomistic last night, tonight are keeping their fingers crossed ..hoping a compromise can be worked out.

A Yugoslav foreign office spokesman said today that his country has agreed with Italy on "all the main points" for settling their dispute over Trieste. But an Italian foreign ministry spokesman says: "There is no immediate possibility of an agreement."

The French counter-espionage service said today that three high and trusted Defense officials have confessed leaking secret information from the French National Defense council.. A Police announcement does not say who received the information from the nation's military planning body. A late dispatch from Paris says the third man to be suspended was Jean Mons, the secretary general of the national defense COUNCIL.

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At the United Nations today, Ambassador Lodge said we are willing to negotiate anywhere with the Russians on creating an atomic pool for peaceful purposes. I'd like to discuss the latest Soviet plan in a few minutes.

In Milford, Delaware, today white students returned to the high-schhol classes they had boycotted since Negroes were admitted. Just where [redacted] eleven Negro students will go to school has not yet been determined.

In Baltimore, more than 12-hundred students remained away from their classes. And some parents set up a picket line to protest the admission of Negroes to the schools. At one high school three Negro pupils were threatened.. one boy was punched in the face.. three white men were arrested. Mayor D'alesandro WARNED against any inflammatory action and asked everyone to be calm.

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer today was unanimously re-elected director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey. Last June the Atomic Energy Commission denied him access to government secrets. And a special board found him to [redacted] be a security risk although his loyalty was not questioned. [redacted]

One of those who voted to retain Oppenheimer at Princeton was Admiral Lewis Straws, president of the Institute and chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee.

[redacted]

Corporal Clyde Batchelor has been found guilty by a court martial of collaborating with the enemy in a Korean prison camp..and informing on other Americans. He's been sentenced to life in prison.

Former Democratic Representative Doughton died in Laurel Springs, North Carolina, today. He was 90. Doughton wrote many of the New Deal and Fair Deal tax bills and gave the country its first social security law as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

In Colorado, Republican Governor Russell today named Republican Ernest S. Brown to succeed the late Democratic Senator McCarran. Apparently he will serve until the end of this year with a successor to be chosen in the November elections.

In Cleveland today the Giants did it again..took their third straight World Series game from the Indians. The score was six to two. And again Dusty Rhodes delivered a pinch-hit single that scored two runs. Tomorrow, Cleveland will use Bob Lemon, defeated in the first game, to try to stop the Giants. And Don Liddle will pitch for the Giants who are hoping to end it all with their fourth win.

Edward R. Murrow: October 1, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Three years ago in Paris, Andrei Vishinsky told the Assembly of the United Nations, that he had read the disarmament proposals laid before the U.N. by the United States and its associates, and that they had made him sit up half the night laughing. / Yesterday, the same Mr. Vishinsky, again addressing a U.N. Assembly, himself made disarmament proposals that included some of the features of the Western plan, that he had found so laughable. What accounts for the right-about face? Or perhaps that question should be: Is it a right-about face?

In United Nations circles today, the Vishinsky offer was being given the liveliest attention. / The offer had broken new ground for the Soviet Union, and in a moment I shall sum up the concessions it appears to make. / But let me say that what first struck many Assembly delegates about it was its timing. It was made just as the London conference on re-arming Germany was reported to be heading for an unexpected success. / It is a success that still can be torpedoed, for the final details of the agreement cannot be signed and sealed at London. / The controls question, and the Saar, offer the opportunity for more delay. And the French Assembly, which rejected the E.D.C. might be swayed to reject German disarmament on the London pattern. The Vishinsky offer was considered to be an eleventh-hour attempt to flank

the London conference.

Some of the French observers said they thought it had been timed too late, and might have achieved its purpose if it had been made a month earlier. But they had no doubt the offer was addressed primarily to the French, and secondarily to the British Labor Party faction opposed to German re-armament and to German Socialists. Mr. Vishinsky was understood to be telling Europe, that it was not necessary to arm Germany, since the policy of the Kremlin has become benign. But to make this picture convincing, Soviet resistance to Western disarmament proposals had to be changed to co-operation. And Mr. Vishinsky yesterday was going through gestures of co-operation.

Now for a look at the concessions. They are four in number.

First: The Kremlin no longer insists that nuclear weapons must be outlawed before ~~negotiations~~ talks on reductions in conventional arms can begin.

Second: Mr. Vishinsky proposes reductions in conventional arms in two stages. We had stipulated three stages, but the acceptance of the idea of stages is a concession.

Third: Mr. Vishinsky spoke of control of the ban on nuclear weapons and their manufacture as though it would be permanent. In previous offers

the Soviet government had said that inspection must not be allowed to interfere with the "domestic life of a nation," which was a distinct hedge on the controls being effective. This time the hedge was omitted.

Fourth: The offer accepted the Anglo-French proposals made last June in disarmament commission talks in London, as a basis for negotiations. This means that the Soviet government does not insist in advance that reductions in conventional arms must be on a percentage basis. It could be that the Soviet government is getting ready to accept the Western thesis of balanced reductions, that is that relative military power has to be taken into account. For example, if we give up nuclear weapons in which we are strong, the Soviet Union would accept a bigger cut in its armed forces than we, since they are stronger in these.

We must be clear about it, Mr. Vishinsky did not adopt this thesis. All he did was not to reject it. What he spoke of was "an agreed norm" to which reductions are to be made. That is the key phrase of the offer. When it comes to negotiations, the Soviet Union can interpret a "norm" to be whatever it pleases. It is not committed to anything.

It should be noted that in the Vishinsky plan, nuclear weapons and their manufacture are to be prohibited six months or a year after the program

starts, that is at the time when the first half of the reduction in conventional arms has been carried through. That would leave the United States without the balancing strength of nuclear weapons within six months or a year of the adoption of a disarmament plan. And at such a time, even if the Soviet Union should accept a bigger cut in its ground forces than ours, the Soviet Union would have military world supremacy.

There are many booby traps in the plan. But this is not a booby trap, it is an intrinsic part of the structure of the Vishinsky plan, there for all to see and for all who know anything about disarmament to understand.

The booby traps are in the undefined proposals. What are to be the controls? Will control machinery be set up before the prohibition of nuclear weapons comes into effect? The Vishinsky plan says "necessary powers" are to be given the agency which exercises controls. What are the "necessary" powers? The control of the reduction of conventional arms is to be reported to the U.N. Security Council, in which the Soviet Union has a veto. Will it insist on a veto on the nuclear controls as well?

Mr. Vishinsky has used purposely vague language. His friends can say what is not rejected outright, might be accepted. Further negotiations will quickly show how real that hope is.

Whatever the plan amounts to, it does open the way to negotiations. That is desirable. But that is the best that can be said for it at this time.

In matters of international diplomacy, it is not always easy to define the terminology - as witness Mr. Vishinsky's speech before the U.N. yesterday. Ovid once remarked that "we often cloak our weaknesses in big words." And this could well be the case with the Russians now. But, as Benjamin Franklin concluded:"Words may show a man's wit, but actions show his meaning."

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In Baltimore, more than 12-hundred students remained away from their classes. And some parents set up a picket line to protest the admission of Negroes to the schools. At one high school three Negro pupils were threatened... one boy was punched in the face..three white men were arrested. Mayor D'alesandro warned against any inflammatory action and asked everyone to be calm.

Dro. J Robert Oppenhemmer today was unanimously re-elected director of the Institute for advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey. Last June the Atomic Energy Commission denied him access to governemnt secrets. And a special board found him to be a security risk although his loyalty was not questioned. One of those who boted to retain Oppenheimer at Princeton was Admiral Lewis Straws, president of the Institute and chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee.

Corporal Clyde Batchelor has been found guilty by a court martial of collaborating with the enemy in a Korean prison camp...and informing on other Americans. He's been sentenced to life in prison.

Former Democratic Representative Doughton died in Luurel Springs, North Carolina, today. He was 90. Doughton wrote many of the New Deal and Fair Deal tax bills and gave the country its first social security law as chairman of the House ways and Means Committee.

In Colorado, Republican Governor Russell today named Republican Ernest S. Brown to succeed the late Democratic Senator McCarran. Apparently he will serve until the end of this year with a successor to be chosen in the November elections.

In Cleveland today the Giants did it again...took their third straight World series game from the Indians. The score was six to two. And again Dusty Rhodes delivered a pinch-hit single what scored two runs. Tomorrow, Cleveland will use Bob Lemon, defeated in the first game, to try to stop the Giants. And Don Liddle will pitch for the Giants who are hoping to end it all with their fourth win.

Three years ago in Paris, Andrei Vishinsky told the Assembly of the United Nations, that he had read the disarmament proposals laid before the U.N. by the United States and its associates, and that they had made him sit up half the night laughing. Yesterday, the same Mr. Vishinsky, again addressing a U.N. Assembly, himself made the disarmament proposals that included some of the features of the Western plan that he had found so laughable. What accounts for the right-about face? Or perhaps that question should be: Is it a right-about face?

In United Nations circles today the Vishinsky offer was being given the liveliest attention. The offer had broken new ground for the Soviet Union, and in a moment I shall sum up the concessions it appears to make. But let me say that what first struck my Assembly delegates about it was its timing. It was made just as the London conference on re-arming Germany

was reported to be heading for an unexpected success. It is a success that can be torpedoed, for the final details of the agreement cannot be signed and sealed at London. The controls question and the Saar offer the opportunity for more delay. And the French Assembly, which rejects the E.D.C. might be swayed to reject german disarmament on the London pattern. The Vishinsky offer was consider d to be an eleventh-hour attempt to flank the London conference.

Some French observers said they thought it had been timed too late, and might have achieved its purpose if it had been made a month earlier. But they had no doubt the offer was addressed primarily to the French, and secondarily to the British Labor Party faction opposed to German rearmament and to German Socialists. Mr. Vishinsky was understood to be telling Europe, that it wasnot necessary to arm Germany, since the policy of the Kremlin has become benign. But to make this picture convincing, Soviet resistance to Western disarmament porposals had to be changed to co-operation. And Mr. Vishinsky yesterday was going through gestures of co-operation.

NoW for a look at the concessions. They are four in number.

First: The Kremlin no longer insists that nuclear weapons must be outlawed before talks on reductions in conventional arms can begin.

Second: Mr. Vishinsky proposes reductions in conventional arms in two stages. We had stipulated three stages, but the acceptance of the idea of stages is a concession.

Third: Mr. Vishinsky spoke of control of the ban on nuclear weapons and their manufacture as though it would be permanent. In previous offers the Soviet government had said that inspection must not be allowed to interfere with the "domestic life of a nation," which was a distinct hedge on the controld being effective. This time the hedge was omitted.

Fourth: the offer accepted the Anglo-French proposals made last June in disarmament commission talks in London, as a basis for negotiations. This means that the Soviet government does not insist in advance that reductions in conventional arms must be on a percentage basis. It could be that the Soviet government is getting ready to accept the Western thesis of balanced reductions that is that relative military power has to be taken into account. For example, if we give up nuclear weapons, in which we are strong, the Soviet Union would accept a bigger cut in its armed forces than we, since they are stronger in these.

We must be clear about it, Mr. Vishinsky did not adopt this thesis. All he did was not to reject it. What he spoke of was "an agreed norm" to which reductions are to be made. That is the key phrase of the offer. When it comes to negotiations, the Sovier Union can interpret a "norm" to be whatever it pleases. It is not committed to anything.

It should be noted that in the Vishinsky plan, nuclear weapons and their manufacture are to be prohibited six months ar a year after the program starts, that is at the time when the first half of the reduction in conventional arms has been carried through. That would leave the United States without a balancing strength of nuclear weapons within six months or a year of the adoption of a disarmament plan. And at such a time, even if the Soviet Union should accept a bigger cut in its ground forces than ours, the Soviet Union whoul have military world supremacy.

There are many booby traps in the plan. But this is not a booby trap, it is an intrinsic part of the structure of the Vishinsky plan, there for all to see and for all who know anything about disarmament to understand.

The booby traps are in the undefined porposals. What are to be the controls? Will control machinery be set up before the prohibition of

nuclear weapons comes into effect? The Vishinsky plan says "necessary powers" are to be given the agency which exercises controls. What are the "necessary powers? The control of the reduction of conventional arms is to be reported to the U.N. Security Council, in which the Soviet Union has a veto. Will it insist on a veto on the nuclear controls as well?

Mr. Vishinsky has used purposely vague language. His friends say what is not rejected outright might be accepted. Further negotiations will quickly show how real that hope is.

Whatever the plan amounts to, it does open the way to negotiations. That is desireble. But that is the best that can be said for it at this time.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In matters of international diplomacy, it is not always easy to define the terminology - as witness Mr. Vishinsky's speech before the U.N. yesterday. Ovid once remarked that "we often cloak our weaknesses in big words." and this could well be the case with the Russians now. But, as Benjamin Franklin concluded:"Words may show a man's wit, but actions show his meaning."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Mon, Oct 4, 1954

This is the news:

The President said today, that the London agreement to re-arm West Germany, "may be one of the greatest diplomatic achivements of our time." At his headquarters in Denver, Mr. Eisenhower said the 9-power agreement has potentialities for "promoting security, propperity and peace in Europe, with the inevitable benefits of such a development on the United States, and the rest of the world." Mr. Eisenhower said it appears that when the agreement is ratified, it will preserve most of the values "inherent in the original European defense community proposal."

And Secretary of State Dulles told reporters in Washington, that he hopes the nation will support the agreement, because "it will be very much in our national interest." Just back from London--Mr. Dulles said the new agreement "can preserve and strengthen the Atlantic community, by giving it a hard core of European unity." ~~In his appeal for "support" Mr. Dulles seemed to be appealing to the Congress to lift the ban it recently voted on aid to France and Italy because they did not ratify the European army plan.~~

In Paris today, Liuet. General Orval R. Cook, the deputy

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– at [illegible]

– [illegible] book – play
[illegible] dentist

– play orchestra for 32 stages
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7 to [illegible]

commander of our forces, told reporters that guns for the new Germany army are now stockpiled in Europe. General Cook said we now have "a great deal of equipment" for the proposed 12 division German army... in addition to air force stocks. They will be turned over to Germany only when all nine nations concerned ratify the London agreement. ~~General Cook also revealed that almost 76 million dollars has been set aside in military equipment orders and troop support items for West Germany. Of this more than seven and a half million is to be used to build arms for the North Atlantic treaty allies.~~

~~In [illegible] minutes [illegible] report from~~

~~and [illegible] on negotiations on the London agreement.~~

~~In Paris tonight, French security officers revealed that Jacques Duclos, the Communist party leader in the absence of Maurice Thorez, who is still in Moscow, Jacques Duclos will be summoned for questioning on how important French military secrets were leaked to the French Communists. Duclos returned from Moscow only three days ago.~~

Mary Fye
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[illegible] together

Blair
Bel 6-3436

Who he starts
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+ gets
him.

~~In West Germany today, an army intelligence officer, who was held by the Czechs for two weeks, said he was put under heavy psychological pressure, including charges of spying, and threats that he might be kept in jail for a long time. Captain Richard Dmies of St. Albans, New York, said he and his jeep driver, Private George Rick of Austin, Texas, were not beaten or abused, but they were constantly threatened when they refused to reveal military secrets.~~

~~And~~ In East Berlin, the Communists produced two American brothers--Henry and James Starr of Westville, New Jersey--who announced that they sought asylum in East Germany, because they hate what they called America's "war policy." Their mother, Mrs. Grace Starr, says she's flabbergasted. ~~These two of her six sons were a bit radical, but no one took them seriously until now.~~ ~~Mrs. Starr~~ SHE says "the rest of us at home don't share the opinions" of her 30- and 31-year old sons in East Germany.

~~Italy and Yugoslavia today announced they will sign an agreement in London tomorrow, ending their nine-year dispute over Trieste. Under its terms, Zone A of the Free Territory, including the city of Trieste, will go to Italy. This is the zone that has been guarded by American and British troops. And Zone B will go to Yugoslavia. American~~

~~Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce said in Naples today that the United States feels this solution of the Trieste problem "will create a condition in which the whole of the Meditterranean area can be strengthened."~~

~~Israel announced today that she has asked the United Nations Security Council to consider her charge of "aggression" against Egypt. Israel charges that one of her freighters was seized by the Egyptians in the Suez Canal last week. Egypt says the freighter had opened fire on some Egyptians. Israel denies this.~~

At the U.N. today both Great Britain and France said the new Soviet proposals for atomic controls are a step forward. But both countries want to know exactly how far Moscow has moved toward an agreement with the West. ~~British Minister of State, Selwyn Lloyd, said apparently the Russians have moved toward the western proposals. "That," he said, "is a fact to be welcomed. But it may be the Russian resolution is put forward solely to confuse the domestic political situation in countries considering a German defense contribution." This stand was quickly endorsed by the French delegate~~

Defense Secretary Wilson conferred with the President in Denver

today. And later he told reporters: the number of security risks under investigation, or already ousted from the four-million-man military set-up "is happily quite small in percentages." ~~And in Pineville, Kentucky, Vice President Nixon said [redacted] that he has the facts and figures to back up his statement that "thousands of Communists and security risks have been removed from the federal payroll." Democratic National Chairman Mitchell has challenged the Vice President to name the Communists who have been kicked out of the government, or retract his statement. Mr. Nixon said today that figures to prove this have been and will be released in the usual course of events by the government..and not in political speeches.~~

In Washington today, the Supreme Court began its new term with a 24-minute ceremony. And the Justices who face a final decision on how to go about ending segregation in the nation's public schools, HOARD [redacted] tonight an ACCOUNT of the first demonstrations against segregation in the District of Columbia. Only recently the President said he hoped that the District's plan for ending segregation could be a model for other sections to follow. But [redacted] today, at two high schhols there were peaceful but noisy demonstrations against permitting Negroes to

attend heretofore all-white schools. About a third of the students at the Anacostia High School gathered across the street from the school and booed 43 Negroes who entered the building. And at the McKinley High School , 150 protesting students waved signs reading:"Send them back to the plantation"..."back to africa"...and "we want segregation."

In Baltimore, at least nine schools reported demonstratuons against Negro students. About 2-thousand students gathered in front of the City Hall shouting protests and anti-Negro slogans. The demonstration was broken up by police after about ten minutes.

Herbert Hoover, Junior, today was sworn in as undersecretary of state, succeeding General Beedle Smith. Former President Hoover watched proudly as his son took the oath of office. ~~The young Hoover said he considered it a "great privilege" to serve under Secretary Dulles. Mr. Dulles said he considered it "extremely fortunate" to have Hoover working under him.~~

Senator McCarthy announced today that Francis P. Carr has resigned as executive director of McCarthy's permanent investigating subcommittee. Its understood Carr is going to work for a trucking firm with headquarters in New York.

In Hollywood today, Marilyn Monroe's attorney announced that her nine-month marriage to Joe Di Maggio is ended. She will sue the former Yankee star for divorce on the ground of mental cruelty..."incompatibility resulting from different career interests." Her lawyer says the two have reached a "pleasant understanding."

The French people today were assessing the London communique on how to get West Germany into the western alliance. And I've asked my colleague David Schoenbrun, to record for us the atmospehere in Paris tonight:

(runs 2;12..
cue "Back to EM")

Alex Kendrick cables me from Vienna tonite...that the official reaction to the London agreement.(in central Europe)is that a new period of co-operation and security has started for the old continent...But he repertes that many editorail writers seem to be tempted to stop in mid-sentence and ask themselves..what are we cheering about....The prospect of a new German army is inclined to chill those who have met the German army before...the Greeks Yugoslavs..the cheks,Danes,Austrians,French and Dutch....Kendrick reports the obvious when he says...the germans may have been granted full equality by their partners but they still have a long way to go to win back the confidence and esteem of those millions they so recently conquered...Many of the editorials smack of hysterical relief rather than genuine comfrt or confidence..Failure at London would probably have meant the end of the alliance...it now remains in business..but there will be much time for second thoughts....

The communist reaction was not violent..in fact it was rather tepid..Their propaganda campaign will undoutedly build up as the time approaches for consideration by the French assembly...Today, the communist press contents itself with the almost casual statement that the new German army will of course be used to seek the reconquest of the eastern territories...but there is no

real open indignation...The communists appear to be playing this story in a most minor key...in an effort to make Vishinsky's latest U.N. disarmament proposals more appealing to more people....The question of what the Russians will now do is one concerning many Europeans....They could accept the division of Germany as permanent..and go ahead rearming the eastern zone and the rest of their satelites...But the Russians have staked much of their policy and more of their propaganda on preventing the rearmamnt of Germany...They may shortly try to turn defeat into victory by a bold diplomatic move.....In theory they might offer to accept the reunification of Germany on the western terms... (including free elections)..in return for the neutralisation of Germany..Such a proposal would find willing listners in Germany..and in France...and if it should be made shortly before the French debate it would create new confusion and doubt...The Russian aee is the reunification of Germany...they may not propose it..if they do so..it will probably not be done in good faith...but such an offer might still...even at this late date..upset many plans...It is always necessary to remember that in the realities of German politics..it is mandatory for all politicians to favour re-unification...The Russians could reckon that such an offer would at least produce considerable delay..and place a new strain on the western alliance...There would be demands in France and in Germany.. also in England that conversations be held with the Russians to

Try to determine whether they were serious....Communist literature in recent years is shot thru with the contention that time is on their side..that the western alliance will eventually break up....it very nearly did.The Russians may well figure that an offer of reunification...even the they have no thought of going thru with it...for they would lose any free election in both zones of germany... that still such an offer would buy more time...create new divisions in western policy...Russian policy toward Germany has suffered a major defeat ...The communists are just as aware of that as we are...If they in fact believe that time is on their side..we must expect them in the coming weeks to do what they can to buy more time ..before the London agreement is ratified....

~~CB3375~~

NY OCT 4 1954

WORD

MURROW-ZOUSMER

NEWSROOM WCAU

~~HERES WORD WHICH WA CALLED AND ASKED US TO DO~~ THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION IS OBSERVING "EMPLOY THE HANDICAPPED WEEK." IT HOPES TO CONVINCE EMPLOYERS THAT A PHYSICAL HANDICAP, NEED NOT BE A JOB HANDICAP. IF YOURE IN A POSITION TO HIRE SUCH A PERSON, DO IT. FOR AS SAMUEL JOHNSON ONCE SAID " TO IMPROVE THE GOLDEN MOMENT OF OPPORTUNITY, AND CATCH THE GOOD THAT IS WITHIN OUR REACH, IS THE GREAT ART OF LIFE". ~~END~~

[redacted]

Good Kelly

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, Oct. 4, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The French people today were assessing the London communique on how to get West Germany into the Western Alliance - and I've asked my colleague, David Schoenbrun, to record for us the atmosphere in Paris tonite.

SCHOENBRUN: This is a city where hope and fear are twin emotions. And tonite again France has a smile on her lips and a pang in her heart. The smile is for the future, for the promise of a lasting partnership with Great Britain on the Continent of Europe. The pangs are memories of the past, memories of what an armed Germany has done to France three times in seventy years. Yet there's fulsome praise here in Paris tonite for the London agreement to rearm Germany; it is praise for everybody concerned, for John Foster Dulles and Konrad Adenauer, as well as for France's own Foreign Minister. The Left-wing paper Combat, normally critical of America and Germany and opposed to German rearmament, pays tribute today to the statesmanship of the German Chancellor and the American Secretary of State in a front-page report on London.

But the real hero of France today is Anthony Eden. With rare unanimity the major spokesmen of French public opinion named Eden as the real architect of the London accord. For the last fifty years France has been trying to get Britain committed to the Continent. The French believe that World War II might have been avoided if Britain had been present on the Continent in the 1920s and '30s; and now, at last, Britain has taken that historic step - not only of military partnership but of political unity, for that's the real meaning of the British commitment to keep troops in Europe subject to a two-thirds majority vote of the Brussels Treaty members. A prominent Socialist Deputy told me in Paris this afternoon that EDC itself might have been passed if Britain had made that offer a month ago.

Now, the question: Will the London accords pass? Much will

depend on the work of the experts who must transform the London act into a treaty. Much will depend on the agreement with Germany on the future of the Saar. But there's optimism on both counts tonite because of the dignified and statesmanlike conduct of Adenauer in London and the determination of Pierre Mendes-France to break the old deadlock once and for all.

This is David Schoenbrun recording in Paris. Now back to Edward R. Murrow.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The veterans administration is observing "Employ the Handicapped Week." It hopes to convince employers that a physical handicap need not be a job handicap. If you are in a position to hire such a person, do it. For as Samuel Johnson once said "To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good that is within our reach, is the great art of life."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday Oct. 5, 1954

This is the news:

The four thousand American troops in Trieste will start moving out at once. Major General Dabney, our commander in Trieste, made this announcement today after Italy and Yugoslavia ~~signed~~ initialed agreements ending their nine-year dispute. The Trieste free territory will be divided just about the way the occupation boundaries were set-up in 1945. Italy will get the key Adriatic port of Trieste and Yugoslavia will retain the zone she occupied at the end of World War Two. In a few minutes I'd like to discuss the settlement of this issue which Secretary of State Dulles says should open a new era of political tranquility ..and increase the security of all free European nations

In France today, Andre Baranes, a confessed communist spy, said ~~today~~ that last month Communist Boss Jacques Duclos turned down an offer of military secrets. Baranes says Duclos told him he already had more complete information. Baranes has admitted passing on to the Communists the proceedings of the French National Defense Committee during the seige of Dien Bien Phu.

Syria proposed today that Isreal be thrown out of the United Nations

unless Isreal goes along with the General Assembly's original partition plan for Palestine.

And at the U.N. today, Ambassador Lodge accused Soviet Delegate Vishinsky of making "a gratuitous and wildly inaccurate " charge that our navy is responsible for attacks on shipping off the Communist China coast. Vishinsky had said we must share , with the Chinese Nationalists, responsibility for action off the Communist coast.. because we control those waters. Lodge said today that Vishinsky is "totally incapable of documenting his charge or producing any facts to show" American responsibility.

In Washington today the Senate Banking Committee heard a witness charge that Clyde L. Powell demanded, and was paid, 10-thousand dollars in cash to approve an increase in a federal housing administration loan committment. The witness was Albert Cassell, a Washington architect. Powell was formerly the director of rental housing for the F.H.A. Powell took the stand again today and refused, as he has in the past, to answer any questions. He claimed his constitutional right under the fifth amendment to avoid giving testimony that might incriminate him. Earlier, the committee

heard a Washington book-maker testify that Powell bet 100 to 120-dollars a day on horses "almost every day" over a nine-month period in 1940 and 41. And a member of the General Accounting Office said Powell deposited 138-thousand dollars more than he received in government salary in the ten year period before he was fired.

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Edward R. Murrow: October 5, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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not sign away future claims. But in reality he gains nothing of consequence, beyond a permanent right to Zone Two.

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Tito is not expected to join NATO, but he has expressed himself in recent private talks with Western visitors, as being interested in joining the Brussels treaty. The Brussels Treaty Organization has now become closely linked with NATO, so Yugoslavia, if it should join, would be virtually part of the NATO system.

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It may be, as Kendrick suggests, that the Trieste settlement was saved up, to add emphasis to Western strength at a dramatic moment. But it is not irrelevant to point to another prestige issue that must be resolved, whose influence on the future of Europe can be far greater than Trieste. It is the Saar.

There may be a pattern in Western policy. But surely there is one in Soviet policy, too. At Geneva Foreign Minister Molotov had a long private talk with Premier Mendez-France. He is believed to have impressed him with his ambitious plan for a four-power conference on the major issues of Europe. Molotov is said to have insisted on the defeat of any plans to put a German army in the Western European defense system. But he is believed to have offered ~~as quid pro quo~~ in exchange a generous peace in Indochina, and a right-about-face on the Western offers of disarmament.

France did get fairly generous peace terms in Indochina. France also rejected the European Defense Community. Vishinsky made his speech on disarmament at the U.N. Assembly last week. It may be sheer coincidence, but on the day of that speech Mendez-France nearly broke up the London conference, with his demands for controls of German arms and munitions. Eden had made French resistance unrealistic by the historic pledge to keep four British divisions on the continent. Yet up to the last minute before signing, Mendez-France was reported to be wavering.

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The settlement of the Trieste issue...after much diplomatic maneuvering...reminds me of a bit of advice Mark Twain once gave: "A statesman, he said, gains little by the arbitrary exercise of iron-clad authority upon all occasions, for this wounds the just pride of his subordinates and thus tends to undermine his strength. A little concession, now and then, where it can do no harm, is the wiser policy."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, October 5, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The four thousand American troops in Trieste will start moving out at once. Major General Dabney, our commander in Trieste, made this announcement today after Italy and Yugoslavia initialed agreements ending their nine-year dispute. The Trieste territory will be divided just about the way the occupation boundaries were set-up in 1945. Italy will get the key Adriatic port of Trieste and Yugoslavia will retain the zone she occupied at the end of World War Two. In a few minutes I'd like to discuss the settlement of this issue which Secretary of State Dulles says should open a new era of political tranquility...and increase the security of all free European nations.

In France today, Andre Baranes, a confessed Communist spy, said that last month Communist Boss Jacques Duclos turned down an offer of military secrets. Baranes says Duclos told him he already had more complete information. Baranes has admitted passing on to the Communists the proceedings of the French National Defense Committee during the seige of Dien Bien Phu.

Syria porposed today that Israel be thrown out of the United Nations unless Israel goes along with the General Assembly's original partition plan for Palestine.

And at the U.N. today, Ambassador Lodge accused Soviet Delegate Vishinsky of making "a gratuitous and wildly inaccurate" charge that our navy is responsible for attacks on shipping off the Communist China Coast. Vishinsky had said we must share, with the Chinese Nationalists, responsibility for action off the Communist coast...because we control those waters. Lodge

today that Vishinsky is "totaly incapable of documentating his charge or producing any facts to show" American responisbility.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: SCHERILL

MURROW: The settlement of the Trieste issue...after much diplomatic maneuvering...reminds me of a bit of advice Mark Twain once gave: "A statesman, he said, gains little by the arbitrary exercise of iron-clad authority upon all occasions, for this wounds the just pride of his subordinates and thus tends to undermine his strength. A little concession, now and then, where it can do no harm, is the wiser policy."

Good Night and Good Luck.

~~Thursday~~ ~~Oct 7~~ 1954.
Wed Oct 6

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In Michigan City, Indiana, 39 prison guards have been suspended for ten days. These guards and others went on strike at the Indiana State Prison for better wages and working conditions. A State official calls the walkout a fizzle...says there's no need to call the militia.

Former President Hoover today returned to the Commerce Department where he spent eight years as secretary. He said these years..from 1921 to 1928..were "the happiest period of my life." And Mr. Hoover, speaking at a reunion of 871 persons who worked in the department when he was there said we are faced with a fortunate time in American history. He said: "During the past few years, scientific discovery, new inventions, improvements and methods have produced an industrial revolution in the United States. The productivity of the individual American has expanded fabulously in this very short period so that today our

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Russian Foreign Minister Molotov made an important speech in Berlin tonight. He spoke before East German officials and representatives from a dozen Communist countries, including China. It was the Russian response to the London agreement to re-arm West Germany. The time was right, the place was right, the only question is whether the price was right. What Mr. Molotov offered was this: he said the Soviet Government declares today that it proposes anew to the Governments of the United States, Britain and France to conclude an agreement on the withdrawal of occupation troops from the territory of East and West Germany, and to solve this question immediately. Molotov said the acceptance of this proposal would ease the situation of the population in East as well as in West Germany for re-unification of the country.

Molotov also offered to discuss with the Western Powers their earlier proposals for free all-German elections. Molotov contended that the London decisions made German unification impossible - greatly increased the danger of a European war. He denounced again "aggressive circles in the United States", which he claimed were fostering a policy leading to a new war. He made it clear that his suggestion - immediate withdrawal of the occupation troops, and talks about free elections - were designed to block the London

agreement on re-arming West Germany.

The White House said tonight the Russian proposal is another typical Russian trick. There is nothing new in it. If all troops were withdrawn from Germany it would leave East Germany with a tremendous police force, far in excess of the West German military organization. News Secretary Snyder said: "I don't believe there will be any comment from the President on this. It's just another old Russian trick." That is precisely what it is, but the question remains whether it will work. It is to be noted that Molotov offered inducements rather than making threats. The West Germans were offered something, instead of being threatened with something. Molotov held out the bait of the immediate withdrawal of the armies of occupation from both zones, and another four-power conference to talk about German unification.

The question isn't Molotov's sincerity, but whether the bait will be taken. Any occupied country has a burning desire for the armies of occupation to go home. Any divided country would like to be re-united. If Molotov can persuade enough people that another four-power conference has a reasonable chance of arriving at a German peace treaty, then he will have served his purpose, whether the conference is actually held or not.

His objective is to block, or at least delay the actual carrying out of the London agreements.

Molotov has at least three things in his favor as he makes this crucial gamble: the desire of most Germans for unification at practically any price. The second is the bait of peaceful co-existence with the prospect of markets for German goods stretching all the way to the China Sea. The third is the feeling of a great many Europeans that despite Anglo-American pledges of continuing participation in Continental defense, the time will come when isolationist pressure and budgetary pressure will reduce such participation.

Russian policy in the last couple of years has become highly predictable. They are obviously hoping that soft talk, the prospect of unification and the occupation armies going home, will influence a good many Germans, and will once again divide the ranks of the Western Powers. Those ranks, although apparently closed by the London agreements, may not be as solid as they seem. Mistrust and suspicion of the Germans will be a long time a-dying.

We may all be convinced, as this reporter is, that no offer Molotov makes can really bring about the re-unification of Germany. We may believe that

the Russians not only don't want it, and will do anything to prevent it. Nevertheless, they must play the game of trying to persuade the Germans that they will allow it. The Russians must be expected to use every means to check German re-armament, short of war. But Molotov wasn't talking to us, or to Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden. He was talking to the French Assembly, the German Bundestag and the Social Democrats, as well as to Dutch and Belgian Socialists and any number of other groups in Europe which will have the final say in the matter.

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standard of living, despite all its burdens, is steadily advancing."

Republican Senator Bridges of New Hampshire said in his home state, that he is tired of being afraid of the Russians "and it is about time that the Russians started to be afraid of us." Bridges said: "I truly believe, that the only hope of peace for us is to return to the principles which made this nation great; to cease appeasement; to cease compromise on fundemntal principles."

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The Russians, as they have frequently done in the past, are doing all that they can to burn up time, to delay the re-arming of Germany. For they know, as Charles Dickens pointed out:"Time is money - and very good money too, to those who reckon interest by it." But while these delaying tactics go on, we would do well to follow this warning from Shakespeare:"Make use of time; let not advantage slip."

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In Michigan City, Indiana, 39 prison guards have been suspended for ten days. These guards and others went on a strike at the Indiana State Prison for better wages and working conditions. A State official calls the walkout a fizzle.. says there's no need to call the militia.

Former President Hoover today returned to the Commerce Department where he spend eight years as secretary. He said these years..from 1921 to 1928...were "the happiest period of my life." And Mr. Hoover, speaking at a reunion of 871 persons who worked in the department when he was there, said we are faced with a fortunate time in American history. He said: "During the past few years, scientific discovery, new inventions, improvements and methods have produced an industrial revolution in the United States. The productivity of the individual American has expanded fabulously in this very short period so that today our standard of living, despite all its burdens is steadily advancing.

Republican Senator Bridges of New Hampshire said in his home state that he is tired of being afraid of the Russians "and it is about time that the Russians started to be afraid of us." Bridges said "I truly believe that the only hope of peace for us is to return to the principles which made this nation great; to cease appeasement; to cease compromise on fundamental principles."

Russian Foreign Minister Molotov made a speech in Berlin tonight. He spoke before East German officials and representatives from a dozen Communist countries, including China. It was the Russian response to the London agreement to re-arm West Germany. The time was right, the place was right, the only question is, whether the price was right. What Mr. Molotov offered was this: he said the Soviet Government declares today that it proposes anew to the Governments of the United States, Britain and France to conclude an agreement on the withdrawal of occupation troops from the territory of East and West Germany, and to solve this question immediately. Molotov said the acceptance of this proposal would ease the situation of the population in East as well as in West Germany for reunification of the country.

Molotov also offered to discuss with the Western Powers their earlier proposals for free all-German elections. Molotov contended that the London decisions made German unification impossible - greatly increased the danger of a European war. He denounced again "aggressive circles in the United States", which he claimed were fostering a policy leading to a new war. He made it clear that his suggestions - immediate withdrawal of the occupation troops, and talks about free elections - were designed to block the London agreement on re-arming West Germany.

The White House said tonight the Russian proposal is "another typical Russian trick. There is nothing new in it." If all troops were withdrawn from Germany it would leave East Germany with a tremendous police force, far in excess of the West German military organization. News Secretary Snyder said: "I don't believe there will be any comment from the President on this. It's just another old Russian trick." That is precisely what it is, but the question remains whether it will work. It is to be noted that Molotov offered inducements rather than making threats. The West Germans were offered something, instead of being threatened with something. Molotov held out the bait of the immediate withdrawal of the armies of occupation from both zones, and another four-power conference to talk about German unification.

The question isn't Molotov's sincerity, but whether the bait will be taken. Any occupied country has a burning desire for the armies of occupation to go home. And divided country would like to be re-united. If Molotov can Persuade enough people that another four-power conference has a reasonable chance of arriving at a German peace treaty, then he will have served his purpose, whether the conference is actually held or not. His Objective is to block, or at least delay the actual carrying out of the London agreements.

Molotov has at least three things in his favor as he makes this crucial gamble: the desire of most Germans for unification at practically any price. The second is the bait of peaceful co-existence with the prospect of markets for German goods stretching all the way to the China sea. The third is the feeling of a great many Europeans that despite Anglo-American pledges of continuing participation in Continental defense, the time will come when isolationist pressure and budgetary pressure will reduce such participation.

Russian policy in the last couple of years had become highly predictable. They are obviously hoping that soft talk, the prospect of unification and the occupation armies going home, will influence a good many Germans, and will once again divide the ranks of the Western Powers. Those ranks, although apparently closed by the London agreements, may not be as solid as they seem. Mistrust and suspicion of the Germans will be a long time a-dying.

We may all be convinced, as this reporter is, that no offer Molotov makes can really bring about the reunification of Germany. We may believe that the Russians not only don't want it but will do anything to prevent it. Nevertheless, they must play the game of trying to persuade the Germans that they will allow it. The Russians must be expected to use every means to check German re-armament, short of war.

But Molotov wasn't talking to us, or to Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden. He was talking to the French Assembly, the German Bundestag and the Social Democrats, as well as to the Dutch and Belgain Socialists and any number of other groups in Europe which will have the final say in the matter.

Clearly this is another Russian effort to buy time with words.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians, as they have frequently done in the past, are doing all that they can to burn up time, to delay the re-arming of Germany. For they know, as Charles Dickens pointed out: "Time is money - and very good money too, to those who reckon interest by it." But while these delaying tactics go on, we could do well to follow this warning from Shakespeare: "Make use of time; let not advantage slip."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday Oct 2, 1954

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon says the President will make a third major political speech before the November election. But MR. EISENHOWER is determined not to barnstorm on behalf of any individual Republican candidates. After meeting with the President in Denver, Mr. Nixon told reporters: he feels the President has been playing "exactly the right role" in the campaign... and will continue to play that role. In addition to tomorrow's nights radio-television address and one on election eve the President will make another big speech sometime this month. The Vice President feels it would be a mistake for the President to get personally involved in any local campaigns. He feels it will be a difficult fight for the Republicans but is confident they will win. And in answer to Democratic charges that as a Senator , Mr. Nixon in ten cases voted against positions the President has taken, Nixon said: "The President had looked over his record very carefully in 1952." Nixon says the Democrats are "swinging wildly and getting hysterical."

Another prominent Republican, Senator Knowland of California, said today he'd like to see the President take "on a heavier schedule of campaigning."

~~Also at Chicago, hog prices sank to a new low for the year. losses ranged from 25 to 50 cents a hundred pounds.~~

The government reported today that during September unemployment continued its gradual seasonal decline... the job picture remained stable for a third straight month.

The Atomic Energy Commission says it has approved "the form" of a controversial contract with the Dixon-Yates power group. And Chairman Langer of A Senate anti-monopoly committee and Democratic Senator Kefauver say the commission has not shown "the proper respect" for the subcommittee.

Attorney General Brownell says he will take prompt action against anyone who violates federal law in STUDENT strikes against the integration of white and Negro PUPILS. Washington school officials say a four-day student strike there is "busted."

A Federal Jury today accused Own Lattimore of lying when he testified that he has not been a follower of the Communist line..and has not been a promoter of Communist interests. The government sought the new indictment because the heart of a previous indictment against Lattimore was thrown out of court. This accused him of lying when he denied that he

was a Communist sympathizer or any other kind of ~~promoter~~ (PROMOTER) of Communist interests. Lattimore issued a statement saying: he is a loyal American who has followed the dictates of his own conscience and not the commands of any foreign system. He added: "The indictment lays bare the fact that this prosecution is a direct and immediate threat to anyone and everyone who has ever written or spoken of foreign affairs and whom the government choses to attack for political reasons." Lattimore says the indictment's definition of a follower of the Communist line "includes anyone who expresses an opinion knowing that opinion is also shared by Russia." Lattimore says under this definition President Eisenhower and former Presidents Truman and Roosevelt could be cited for perjury.

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French Premier Mendez-France appealed to his National Assembly for approval of the London program. He said France must not retreat into isolation.. and cannot resist the unanimous London decision.

British Foreign Secretary Eden told his Conservative Party that Moscow has made every effort to draw the Germans to their side and prevent the allies from drawing Germany to the West. Eden said:"The Russians have consistently refused to agree to Germany being united except on terms which would result in a Communist minority being given power to subvert the whole state."

And in East Berlin today, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov said again: the London plan is the main hinderance to re-uniting Germany... the west wants to keep Germany divided.

On Formosa today, Chiang Kai Shek told a reporter that if Russia intervened in any Nationalist invasion of Red China... his armies could whip the Russians. Chiang says this could be done because the Chinese

people would rise and fight against the Soviets.

In Washington today there were reports that the United States has suggested to the Nationalists that they cease their attacks on Chinese Communist targets...in line with our policy to give Chiang Kai-Shek encouragement and assistance in defense... but to discourage him from other operations.

And here in New York, the Metropolitan Opera says it has signed Marian Anderson, the American contralto, to sing in an opera in January. She will be the first Negro singer ever to appear with a Metropolitan cast.

Edward R. Murrow: October 7, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

From time to time we have contended that it is necessary, even for those of us who work in radio and television, to be able to read - especially books. / There is a book recently published which is not pleasant reading; but it seems to this reporter to be important reading. / The title is: "Power and Policy". It is written by Thomas K. Finletter, and his credentials for writing it are very considerable. He was Special Assistant to the Secretary of State from '41 to '44. He was Secretary of the Air Force from '50 to '53. He has a wide knowledge and experience of diplomatic, economic and military affairs.

Mr. Finletter contends that unless we mend our ways, the supremacy in air atomic power which up to now has been ours, will shift to the Russians. He thinks this point will be reached during the year 1956. / He records the time when we were safe because we had the atom bomb and the Russians didn't. But in what he calls the second phase, the big bombs in Russian hands will become a vital threat to our safety. / When the Russian power becomes generally known, it may have a damaging effect on the will to resist in some nations that are still free. Mr. Finletter foresees a third phase, which will come in the early 1960's and possibly before - the supersonic guided missiles with hydrogen warheads.

He believes that the Russians may before long be in a position to strike the total blow against this country. When they ~~are~~ will be in a position to destroy our cities and industries, and simultaneously knock out enough of our air bases to prevent an overwhelming counter-attack. And he says the Russians are very busy working on a plan to do just that.

Mr. Finletter reminds us of a fact which apparently never really penetrated the public mind, in spite of much reporting on the subject from Korea, when he says the Russian-built MIG 15 is a first-class fighter, which in some respects gave better performance in Korea than the F 86 Sabre Jet.

We ought to give up the idea that the mere utterance of threats to use our atomic power can block the expansionist urge of the Chinese.

Mr. Finletter protests vigorously against the system of compromises which splits up the dollars available for the armed services between the Army, Navy and Air Force. This book is, quite frankly, special pleading for a massive increase in our air power. To those who contend we can't afford it, Mr. Finletter replies: "If we accept the proposition that there are certain ground divisions, or naval or air units which are indispensable to our national safety, it follows that we have to pay the price of having

these forces, whatever this price may be."

The contention is that this nation can afford to pay whatever must be paid as the price of survival. Finletter dismisses the argument that atomic weapons are so terrible that they won't be used. And to those who point out that poison gas wasn't used in the last war, he says: "Gas is a special weapon for special conditions, and is not a decisive weapon".

He traces the history of efforts to achieve collective security or enforced peace, and concludes that the lesson of history is that when international organizations, which were the symbol of high hopes at the war's end, fail, the ~~root~~ route becomes fixed toward the next great war. He contends that we can't hide behind the admitted difficulty of dealing with the Russians; if there is a fraction of a percent of a chance that we might get the Russians to accept the plan we have not yet offered ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXX~~ the government of the United States owes it to the people of the country to take advantage of this possibility. The failure of the U.S. Government to drive hard for an enforced peace gives a first-class case to those who want a preventive war.

Mr. Finletter says: "There seems to be almost no doubt but that the known weapons of today, and of the future, may well, unless controlled,

destroy the United States." Mr. Finletter demands that the American Government produce a plan for enforced disarmament. He says it "would be a shocker, because it would have to be enforceable against us as well as against Russia and against the rest of the world."

This book, "Power and Policy" will be regarded by some as "a shocker". There was a time in the history of warfare when soldiers being operated upon without anasthetics were given a bullet to bite upon. You may disagree with some of Tom Finletter's contentions and conclusions, but he has provided us with the bullet, and a warning.

Upon very rare occasions we attempt to sell a book. This is our effort to do so. The title is "Power and Policy", by Thomas K. Finletter.

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This reporter has no financial interest in this book or the house that published it - merely a belief that it will cause you furiously to think.

We were talking of Thomas Finletter's new book: "Power and Policy." You will find in it some provocative reading - written by a man qualified to speak his mind. It was Emerson who once said:"Talent alone can not make a writer. There must be a man behind the book." That's true in this case, as is Longfellow's observation that "what a writer asks of his reader is not so much to like as to listen."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were talking of Thomas Finletter's new book: "Power and Policy." You will find in it some provocative reading - written by a man qualified to speak his mind. It was Emerson who once said:"Talent alone can not can not make a writer. There must be a man behind the book." That's true in this case, as is Longfellow's observation that "what a writer asks of his reader is not so much to like as to listen."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday Oct 8/954

This is the news:

French Premier Mendez-France told his National Assembly today that the London agreement will bind Germany for 50 years..even if West Germany and Communist East Germany should be united. In his appeal for a free hand to negotiate the London agreement to a conclusion, the Premier hinted that America and Great Britain would go ahead without the French..if the Assembly balks. And he called for a vast agreement and a unity of deputies on this grave issue. (I'd like to discuss the German situation in a few minutes.)

The Italian Senate tonight gave Premier Scelba a 122 to 89 vote of confidence on the Italian-Yugoslav settlemenet of the Trieste quarrel. (It was the biggest vote Scleba has won since taking office last February.)

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler today praised the Eisenhower Administration for helping keep the world-wide stirling area from suffering when American production slipped. He told a Conservative party conference that the wise foresight of the Eisenhower Administration kept the sterling area from suffering from a nine per cent fall in American production.

On Formosa today there was more criticism of a reported American action that has halted Nationalist attacks on Communist China. The semi-official China News says "the effect on morale and stamina of both civilians and military could be irreparable."

In Denver today, Vice President Nixon announced that the President will probably make a farm speech, somewhere in the midwest, before the November second election. Mr. Nixon says the President will appear before a non-political forum in the Middle West. Tonight, the President and the Vice President will speak to the nation. Nixon describes Mr. Eisenhower's talk as a "hard-hitting shot in the arm." for the Republican campaign.

House Speaker Martin said today he does not agree with Mr. Nixon's feeling that the President should stay out of individual congressional campaigns.

The Democrats won a victory in Nevada today when the state Supreme Court ordered an election in November to fill the unexpired term of the late DEMOCRATIC Senator McCarran. Republicans had sought to prevent a vote..to permit a Republican appointee of Republican governor RUSSELL to serve the remaining two years and three months of McCarran's term

Chairman Capehart of the Senate committee investigating federal housing practises said today "pressure" has been put on him not to investigate 60-thousand dollars in fees paid to two Washington men.. [redacted] Capehart says this pressure makes him "very suspicious" of the whole thing.

John Peurifoy, our former ambassador to Guatemala, told a House committee that Communists are still "a very real menace" in Latin America. He said the loss of their revolution in Guatemala represented a serious setback to the Kremlin and "not a final defeat."

The Senate-House atomic energy committee today decided to put-off until after the November election the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract.

Education Commissioner Samuel M. Brownell said today there is a need for a 15-million-dollar school construction program. And he believes it should be met largely on the state and local level. He said no single action by the federal government is going to take care of the problem.

The American Trucking Association today gave strong support to

a proposed special federal agency to finance a 100-billion-dollar highway improvement program over the next ten years. General Lucius Clay, chairman of a special presidential committee studying highway problems, says the proposal is getting "serious consideration."

The Civil Service Commission reports that the average full-time federal employe on June 30th earned a base salary of $3,680 a year. More than three-fourths of the government's two and a third million employes earn less than 45-hundred dollars a year. Almost a fourth earn between three-thousand and thirty-five-hundred a year.

Senator McCarthy today named James Juliana to be acting staff director of his investigating committee at least until Congress meets in November. EARLIER, The committee Democrats [redacted] had told McCarthy: "We do not now consent to" the appointment.

Methodist Bishop G. Bromely Oxnam said today that those who resort to violence and refuse to obey the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in the schools are "subversive." He said: "Resort to violence and refusal to OBEY the law is subversive and does more to undermine Democratic government than any Communist traitor can do."

Edward R. Murrow: October 8, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

In the dramatic struggle between West and East over Germany's future, it is well to see the time-table as clearly as the issues. The Nine-Power Conference reached its unanimous agreement in London last week, and usually when top ministers sit down and sign something the occasion has the ring of finality. And if the governments settled something about which they have been at odds, it seems all the more final. The London conference agreed to German re-armament after the sensational defeat of the European Defense Community by the French Assembly. London made the crumbling Western Alliance look solid again.

But on this occasion the top-level agreement cannot be considered final. It has to be accepted by the parliaments concerned, first as a policy, ultimately as a binding treaty. So one has to look at the time-table. The Bundestag and the French Assembly have been holding their debate on policy first of all. They were not debating a completed treaty, only a concept. They simply were clearing the way for a still undrafted treaty which ultimately they must ratify if Germany is to be re-armed.

The vote in the Bundestag gave Chancellor Adenauer a comfortable victory by a straight coalition majority. Only Social Democrats voted No.

In Paris tonight Premier Mendez-France called for a vote on confidence on the London agreement.. it will be held Tuesday morning.

It is necessary to stress the time-table if one is to understand the strategy being used to oppose the London agreement, for the fight is now over the time-table. The Soviet maneuvers appear to be aimed principally at postponing a decision on the agreement. Mr. Molotov timed his speech in Berlin the day before yesterday to come before yesterday's debate, and he aimed the speech directly at Germans by proposing unification and the end of foreign occupation. Mr. Molotov could hardly have hoped to have defeated the Adenauer government yesterday. Actually his speech helped the Chancellor, by convincing waverers in his coalition that they must stand by him. But he supplied the German Socialists with arguments for putting off ratification until a four-power conference is held. They made precisely the plea he must have hoped for. They insisted on a delay until it was demonstrated that a four-power conference could not succeed. And they promised that if the conference failed they would vote for re-armament.

The Kremlin hasn't won a delay yet in Bonn and isn't likely to do so in Paris right off. But this is like a chess game that hasn't reached the stage where a single move can produce the checkmate. More moves are needed. Observers foresee what moves Mr. Molotov can make. He can appear to be ready to edge toward truly free elections in Germany, whether he ~~actually~~ is ready or not. And in the United Nations, Mr. Vishinsky can appear to be ready to accept genuine control machinery over atomic production, and set it up before the ban on the manufacture of atomic weapons goes into effect. For that is the test of Soviet sincerity in accepting the Franco-British disarmament plan as a basis of discussion. He too can appear to be making concessions, whether he is really making them or not.

So far the Soviet strategy has been to suggest sensational concessions, but in the vaguest words. The vague words haven't produced the desired delay on the London agreement. But they can be made more precise. Mr. Vishinsky will face the challenge to be more precise in the debate next week of the Soviet disarmament offer. Mr. Molotov can be more precise about free elections in Germany in a new note now expected momentarily, that will propose a four-power conference. There is still time for these and

other moves, for the treaties incorporating the London agreements can't be drafted or ratified for weeks.

What matters greatly in the interim is how people, as well as parliamentarians, see the situation. It is noteworthy that some of the strongest French criticism of the London agreement did not come from those who don't want Germany re-armed, but from those who want it done with still less nationalism. The fathers of the E.D.C. keep up their campaign. They don't want a German General Staff, or German divisions. They want a European Assembly elected by European voters that has final power over the Brussels Treaty Organization. They want a common European budget and an arms pool. But they do not seem ready to unseat Mendez-France if he does not insist on changes along these lines.

In the Paris debate today, these and many diverse views were heard. And in the Bundestag, too, the Socialist opposition appealed to quite contradictory elements. They played up to the pacifists who hate the prospect of conscription. They also held out hopes to the old-fashioned nationalists who think Germany may still become a great power and play East off against the West. They appealed to exiles who put unification ahead of every other interest.

It is hard to say yet whether Mr. Molotov made more friends in Germany than he lost with his speech. Much depends on how German opinion develops in the weeks ahead. Competent observers think the majority of the German people are behind the Adenauer policy today. But that is only as of today. For the competent observers also have an eye on the time-table.

The machinery of international politics is often extremely delicate. Because much that happens in diplomacy is determined by the unpredictability of the human mind. Dale Carnegie once remarked: "When dealing with people, let us remember that we are not always dealing with creatures of logic. We are dealing with creatures of emotion, creatures bustling with prejudices and motivated by pride and vanity."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Swing October 8.

In the dramatic struggle between West and East over Germany's future, it is well to see the time-table as clearly as the issues. The Nine-Power Conference reached ~~ist~~ its unanimous agreement in London last week, and usually when top ministers sit down and sign something the occasion has the ring of finality. And ~~If~~ the governments settled something about which they have been at odds, it seems all the more final. The London conference agreed to German rearmament after the sensational defeat of the European Defense Community by the French Assembly. That made the crumbling Western Alliance look solid again.

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The vote in the Bundestag gave Chancellor

Adenauer a comfortable victory by a straight coalition majority. Only Social Democrats voted no. In Paris tonight

It is necessary to stress the time-table if one is to understand the strategy being used to oppose the London agreement, for the fight is now over the time-table. The Soviet maneuvers appear to be aimed principally at postponing a decision on the agreement. Mr. Molotov timed his speech in Berlin day before yesterday to come before yesterday's debate, and he aimed the speech directly at Germans by proposing unification and the end of foreign occupation. Mr. Molotov could hardly have hoped to have defeated the Adenauer government yesterday. Actually his speech helped the Chancellor, by convincing waverers in his coalition that they must stand by him. But he supplied the German socialists with arguments for putting off ratification until a four-power conference is held. They made precisely the plea he must have hoped for. They insisted on a delay until it was demonstrated that a four-power conference could not succeed. And they promised that if the conference failed they would vote for rearmament.

¶ The Kremlin hasn't won a delay yet in Bonn and isn't likely to do so in Paris right off. But this is like a chess game that hasn't reached the stage where a single move can produce the checkmate. More moves are needed. Observers foresee what moves Mr. Molotov can make. He can appear to be ready to edge toward truly free elections in Germany, whether he actually is ready or not. And in the United Nations, Mr. Vishinsky can appear to be ready to accept genuine control machinery over atomic production and set it up before the ban on the manufacture of atomic weapons goes into effect. For that is the test of Soviet sincerity in accepting the Franco-British disarmament plan as basis of discussion. He can appear to be making concessions whether he is really making them or not.

¶ So far the Soviet strategy has been to suggest sensational concessions, but in the vaguest words. The vague words haven't produced the desired delay on the London agreement. But they can be made more precise. Mr. Vishinsky will face the challenge to be more precise in the debate next week of the Soviet disarmament offer. Mr. Molotov can be more precise about free elections in Germany in a new note now expected momentarily, that will propose a four-power conference.

There is still time for these and other moves, for the treaties incorporating the London agreements can't be drafted or ratified for weeks.

¶ What matters greatly in the interim is how people, as well as parliamentarians, see the situation. It is noteworthy that some of the strongest French criticism of the London agreement did not come from those who don't want Germany rearmed, but from those who want it done with still less nationalism. The fathers of the EDC keep up their campaign. They don't want a German general staff, or German divisions. They want a European Assembly elected by European voters that has final power over the Brussels treaty organisation. They want a common European budget and an arms pool. But they do not seem ready to unseat Mendez-France if he does not insist on changes along these lines. ¶ In the Paris debate today these and many diverse views were heard. And in the Bundestag, too, the socialist opposition appealed to many contradictory elements. They played up to the pacifists who hate the prospect of conscription. They also held out hopes to the oldfashioned nationalists who think Germany may still become a great power and play East off against the West. They appealed to exiles who put unification ahead of every other interest.

It is hard to say yet whether Mr.Molotov made more friends in Germany than he lost with his speech. Much depends on how German opinion develops in the weeks ahead. Competent observers think the majority of the German people are behind the Adenauer policy today.But that is only as of today. For ~~good~~ The competent observers also have an eye on the time-table.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8 , 1954
7:45-8:00 P M,E S T

This is the news:

French Premier Mendez-France told his National Assembly today that the London agreement will bind Germany for 50 years,.....even if West Germany and Communist East Germany should be united. In his appeal for a free hand to negotiate the London agreement to a conclusion, the Premier hinted that America and Great Britain would go ahead without the French... if the Assembly balks. And he called for a fast agreement, and a unity of deputies, on this grave issue. I'd like to discuss the German situation in a few minutes.

The Italian Senate tonight gave Premier Scelba a 122 to 89 vote of confidencdence on the Italian-Yugoslav settlement of the Trieste quarrel. It was the biggest vote Scelba has won since taking office in February.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A Butler today praised the Eisenhower administration for helping keep the world-wide stirling area from suffering when American production slipped. He told a Conservative Party conference that the wise foresight of the Eisenhower Administration kept the sterling area from suffering from a nine per cent fall in American production.

On Formosa today there was more criticism of a reported American action that has halted Nationalist attacks on Communist China. The semi-official China News says "the effect on morale and stamina of both civilians and military could be irreparable.

In Denver today, Vice President Nixon announced that the President will probably make a farm speech, somewhere in the midwest, before the

November second election. Mr. Nixon says the President will appear before a non-political forum in the Middle West. Tonight, the President and Vice President will speak to the nation. Nixon describes Mr. Eisenhower's talk as a "hard -hitting shot in the arm." for the Republican campaign.

House Speaker Martin said today he does not agree with Mr. Nixon's feeling that the President should stay out of the individual congressional campaigns.

The Democrats won a victory in Nevada today when the state Supreme Court ordered an election in November to fill the unexpired term of the late Democratic Senator McCarran. Republicans had sought to prevent a vote.. to permit a Republican appointee of Republican governor Russell to serve the remaining two years and three months of McCarran's term.

Chariman Capehart of the Senate committee investigating federal housing practices said today "pressure" has been put on him not to investigate 60-thousand dollars in fees paid to two Washington men...Capehart says this pressure makes him "very suspicious" of the whole thing.

John Peurifoy, our former ambassador to Guatemala, told a House committee that Communists are still "a very real menace" in Latin America. He said the loss of their revolution in Guatemala represented a seroous setback to the Kremlin and"not a final defeat"

The Senate-House atomic energy committee today decided to put-off until after the November election the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract.

Education Commissioner Samuel L. Brownell said today there is a need for a 15-million dollar school conturction program. And he believes it should be met largely on the state and local level. He said no single action by the federal government is goin to take care of the problem.

The American Trucking Assosiation today gave strong support to a proposed special federal agency to finance a 100-billion dollar highway improvement program over the next ten years. General Lucius Clay, chairman of a special presidential committee studying highway problems, says the proposal is getting "serious consideration".

The Civil Service Commission reports that the average full-time federal employee on June 30th earned a base salary of $3,680 a year. More than Three-fourths of the governemnt's two and a third million employees earn less that 45-hundred dollars a year. Almost a fourth earn between three thousand and thirty-five hundred a year.

Senator McCarthy today names James Juliana to be acting staff director of his investigation committee at least until Congress meets in November. Earlier the committee Democrats had told McCarthy:"We do not now consent to the appointment.

Methodist Bishop Bromley Oxon said today that those who resort to violence and refuse to obey the Supreme Court's ruling againse segregation in the schools are "subversive". He said "Resort to violence and refusal to obey the law is subversive and does more to undermine Democratic government than any Communist traitor can do.

In the dramatic struggle between West and East over Germany's future, it is well to see the time-table as clearly as the issues. The Nine-Power Conference reached its unanimous agreement in London last week, and usually when top ministers sit down and sign something the occasion has the ring of finality. And if the governments settled something about which they have been at odds, it seems all the more final..The London conference agreed to German re-armament after the sensational defeat of the European Defense Community by the French Assembly. London made the crumbling Western Alliance look solid again.

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The vote in the Bundestag gave Chancellor Adenauer a comfortable victory by a striight coalition majority. Only Social Democrats voted no. In Paris tonight Premier Mendez-France called for a vote of confidence on the London agreement. It will be held Tuesday morning.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The machinery of international politics is often extremely delicate. Because much that happens in diplomacy is determined by the unpredictability of the human mind. Dale Carnegie once remarked: "When dealing with people, let us remember that we are not always dealing with creatures of logic. We are dealing with creatures of emotion, creatures bustling with prejudices, and motivated by pride and vanity."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday Oct 11, 1954

This is the news:

The Russians have agreed to pull their troops out of Port Arthur, the big Chinese naval base in Manchuria. A Chinese-Soviet communique says the Russians will leave by next June..after nine years of occupying the base that is 190 miles west of Korea. The communique also says: Moscow will extend further credit to Red China...both want "peaceful co-existence" with Japan...they call on Tokyo to get rid of American troops...suggest a new conference on Korea..demand that Red China be admitted to the UN.. and call on all American personnel to leave Formosa. Moscow and Peiping say the Russians forces can leave Port Arthur because of the end of the Korean war and "the establishment of peace" in Indo-China.

At the United Nations today, Britain and France asked Russia to explain just how Moscow would reduce arms and ban nuclear weapons. The British and French delegates asked Andrei Vishinsky a number of questions... Vishinsky promised specific answers later.

In Paris today, Socialist leaders indicated they are swinging to the support of Premier Mendez-France who wants a vote of confidence to "pursue negotiations" with the Allies on the London agreement to rearm West Germany. Apparently the premier has promised the Socialists

a place in his government. With their support...105 seats in the 621 seat Assembly.. Mendez-France will in all likelihood win tomorrow's crucial vote.

Allied sources in West Germany say the three western allies have granted the Germans permission to operate their own civil air line.. starting with four German-piloted planes next March first.

In Washington today, the Civil Service Commission announced that almost 7-thousand persons have left the federal payroll under the government security program. Forty-three hundred resigned....26-hundred were fired. The Commission says that seventeen hundred and forty-three of these persons..resigned or fired..were suspected of subversive activities or subversive associations. Democratic leaders call this report "a hoax.. a desperate new effort to fool the public." And Republican National Chairman Hall says: "This Administration is cleaning up instead of covering up." I'd like TO examine the figures released today in a few minutes.

Republican headquarters in Indianapolis said today that the President will make a major farm speech in Indianapolis on Friday night.

In Buffalo, New York, the Public Health Cancer Association voted 13 to 3 to advise the public to stop smoking cigarets in order to reduce the incidence of lung cancer. The resolution says there is now sufficient evidence of a relationship between smoking cigarets and lung cancer. Dr. Mortin L. Levin, assistant New York health commissioner, says the Association is the first public cancer group to specifically advise the public against smoking cigarets. The group is composed of public health officers and professional persons working to combat cancer. About 24 of the members present did not take part in the 13 to 3 vote.

The Federal Trade Commission in Washington said today that "unlawful restraint of trade" by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange "contributed to and promoted" a sharp increase in coffee prices early this year. The average retail price of a pound of coffee went up from 91 cents in December to $1.18 a pound in April. The F.T.C. says the coffee price increase "cannot be explained in terms of competitive laws of supply and demand." Vice President Leon Isreal of the Coffee Exchange denies the F.T.C. charges "as we have denied other unfair and inaccurate charges against the exchange in the past." He says the Exchange welcomes

"any fair and impartial investigation" of its trading practises.

The Supreme Court held a brief and solemn session today to pay tribute to Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson, who died of a heart attack, at age 62, on Saturday. Chief Justice Warren spoke of Justice Jackson as "an able lawyer, statesman and jurist" ~~who~~ whose passing "leaves a great void--we shall miss greatly his wise counsel, his clarity of expression and his genial companionship."

It rained again in Chicago today.. almost seven inches of it in three days..and tonight's forecast is for more rain. Many industrial plants have curtailed or suspended their operations.. some 700 home owners have been flooded out..transportation was disrupted...in the heaviest rainfall the city has had in 69 years. The damage is estimated at ten million dollars in Chicago alone..with no estimate yet on damages in 62 suburban areas.

At the South Dakota State Penitentiary tonight, prisoners began rioting shortly after their evening meal. First reports from the prison, near Sioux Falls, South Dakota, say about 400 men are shouting and smashing dishes in the dining room.

Edward R. Murrow: October 11, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The figures published today of separations from federal employment, in something more than a year's time, throw some light, but not a great deal, on the problem of getting subversives out of government. This is one of the hot topics in the election campaign. It is also one of the campaign's more obscure subjects. The figures released today are not going to cool off the topic very much, nor will they clarify it very helpfully. It still is a state secret how many government employees in the period covered were found to be subversives, that is, guilty of subversive activities, and fired for that reason. What we know is that some persons were dismissed under the security program, while some resigned before determination of their cases, and that a certain number of the dismissed and resigned came under the heading of subversives.

If one takes the total number separated, and the total number fired, those fired were 38 percent of the whole. If this percentage is applied to the total number separated as subversives, it results in a figure of 662. That may be a reasonable estimate of the number fired as subversives. Why one has to beat around the statistical bush in this way is a mystery. It would seem that the precise figure belonged to the public. It would seem so all the more in a political campaign when such figures have a

bearing on what voters are being told.

Even this figure of a possible 662 subversives is not at all clear. For the heading includes those on whom information in the files indicates subversive activities, those having subversive associations and those belonging to subversive organizations. These are all lumped together as though they were on the same level of danger. There can be a far cry between a man who takes part in subversive activities, and one who only associates with a subversive. The doer cannot well be innocent, the associater may be. In saying this I am not suggesting that certain kinds of associations, or certain kinds of memberships, do not make a person unsafe for a sensitive job in the government. I am simply saying the headings are not on the same level. And these figures do not tell how many of the six hundred odd people separated from government were active subversives, and how many were unsafe for reason of their associations. The fairness of the procedure cannot be judged without knowing the evidence. But it looks loose to be lumping the unquestionably guilty and the possibly innocent as though they were more or less the same.

Besides, the official description speaks of the available evidence "indicating" subversion in one of the three categories. The word "indicating"

is not synonymous with "demonstrating" or "proving". One must hope that for the persons fired as subversives the indications were beyond a reasonable doubt. But in the hundreds of cases where persons resigned before a determination was reached, it is stretching things to assume all of them were subversives. ~~Many of them may not have belonged in the statistics at all.~~

Anyone hearing the talk about subversives in government may have formed the impression that they have been most numerous in the State Departments, the Information Administration and the Central Intelligence Agency. The figures tell quite a different story. Of the total of 6,926 separated from the government under the security program for the thirteen months ending last July 1st, about two-thirds, or 4,738, came from the Navy, the Veteran's Administration, the Army, the Post Office and the Air Force, in that order. The number supplied by the State Department, the Information Service and the C.I.A. is 351, or five percent of the total. There were five dismissals from the State Department, 207 resignations, involving seventy subversion cases. From the Information Service there were no dismissals and 64 resignations, involving 39 subversion cases. From the C.I.A. one man was dismissed, 74 resigned and not a single case of subversion was involved.

The poorest record for security was made by the Navy, with 1,361 separations, the Veteran's Administration came next with 1,253. The largest number of subversion cases was in the Army, with the Air Force next, the Navy following. Obviously the departments with the most employees would have the largest number of separations. But the picture of the danger of subversion in the government that comes from such figures is not the one usually shown in the political speeches.

The American Assembly, meeting at Arden yesterday, recommended taking the question of loyalty in government out of party politics. This Assembly is a body of business, educational and government leaders set up by President Eisenhower before he relinquished his post at Columbia University. They meet for week ends of study and discussion, and this week end were considering the Federal service. They were unhappy about the loyalty program and recommended a number of specific improvements. They urged the President to appoint a commission of outstanding citizens to seek the development of new standards and new methods of determining loyalty and security.

The existing loyalty program marked an improvement on what preceded

it. But it, too, has not found a formula that combines security for the nation with justice for the government worker. It should not be impossible to find one.

There is a very real challenge to devise a loyalty program for those in government that does not jeopardize individual freedom. For, as William Penn once remarked:"Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them. And as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined too. But if men be good, government can not be bad."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

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Even this figure of a possible 662 subversives is not at all clear. For the heading includes whose on whom information in the files indicates subversive activities, those having subversive associations, and those belonging to subversive organizations. These are all lumped together as though they were on the same level of danger. There can be a far cry between a man who takes part in subversive activities, and one who only associates with a subversive. The doer cannot well be innocent, the associator may be. In saying this I am not suggesting that certain kinds of associations, or certain kinds of memberships, do not make a person unsafe for a sensitive job in the government. I am simply saying the headings are not on the same level. And these figures do not tell

how many of the six hundred old people separated from government were active subversives, and how many were unsafe for reason of their associations. The fairness of the prodedure cannot be judged without knowing the evidence. But it looks loose to be lumping the unquestionably guilty and the possible innocent as though they were more or less the same.

Besides, the official description speaks of the available evidence "indicating" subversion in one of the three categories. The word "indicating" is not synonymous with "demonstrating" or "proving". One must hope that for the persons fired as subversives the indications were beyond a reasonable doubt. But in the hundreds of cases where persons resigned before a determination was reached, it is stretching things to assuse that all of them were subversives.

Anyone hearing the talk about subversifes in government may have formed the impression that they have been most numerous in the State Department, the Information Administration and the Central Intelligence Agency. The figures tell quite a different story. Of the total of 6,926 separated from the government under the security program for the thirteen months ending last July 1st, about two-thirds, or 4,730, came from the Navy, the Veteran's Administration the Army, the Post Office and the Air Force, in that order. The number supplied by the State Department, the Information Service and the C.I.A. is 351, or five percent of the total. There were five dismissals from the State Department, 207 resignations, involving seventy subversive cases. From the Information Service there were no dismissals and 63 resignations, involving 39 subversion cases. From C.I.A. one man was dismissed, 74 resigned and not a single case of subversion was involved. The poorest record for security was made by the Navy, with 1,361 separations, the Veteran's Administration

came next with 1,253. The largest number of subversion cases was in the Army, with the Air Force next, the Navy following. Obviously the departments with the most employees would have the largest number of separations. But the picture of the danger of subversion in the government that comes from such figures is not the one actually shown in the political speeches.

The American Assembly, meeting at Arden yesterday, recommended taking the question of loyalty in the government out of party politics. This Assembly is a body of business, edutational and government leaders set up by President Eisenhower before he relinquished his post at Columbia University. They meet for week ends of study and discussion, and this week end were considering the Federal service. They were unhappy about the loyalty program and recommended a number of specific improvements. They urged the President to appoint a commission of outstanding citicens to seek the developement of new standards and new methods of determining loyalty and security.

The existing loyalty program marked an improvement on that preceded it . But it, too, has not found a formula that combines security for the nation with justice for the government worker. It should not be impossible to find one.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word For Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is a very real challenge to devise a loyalty program for those in government that does not jeopardize individual freedom. For, as William Penn once remarked:"Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them. And as Governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined too. But if men are good, government can not be bad. Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday October 12, 1954
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This is the news:

The President said today that he has never found Defense Secretary Wilson "in the slightest degree indifferent to human misfortune." The President's statement, issued in Denver, came almost 24 hours after Wilson, in Detroit, told a dog story at a news conference. C.I.O. President Reuther and many Democrats interpreted this to be a comparison of people to dogs. I'd like to review the story later. Today, two hours after the President's statement, Mr. Wilson said he intended "no invidious comparison likening people to dogs in any sense." And Democratic Chairman Mitchell charged that Wilson had "provided a vivid demonstration of a basic difference between the Republican and Democratic parties."

Former President Truman tonight sent a message to a Democratic fund-raising dinner in Washington charging that "the Republicans are a party OF special privilege and FOR special privilege." He called for the election of a Democratic Congress in November to reverse what he called "this dangerous trend."

In Paris today, the French National Assembly gave Premier Mendez-France a three-to-one vote of confidence on the London plan to

re-arm western Germany. The vote was 350 to 113..with the Communists furnishing most of the opposition. At the same time, the Assembly gave the Premier authority to go ahead with the formation of a Western European Union. It asked Mendez-France to make "simultaneous and parallel" efforts to get a disarmament agreement between Moscow and the western world.

At the United Nations, we made it clear that the United States believes Soviet Delegate Vishinsky has "dispelled" hopes for agreeing on disarmament and atomic controls. American Delegate James J. Wadsworth called the new Soviet proposals "too vague and ambiguous." He said they'll need a great deal of clarification before they can become "really meaningful." At the same time, Wadsworth said, we consider the Russian proposals "an important step in the direction of an agreed disarmament program."

In South Africa today, Prime Minister Malan announced that he will retire from office on November 30th. The leader of a fight for racial segregation and white supremacy in South Africa...Malan said his decision is irrevocable. He gave no reasons.

And in India, Prime Minister Nehru said today he would like to "retire temporarily" as the head of his government. Nehru said he has no intention of "withdrawing into the wilderness"..but he is tired and would welcome an opportunity to regain a fresh outlook.

In Washington today, Chairman Bell of a Senate committee that has investigated coffee prices, said he will urge Congress to put controls on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. He says this might be a first step to bring back the nickle cup of coffee. Beall said sharp coffee price increases earlier this year cost the American people 293-million dollars. His committee is trying to find out "who got the profit"..growers..brokers..importers..wholesalers or retailers. But Gustavo Lobo, Junior, the president of the coffee exchange, told the committee that crop failures and not market manipulations caused the price increases. Right now--he said.. a housewives boycott is helping to force coffee prices down.

Owen Lattimore today pleaded innocent to an indictment accusing him of lying when he denied that he ever followed the Communist party line or promoted Communist causes.

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Mr. Wilson was asked a question about unemployment. He said that about a year ago a group had complained to him that unemployment would be increased in a certain area, because draft requirements had been reduced, and a number of young men wouldn't have to go to Korea and fight. Mr. Wilson said he told the group: "The idea that a nineteen-year-old boy could be drafted and sent to Korea to be shot at - and he didn't have enough gumption to go a hundred miles and get himself a job - I don't go for that." And then Mr. Wilson added: "I've got a lot of sympathy for people where a sudden change, (unemployment), catches them. But I've always liked bird dogs better than kennel-fed dogs myself - you know, one who'll get out and hunt for food, rather than sit on his fanny and yell."

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did, or under any circumstances would think that way is a complete distortion of the facts." He thinks a distorted version is being used by Democrats to misinterpret the full meaning of what he actually said. What he actually said is now clear, as recounted a minute ago. He wasn't comparing auto workers to dogs. But his phraseology, the smile notwithstanding, will bring no aid and comfort to Republican candidates where the labor vote is heavy.

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"making a great sacrifice to come down here". But he said: "I realize I am sort of drafted; that it is proper for you gentlemen to make up your minds whether I am Four F or not; maybe I have a flat head instead of flat feet." And when a legal point was being discussed, Mr. Wilson who is not with us remarked that he was not a lawyer, and added: "If I had a lawyer he would advise me not to take this job."

Mr. Wilson's remarks of yesterday, in context and without distortion, have delighted Democrats and distressed a considerable number of Republicans. So it is perhaps accurate to describe the remainder of the political campaign as "the dog days" - sure to be "hot and uncomfortable."

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday Oct 13, 1959

This is the news:

The Air Force announced today that it has ordered production of a faster-than-sound bomber. The announcement by Air Force Secretary Talbott came after Navy Secretary Charles S. Thomas said in Philadelphia that Russia now has faster-than-sound bombers. Talbott said the air force has ordered initial production of the Convair B-58 medium bomber, and also for 1-thousand mile an hour jet fighters. In addition we have ordered [redacted] a speed-up for the 600-mile an hour B-52 jet bomber. Talbott says the new contracts bring the total Air Force orders for planes, and related items, to more than one billion 200-million dollars since last July first.

Defense Secretary Wilson is going to make a speech [redacted] in Chicago tonight--after all. In the wake of his dog story yesterday, which some Republicans and many labor leaders took as an offense to the unemployed, Wilson's speech was doubtful at one point today. First, Illinois' Republican Governor Stratton made it clear he thought the speech should be cancelled. He said he didn't believe the Defense Secretary would be "in a position to properly represent the viewpoint" of the Eisenhower

Administration or Stratton's own state administration. Later the Governor's aide said Stratton could be quoted as saying: "I won't be there"..at the Wilson dinner. Later, in Detroit, Wilson told reporters he was going through with his planned speech. He told reporters he had been on the phone to his office and Washington. And, he said, "The word in Washington is that I'm being cleared for "foot-in-mouth" disease and they're not quite sure how serious it is." At the Summer White House in Denver, News Secretary Snyder said he had been on the phone with Wilson and Republican National Chairman Hall. And then in Chicago, Illinois' Governor Stratton said he would attend the Wilson speech..introduce the secretary..because he's sure Wilson "will have some thing to say which will interest the audience and te American people." He then denied that he had authorized a statement saying he would not attend.

Senator Mc Carthy left the U.S. Naval Hospital today after a week's treatment for sinus trouble. He told reporters he thinks the Administration's farm program has "badly hurt" the Republican cause in the election. He called the program "inept and improper" and said the party was not sticking to its campaign promises. He Doesn't know whether the Republicans will "sneak through" in November. McCarthy says he supports

all Republican candidates for office..except Clifford Case who is running for Senator in New Jersey. He said the reasons for his objections to Case, who is being opposed by a Conservative Republican group in New Jersey, will be made public before the election. Case has attacked McCarthy. And Case has had a personal endorsement from the President.

In Alaska today, the Democrats scored an overwhelming victory. And Congressional Delegate Bartlett says:"Alaska has almost always pointed the way the nation will vote in November."

In Denver, Republican Senator Watkins called on the President today. He later told reporters he got the impression that the President favors the appointment of "a career jurist" to replace the late Justice Jackson on the Supreme Court. (The President will be 64 years old tomorrow).

In Washington, UNited States Attorney Leo A. Rover has accused Federal District Judge Luther Youngdahl of having "a fixed, personal bias and prejudice" in favor of Owen Lattimore. Rover said in an affidavit that Judge Youngdahl, three-term former Republican governor of Minnesota, has a "fixed opinion" that Lattimore is innocent of perjury charges pending against him. Justice Department officials say for the government

to accuse a judge of bias and prejudice is "unusual but not unprecedented." In the past Youngdahl dismissed four of the seven original counts against Lattimore.. (two counts were subsequently reinstated by a higher court.) Today, Lattimore's attorneys charged that the government's affidavit is "scandalous..an attempt to manipulate the administration of justice." There is no comment from Judge Youngdahl who was appointed to the bench by former President Truman.

The Justice Department says it is investigating 600 cases arising from the recent housing investigations. And it is getting from 10 to 15 new cases a day..most of them from the F.B.I.

And Hurricane Hazel, after moving through Haiti, has curved north northwest and is now headed in the general direction of the American mainland. Its now about 500 miles southeast of Miami..headed for San Salvador in the Bahamas.

Edward R. Murrow: October 13, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The debate on the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals in the United Nations has gone far enough for stock to be taken of what Mr. Vishinsky has, and has not, offered. The United States delegation is doing this cautiously and conscientiously. If the Kremlin really wants to reduce armaments, under effective international control, that would be a most sensational event. But even if it did, Mr. Vishinsky might not say so at once, in unmistakable language. He might edge up to it. The Communists have perfected the art of slow-motion diplomacy, designed to squeeze the utmost possible out of any occasion. In appraising the Soviet offers the U.S. delegation must try to tell the difference between edging up to genuine disarmament, and merely exploiting a propaganda advantage.

The Kremlin is engaged in one of its most stupendous diplomatic efforts. It is trying to prevent Germany from being re-armed on the side of the West. Its only hope of success, lies in disrupting or paralyzing the Western Alliance, and the only way to do that, is to convince enough people that Western policy is dangerously suspicious, and that Soviet policy is sweetly reasonable. That is what the Kremlin is now up to, with an eye on German, French and British opinion in particular. The disarmament proposals are

SAY ?

part of this campaign. ~~It is only fair to see that they are part of it,~~ whether or not the Kremlin is genuinely ready for a fresh approach to the basic problems of the atomic age.

But we should be able to see from Mr. Vishinsky's statements so far made, whether there is more to the disarmament proposals than propaganda. The U.S. spokesman, James J. Wadsworth, said in the debate yesterday: "The ray of hope created by the Soviet offer has been considerably dimmed, though not extinguished" by Mr. Vishinsky's answers to the questions pressed on him. That amounts to saying that so far there is enough in the Vishinsky offer to make good propaganda, but not more.

This judgment rests on several points in the Soviet proposal. Most important, is that the commission controlling nuclear weapons would have no power whatever to punish any violations it discovered. All it could do would be to report to the Security Council. There the veto exists. Mr. Vishinsky did point out that under the Charter a party to a dispute before the Council does not have a vote, which is to say, that if the Soviet Union were accused of a violation, it could not veto punishment by the Council. But since the Soviet position also is, that Communist China must have the Chinese seat on the Council, the Soviet Government could count on a veto

even if not able to vote itself.

Another inadequacy of the Soviet plan, is that inspection of factories making conventional weapons would stop after a brief time. Mr. Vishinsky proposed two inspection commissions, one temporary, for conventional weapons, the other permanent, for nuclear weapons. The Western Powers want both inspections to be continuous.

Still another point, Mr. Vishinsky has not abandoned a percentage reduction as the way to cut armaments. All he has said is that he is willing to discuss other approaches. He said he disliked the Western suggestion of maximum sizes for national armies, much ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~X preferred percentage-wise cuts, but he spoke well of a proposal Secretary Acheson once made, to allow so many men per square mile of territory, and per mile of vulnerable frontier.

The one big concession Mr. Vishinsky appeared to make is in not insisting on banning nuclear weapons before other arms reductions are begun or controls are set up. But he ducked every opportunity to be clear, about what the Soviet government is ready to do to set up the controls in time. This is a key point for the West. If nuclear weapons are to be banned, the West insists that the control machinery must be ready and on the spot, when the

ban goes into effect. To this Mr. Vishinsky said, well, let the establishment of controls and the ban be simultaneous. That may sound well, but Mr. Vishinsky did not say what it means. A ban is a single act, whereas setting up controls is a series of acts. Mr. Wadsworth pointed this out. At which point, he asked; are they to be simultaneous?

Obviously, agreement on such points should be possible given good will. But agreement also is impossible without good will. A revealing comment was made in today's debate by Paul Martin, the Canadian representative. He spoke guardedly, but critically, about any power making offers in disarmament that are contingent on something being done in another field of foreign policy. This was taken to refer to a private statement by Mr. Vishinsky, that the disarmament offer will be withdrawn, if the London agreement about Germany goes through.

The French Assembly now has voted for the London agreement in principle. It is reasonable to say that this vote might well have been different if Mr. Vishinsky's disarmament offer had been frank, clear and convincing. It was the French Socialists who really decided the Paris vote. True, they can still vote against ratification. And there still is time for Mr.

Vishinsky to improve his offer. But so far, he has not convinced the people he needed to convince, that the Soviet Union really is reversing its stand on disarmament.

Mr. Vishinksy, as he has repeatedly done in the past, refused again to state in a positive way what Russia is willing to do to set up controls on armament. Montaigne once remarked: "Be not ashamed to say what you are not ashamed to think." Mr. Vishinsky apparently agrees with neither Montaigne nor Emerson who concluded:"Frankness always invites frankness."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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The Air Force announced today that it has ordered production of a faster-than-sound bomber. The announcement by Air Force Secretary Talbott came after Navy Secretary Charles S. Thomas said in Philadelphia that Russia now has faster -than-sound bombers. Talbott said the air force has ordered initial production of the Convair B-58 medium bomber, and also for 1-thousand mile an hour jet fighters. In addition we have ordered a speed-up for the 600-mile an hour B-52 jet bombers. Talbott says the new contracts bring the total Air Force orders for planes and related items to more than one billion 200-million dollars. since last July fitst.

Defense Secretary Wilson is going to make a speech in Chicago tonight--after all. In the wake of his dog story yesterday which some Republicans and many labor leaders took as an offense to the unemployed, Wilson's speech was dourtful at one point today. First, Illinois' Republican Governor Stratton made it clear he thought the speech should be cancelled. He said he didn't beleive the Defense Secretary would be "in a position to properly represent the viewpoint" of the Eisenhower Administration or Stratton's own state administration. Later the Governor's aide said Stratton could be quoted as saying: "I won't be there"...at the Wilson dinner. Later, in Detroit, Wilson told reporters he was going through with his planned speech. He told reporters he had been on the phone to his office in Washington. And, he said, "The word in Washington is that I'm being cleared for "foot-in-mouth disease and they're not quite sure how serious it is." At the Summer White House in Denver, News Secretary Snyder said he had been on the phone with Wilson and Republican National Chairman Hall. And then in Chicago, Illinois Governor

Stratton said he would attend the Wilson speech...introduce the secretary... because he's sure Wilson "will have some thing to say which will interest the audience and the American people." He then denied that he had authorized statement saying he would not attend.

Senator McCarthy left the U.S. Naval Hospital today after a week's treatment for sinus trouble. He told reporters he thinks the Administration's farm program has "badly hurt the Rupuclican cause in the election. He called the program "inept and improper" and said the party was not sticking to its campaign promises. He doesn't know whether the Republicans will "sneak through in November. McCarthy says te supports all Republican candidates for office...except Clifford Case who is running for Senator in New Jersey. He said the reasons for his objections to Case, who is being opposed by Conservative Republican group in New Jersey, will be made public before the election. Case has attacked McCarthy. And Case has had a personal endorsement from the President.

In Alaska today the Democrats scored an overwhelming victory. And Congressional Delegate Bartlett says:"Alaska has almost always pointed the way the nation will vote in November."

In Denver, Republican Senator Watkins called on the President today. He later told reporters he got the impression that the President favors the appointment of "a career jurist" to replace the late Justice Jackson on the Supreme Court. (The President will be 64 years old tomorrow)

In Washington, United States Attorney Leo A. Rover has accused Federal District Judge Luther Youngdahl of having "a fixed, personal bias and prejudice" in favor of Owen Lattimore. Rover said in an affidavit that Judge Youngdahl, three-term former Republican Governor of Minnesota, has a "fixed,

opinion" that Lattimore is innocent of perjury charges pending against him." Justice Department officials say for the government to accuse a judge of bias and prejudece is "unusual but not unprecedented." In the past Youngdahl dismissed four of the seven original counts against Lattimore...two counts were subsequently reinstated by a higher court. Today, Lattimore attorneys charged that the governemnt's affidavit is "scandalous...an attempt to manipulate the administration of justice." There is no comment from Judge Youngdahl who was appointed bo the bench by former President Truman.

The Justice Department says it is investigating 600 cases arising from the recent housing investigations. And it is getting from 10 to 15 new cases a day...most of them from the F.B.I.

And Hurricane Hazel, after moving through Haiti, has curved north nort west and is now headed in the general direction of the American mainland. It is now about 500 miles southeast of Miami...headed for San Salvador and the Bahamas.

The debate of the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals in the United Nations has gone far enough for stock to be taken of what Mr. Vishinsky has, and has not, offered. The United States delegation is doing this cautiously and conscientiously. If the Kremlin really wants to reduce armaments, under effective international control, that would be a most sensational event. But even if it did, Mr. Vishinsky might not say so at once, in unmistakable language. He might edge up to it. The Communists have perfected the art of slow-motion diplomacy, designed to squeeze the utmost possible out of any occasion. In appraising the Soviet offers the U.S. delegation must try to tell the difference between edging up to genuine disarmament, and merely exploiting a propaganda advantage.

The Kremlin is engaged in one of its most stupendous diplomatic efforts. It is trying to prevent Germany from being re-armed on the side of the West. Its only hope of success, lies in disrupting or paralyzing the Western Alliance, and the only way to do that, is to convince enough people that Western policy is dangerously suspicious, and that Soviet policy is sweetly reasonable. That is what the Kremlin is now up to, with an eye on German French and British opinion in particular. The disarmament proposals are part of this campaign, Whether or not the Kremlin is genuinely ready for a fresh approach to the basic problems of the atomic age.

But we should be able to see from Mr. Vishinsky's statements so far made, whether there is more to the disarmament proposals than propaganda. The U.S. spokesman, James J. Wadsworth, said in the debate yesterday: "The ray of hope created by the Soviet offer has been considerably dimmed, though not extinguished." by Mr. Vishinsky's answers to the questions pressed on him. That amounts to saying that so far there is enough in the Vishinsky offer to make good propaganda, but not more.

This judgement rests on several points in the Soviet porposal. Most important, is that the commission controlling nuclear weapons would have no power whatever to punish any violations it discovered. All it could do would be to report to the Security Council. There the veto exists. Mr. Vishinsky did point out that under the Charter a party to a dispute before the Council does not have a vote, which is to say, that if the Soviet Union were accused of a violation,but could not veto punishment by the Council. But since the Soviet position also is, that Communist China must have the Chinese

seat on the Council, the Soviet Government could count on a veto even if not able to vote itself.

Another inadequacy of the Soviet plan, is that inspection of factories making conventional weapons would stop after a brief time. Mr. Vishinsky proposed two inspection commissions, one temporary, for conventional weapons, the other permanent, for nuclear weapons. The Western Powers want both The Western Powers want both inspections to be continuous.

Still another point, Mr. Vishinsky has not abandoned a percentage reduction as the way to cut armaments. All he has said is that he is willing to discuss other apporaches. He said he disliked the Western suggestion of maximum sizes for national armies, much preferred percentage-wise cuts, but he spoke well of a proposal Secretary Acheson once made, to allow so many men per square mile of territory, and per mile of vulnerable frontier.

The one big concession Mr. Vishinsky appeared t make is in not insisting on banning nuclear weapons before other arms reductions are begun or controls are set up. But he ducked every opportunity to be clear, about what the Soviet Government is ready to do to set up the controls in time. This is a key point for the West. If nuclear weapons are to be banned, the West insists that the control machinery must be ready and on the spot, when the ban goes into effect. Th this Mr. Vishinsky said, "Well, let the establishment of controls and the ban be simultaneous. That may sound well, but Mr. Vishinsky did not say what it means. A ban is a single act, whereas setting up controls is a series of acts. Mr. Wadsworth pointed this out. At which point, he asked; are they to be simultaneous?

Obviously, agreement on such points should be possible given good will. But agreement also is impossible without good will. A revealing comment was made in today's debate by Paul Martin, the Canadian representative. He spoke guardedly, but critically, about any power making offers in disarmament that are contingent on something being done in another field of foreign policy. This was taken to refer to a private statement by Mr. Vishinsky that the disarmament offer will be withdrawn, if the London agreement about Germany goes through.

The French Assembly now has voted for the London agreemtnt in principle It is reasonable to say that this vote might well have been different if Mr. Vishinsky's disarmament offer had been frank, clear and convincing. It was the French Socialists who really decided the Paris vote. True, they can still vote against ratification. And there still is time for Mr. Vishinsky to improve his offer. But so far, he has not convinced the people he needed to convince, that the Soviet Union really is reversing its stand on disarmament.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back ina moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Mr. Vishinsky, as he has repeatedly done in the past, refused again to state in a positive way what Russia wi willing to do to set up controls on armament. Montaigne once remarked:"Be not ashamed to say what you are not ashamed to think." Mr Vishinsky apparently agrees with neither Montaigne nor Emerson who concluded: "Frankness always invites Frankness."

Good Night and Good Luck

Thurs, Oct 14, 1954

This is the news:

Another hurricane, the worst in recent years, is advancing toward the North Carolina Coast. At last report, the Weather Bureau put it 260 miles off the east coast of Central Florida... (400) miles south of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. We're told its moving about 25 miles an hour..with winds up to 130 miles an hour. This one is Hurricane Hazel. And its already swept through Haiti..hit the Dominican Republic..and the Bahamas. An air force B-29 pilot...Captain William E. Harrell of New Jersey.. reports that the 130-mile an hour winds are "cutting the tops off all waves and making the ocean a continuous mass of white caps and frothing foam." Captain Harrel flew into hurricanes Carol, Edna and Dolly this year. But he reports that he "never saw anything like I saw today. The ocean on each side of Hazel's eye was a sheer white rippled sheet as far as I could see."

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New Englanders who have been hit by two hurricanes this year have been warned by the Boston Weather Bureau that Hazel's position and course

"makes it critical for New England."The hurricane could hit the New York area tomorrow. The Weather Bureau will know more about that later this evening.

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Vice President Nixon thinks it will all end up to the advantage of the Republican party. He says Wilson's remarks were distorted.. called this "diversionary tactics of the Dumbocrats."

C.I.O. President Reuther says he's pleased by Wilson's apology. And as some unions distributed cans of dog food at employment agencies, Reuther said:"In the final analysis, the people will judge the concern of Wilson and the Republican Administration by what they do rather than by what they say." The Moscow radio told its people that Mr. Wilson has called American unemployed "dogs". A commentator spent 400 words on what he called the "scandal." There was no accurate explanation of what Wilson actually did say..and no mention of his apology.

There was no comment on all this from the President who celebrated his 64th birthday at Denver receiving congratulation s from (HUNDREDS) of persons. He also received a number of gifts ranging from trout rods (TO) barbecue equipment...plus a Hereford calf that was sent to his farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Tomorrow the President ends his eight weeks of vacation and work at Denver and starts back for Washington. He makes a farm policy speech in Indianapolis tomorrow night.

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has been no response from Attorney General Brownell.

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"Because when he was Minister of Food, we had no food; when he was Minister of Construction, there was no construction; and when he was Minister for Consumer Goods, there were no consumer goods. He should ought to be made Minister of War."

And then Kendrick, (with a continuing disregard of what cables cost,) proceeds to inform us about a weight-lifting championship recently held in Vienna. He goes so far as to say that this spectacle symbolized to him the present state of international affairs in a pertinent way. He reports that twenty or more nations were partaking in this grunting and lifting contest, but the actual struggle was between two of them - the United States and the Soviet Union. Kendrick explains that this contest was designed to determine which could lift and hold aloft, the weightiest burden. He reports that the individual displays of muscle-flexing evoked admiration from the crowds and other contestants, but the final results were inconclusive. Both the Americans and the Russians went away believing they had won. Kendrick says the United States did win the big event, namely the heavy-weight class. And with that victory went the right to be called "Strongest in the World". But Kendrick, careful of his facts, though casual about cable costs, goes on to report that the Russians won out on points, for

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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"Good Night and Good Luck."

Friday Oct 15, 1954

This is the news:

Hurricane Hazel has now moved from Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, through MARYLAND. She's still going strong...and is still very dangerous. She's now expected to be passing through east-CENTRAL Pennsylvania on her way to New York state. Hazel registered winds up to 98 miles an hour in Washington..and dropped to 84 miles an hour west of Baltimore. The Baltimore Weather Bureau says Hazel is going northwest with winds of 50 to 60 miles an hour. Here in New York the weather Bureau reports gusts up to 80 miles an hour. The center of Hurricane Hazel is expected to pass from 80 to 100 miles west of this city later tonight. But we are warned not to take this "as a lessening influence so far as weather in the Metropolitican area is concerned." In her path northward, Hazel has killed at least five persons..injured many.. left thousands homeless and done damage in the millions. At NewPort News, the uncompleted 80-million-dollar battleship KENTUCKY is adrift in the waters of Hampton Roads. But a watchman abroad reports no danger. At Annapolis, a training ship with 50 to 100 men aboard broke her moorings and is now held in the Severn by sea anchors. A spokesman at Annapolis says: no danger to the men. In Washington, some precious old trees were knocked down on the Capitol grounds;

windows were shattered...power lines and transportation disrupted. Government workers had been sent home early in the afternoon, and schools were closed. My colleague Ted Church has been spending most of the day at the Weather Bureau in Washington. And this is his report:

(3 mins return cue: This is ted church at the Weather Bureau in Washington.)

President Eisenhower ended his eight-week "work and play" vacation in Colorado today and flew to Indianapolis, where he will make a major address tonight on the Administration farm program. Mr. Eisenhower's speech is billed as non-partisan. It is being sponsored by the National Institute of Animal Agriculture which invited the President "to tell the nation's farmers the significance of a sound farm and food policy." After the speech, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower will fly on to Washington... weather permitting.

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The President today accepted the resignation of Earl Coke as an assistant secretary of agriculture. He will be succeeded by Ervin L. Peterson, director of the Oregon State Agriculture Department.

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the forces at play. And each feels that indescribable sense of serenity when the stars come out again, when there is quiet, and light and life.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, October 15, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... My colleague, Ted Church, has been spending most of the day at the Weather Bureau, in Washington, and this is his report:

CHURCH: For a time, perhaps 25-minutes, Hurricane Hazel had the capital of the nation for its eye. It was an eerie feeling to know that in any direction one looked, the storm raged but here it was quiet. The top-side of the stormy wheel had passed, leaving considerable destruction throughout the city. The high tides of Chesapeake Bay backed up the Potomac River and famed Haines Point, visited by millions of Americans, is reported flooded. Then the bottom-side of the twister hit town. Although these winds were not expected to meet the nearly one hundred mile an hour challenge of the first wave, they seemed to be even worse. Seasone weathermen here view Hazel with an appreciative eye. As they tell it, "She has a long history, longer than most indeed, and when she hit the American mainland at the Carolinas ~~main~~ she sort of wound up and took off. She ~~got~~ gathered ~~her~~ speed and venom as she moved inland. Weather advisories, trying to see into the future, figured her for 35-mi. an hour, in northward movement, and she reeled off 50-miles an hour. Here at the United States weather station, at the National Airport in Washington, a cautious crew, under weatherman Rheinhardt C. Schmit, watched her movements closely, ~~doing~~ issuing special advisories more oftan than usual as reports poured in demonstrating the new strength and speed of the monster. And, unmistakably the charts showed Hazel headed straight for Washington. A close check of the radar screen showed it to be a shade to the West, but only a shade. But by this evening, brows began to clear slightly for Hurricane Hazel seemed to be showing some of the same characteristics of the tropical hurricane of September 17th, 1876. This one, like Hazel, came ashore in the North Carolina (sic) in North Carolina, generally near Wilmington. Its center, like Hazel's, passed directly over Washington between four and six o'clock; the present one was a shade late. The old gal, unlike most, then veered

off to the northwest. Apparently, Hazel is not going completely to the northwest, but also she seems not going to the East. The best prediction available at broadcast time tonight is that Hazel will pass about one hundred miles due west of ~~New York~~ City, at about 9 o'clock tonight. As has been said, she is moving fast and experts think she'll be well into Canada by 7:30 tomorrow morning.

About fifteen minutes ago, the bureau took storm warnings down south of Delaware breakwater. Old residents here in Washington don't like to talk about it much, but there have been eight hurricanes whose eyes have passed directly overhead. What they will talk about for some time however, is how Hurricane Hazel broke one of the most unusual safety records ever run up by a major city. For fifty days, up until today, metropolitan Washington had not had a fatality due to an automobile accident. But at the ~~ak~~ height of the storm this afternoon, a 71-yr. old woman met death by auto on a stormy northeast Washington street, hit actually, I suppose, by Hurricane Hazel.

So the weather reports here have said Hurricane Hazel is a dangerous storm, and apparently still is. This is Ted Church at the Washington Weather Bureau, in Washington.

MURROW: Thank you, Ted Church.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Hurricane Hazel has now moved from Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, thorugh Maryland. She's still going strong...and is still very dangerous. She'snow expected to be passing through east-central Pennsylbania on her way to New York State. Hazel registered winds up to 98 miles an hour in Washington...and dropped to 84 miles an hour west of Baltimore. The Baltimore Weather Bureau says Hazel is going northwest with winds of 50 to 60 miles an hour. Here in New York the weather Bureau reports gusts up to 80 miles an hour. The center of Hurricand Hazel is expected to pass from 80 to 100 miles west of this city later tonight. But we are warned not to take this "as a lessening influence so far as weather in the Metropolitan area is concerned." In her path northward Hazel has killed at least five persons...injured many...left thousands homeless and done damage in the millions. At Newport News the uncompleted 80-million dollar battleship Kentucky is adrift in the waters of Hampton roads. But a watchman aboard reports no danger. At Annapolis a training ship with 60 to 100 men aboard broke her moorings and is now held in Severn by sea anchors. A spokesman at Annapolis says no danger to the men. In Washin ton, some Precious old trees were knocked down on the Capitol grounds; windows were shattered... power lines and transportation disrupted. Government workers had been sent home early in the afternoon and schools were closed My colleague, Ted Church has been spending Most of the day at the Weather Bureau in Washington. And this is his report:

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MURROW: Thank you, Ted Church.

President Eisenhower ended his eight-week "work and play" vacation in Colorado today and flew to Indianapolis, where he will make a major address tonight on the administration farm program. Mr. Eisenhower's speech is billed as non-partisan. It is being sponsored by the Institute of Animal Agriculture which invited the President "to tell the nation's farmers the significance of a sound farm and food policy." After the speech the President and Mrs. Eisenhower will fly on to Washington...weather permitting.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

In Mark Twain's "A Tramp Abroad" there are these appropriate lines: "We watched the weather all through that awful night and kept an eye on the barometer for the least change, but there was none. Words cannot describe the comfort that that friendly, hopeful steadfast thing was in that season of trouble. It was a defective barometer. But if I should be in such a situation again, I would not wish for any barometer but that one."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday Oct 18, 1958

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon says the Republicans have the Congressional elections won.."if we mobilize our strength."/The Vice President spent 50-minutes discussing the campaign with the President./Then he told reporters, the election will be won or lost in the final two weeks of the campaign.# He said:"To put it bluntly, this is a campaign which cannot be won by the left-wing Democratic opposition./But it can be lost by Republicans, and those moderate Democrats who supported President Eisenhower two years ago, if they fail to organize and get the voters to the polls."

~~Nixon who has traveled 25 thousand miles campaigning in 28 states is starting a new swing into ten states.~~

The White House said today that the President has decided to make half-hour talks, instead of "brief remarks" when he visits New York, on Wednesday and Thursday./He speaks to a dinner, marking the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Jewish Faith in America... and at a dinner honoring the memory of the late Alfred E. Smith, the 1928 presidential nominee.

And Defense Secretary Wilson, who swore off political speeches, after his now famous dog-story in Detroit, has agreed to make another

political speech in Dayton, Ohio on Wednesday.

In Salt Lake City, Republican Representative Douglas R. Srtingfellow, who has admitted that his story of being a wartime hero was a hoax, HAS formally resigned as a candidate for re-eltcion.

And the President's top economic adviser, Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the council of economic advisers, said today that the recent decline in employment and business "has been halted." Burns says the country has witnessed a remarkable achivement during a period when industrial production dropped nine per cent, spending by individuals increased substantially.

Methodist Bishop J. Bromley Oxnam told the Subversive Activities Control Board that Harvey Matusow, who frequently testified in investigations of Communism, had told him that he "has borne false witness." This was the second time Bishop Oxnam has told a government group that on two occassions Matusow asked forgiveness for false testimony. After the first such testimony Matusow said Bishop Oxnam was wrong. He could not be reached for comment today.

A grand jury met in Alexandria, Virginia, today to consider charges against Joseph W. Petersen, Junior, a former employe of the

National Security Agency. Peterson was arrested by the F.B.I. on a charge of improperly obtaining secret government documents" with intent or reason to believe it would be used to injure this country or help a foreign nation.

And a Washington grand jury has filed a criminal contempt charge aginst Clyde L. Powell, former assistant commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration. Powell is accused of refusing to tell the jury whether he took with him when he left office, the official diaries of the [redacted] housing agency.

In Milford, Delaware, ten Negro [redacted] pupils today obeyed an order from the state Board of Education and reported for classes at an all-Negro school 16 miles from Milford. The students had been ousted from Milford's all-white high school.

Senate Majority Leader Knowland said in Atlantic City today that Former British Prime Minister Atlee displayed "the same kind of realism which Neville Chamberlain showed at Munich" in Atlee's recent suggestion that Formosa be turned over to the Chinese Communists. Knowland called this proposal "shocking."

Rescue workers in Canada today recovered more bodies of persons killed in Ontario, as a result of ~~the~~ Hurricane Hazel. Fifty-seven persons were killed in Canada..39 are missing. In this country there were 98 persons dead.

Here in New York, striking A.F. of L. teamsters claim that resistance to their demand for pay increases is collapsing on all sides. But the chairman of the employers group says, resistance to the union demands is 75 per cent effective in the city.

India's Prime Minister Nehru conferred with Communist Leader Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi today. Ho promised to respect the soverignty of the small Indo-Chinese states of Laos and Cambodia.

~~In Soviet-occupied East Germany, communist candidates for Parliament won 99 point three per cent of yesterday's votes. Last year the Communists announced a vote of 99 point six per cent.~~

In London, striking bus drivers were asked to return to work, so their union leaders could negotiate their demand for $28 a week. $4 more than they are now getting. And with the London dock areas paralyzed, the Communist-supported waterfront strike spread to Liverpool and BIRKENHEAD.

Edward R. Murrow: October 18, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The reshuffling of the British Cabinet, announced over the week-end, brings some younger blood into the Government; but basically it means that Sir Winston Churchill intends to remain as Prime Minister indefinitely. He has again confounded the political pundits who have been predicting his retirement for over a year. What he did on the week-end was to re-arrange the shrubbery, and clear away a little underbrush. But the big oak tree in the middle still towers over everything else and is apparently indestructible. The ageing Anthony Eden remains the heir apparent, but his inheritance has again been delayed.

A recent cartoon in London shows Mr. Eden, white-haired and wheel-chaired with Sir Winston still jogging merrily along in front of him. Paul Niven cables me from London that the British press was amazed by the Cabinet shuffle, and some papers barely managed to be polite about it. The editorial in the London Times contemplates the "change which has still to come", and says it is embarrassing to discuss that change." The Gallup Poll, which enjoys a considerable reputation for accuracy in England, says three out of five voters believe Sir Winston should quit. He is rather deaf and walks slowly, but on the eve of his 80th birthday he shows little evidence of any real unfitness for his great office. He retains tremendous energy and capacity

for work - still wakes up subordinates with phone calls in the middle of the night; still receives a stream of visitors, presides over meetings and sends out detailed memoranda. His swans, goldfish and dog Rufus continue to give him great pleasure. Sir Winston is currently sitting for a portrait which will be given him by the House of Commons on his 80th birthday. The artist is one of Britain's greatest, but the Prime Minister frequently gets up, with the excuse that he wants to stretch his legs, examines the canvas with a critical eye, and suggests minor and at times major improvements. There is no official or eye-witness confirmation for the story that Sir Winston gets up in the middle of the night and does a little work on the portrait himself. But it is stated, on pretty good authority, that he has acquiesced rather reluctantly in the proposed plans for his 80th birthday celebration. He is understood to contend, privately, that this celebration is premature and might more fittingly be delayed till his hundredth birthday. In any event, our political pundits in the future will be less willing to predict that he will quit.

This reporter's impression is that master of the English language though he is, Sir Winston is totally unfamiliar with the word.

Across the Channel, in France, the winds of optimism are blowing.

Mendes-France is being referred to as "the different Premier". He has lived dangerously - demonstrated that he's prepared to gamble politically, and that he is no prisoner of tradition. He has decided to confer with German Chancellor Adenauer at his week end retreat in Marly Forest, instead of at the Foreign Office. This is where the kings of France once went to shoot wild duck; and this week Mendes-France and Adenauer will be trying to snare the dove of peace. There will be a blind around the Marly Pavilion, a complete blackout on all news, for fear that a public controversy in the course of the negotiations might force either man to take an irreconcilable position. The first and biggest problem is that of the Saar. Last week Mendes-France sent one of his top advisors XXXX to Bonn, secretly, to talk with Adenauer's right-hand men. These conversations are described as "very successful."

Later this week, French and German leaders will join Dulles and Eden for four-power talks on German sovereignty. Then on Friday the full fourteen-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization meets, but what they can do will depend upon what the French and German leaders have decided in that shooting lodge at Marly. Mendes-France will want a tighter integration of the armed forces on the Continent, tighter control for the supreme commander;

and some scheme for an armaments pool, perhaps going so far as jointly owned and operated French-German armaments plants.

Mendes-France is still under very considerable pressure to open direct negotiations with the Russians for disarmament, and he is expected to press this view on Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden.

David Schoenbrun cables me from Paris that some of the optimism may be due to the weather, for the roses are blooming in October; but he thinks there is more solid ground for the current French optimism. Schoenbrun says that Mendes-France has asked the Socialists to join his Cabinet next week. He has offered them the portfolios of Economic Affairs, Labor and Social Security. This would give the Socialists a strong hand in increasing the standard of living of the masses of the French people, which Mendes France insists is the best way of fighting Communist influence in France. This would mean that Edgar Faure, the present Finance Minister, would become the Foreign Minister.

If Mendes-France brings off the Socialist participation in his government, he will have a stable political majority, for in France the Socialists are among the most militant anti-Communists. So it appears tonight that if the international conference in Paris is not booby-trapped,

the French Cabinet will be re-made next week, and Mendes-France may preside over the most stable government, with the most workable majority that any French Premier has had since the end of the war.

Maybe it's just the roses in October, but there's a lot of optimism in Paris tonight.

It would seem, ~~from all reports tonight,~~ that there is an unusual atmosphere of optimism in France; renewed hope that this troubled nation is finally resolving some of its difficulties. Lord Tweedsmuir once said:"There are many isms to perplex us - nazism, communism, fascism and so forth. But most of them will cancel each other out. There is only one ism that kills the soul and that is pessimism."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday Oct 19 1954

This is the news:

The United States suspects that "the Soviet Union is planning world conquest behind its facade of disarmament statements." American Delegate Wadsworth told the United Nations political committee today that Andrei Vishinsky of Russia has refused to take the same steps this country would take to assure disarmament; that the Russian position has not changed on the matter of international control to watch out for violations of a disarmament treaty.

In Paris today, French Premier Mendez-France and West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer met for six hours. They reported some progress toward solving the settlement of their Sarr dispute..and agreement to expand their economic relations.

In Great Britain, the dock workers strike has spread to Hull..even though the government warned that it might have to use troops to man the docks. The government had warned the Communist-led strikers (about half of the nation's dock workers) that their strike threatens the British food supply and the economy. [redacted]

~~And the British government announced today that those two Comet~~ jet airline crashes--that took the lives of 56 persons--were due to "metal fatigue" resulting ~~from "tremendous pressures" built up in~~ the pressuried cabins of the ~~Comets. A report says~~ THAT AS [redacted] ~~a result, split-second~~ explosions blew passengers and crewmen through the sides of the plane before any distress signals could be sent. ~~The report says~~ the metal weakness can be corrected with only "minor" changes.

Here in New York tonight, Senator Ives, the Republican Candidate for governor charged that 24 years ago his Democratic opponent, Averall Harriman, was chairman of the board of directors of a firm that paid a 250-thousand dollar bribe to a judge. I'd like to review this charge AND THE HARRIMAN COMMENT [redacted] in a few minutes.

Vice President Nixon said tonight that the Eisenhower Administration inherited from the Truman administration all but one of the more than 150 State Department employes fired as security risks..for alleged subversive associations or sexual perversion. Mr. Nixon says the issue for the congressional election campaign is the same as it was in 1952:

"Should we continue the Truman policies or should we reject them and give America new leadership under President Eisenhower?" ~~He said, Trumanism, the Democratic record of "cover up" for Communists and other security risks, will be the issue in this campaign.~~

Treasury Secretary Humphrey says "unemployment is a matter of the greatest concern" to everyone in the Administration. He says: "We are working and planning in every way to reach the day when every man looking for work can find a job."

General Doolittle reported to the President today on a study he has led of the Central Intelligence Agency. He says: the C.I.A. is doing a creditable job and is exercising care to insure the loyalty of its personnel.

The State Department revealed today that it's the Netherlands government that is mixed up in the Petersen case. Joseph F. Petersen, Junior, is charged with improperly obtaining military secrets with intent or reason to believe they were to be used to injure this nation or for the advantage of a foreign nation. The State Department says: Peterson was NOT authorized to give the Dutch and secrets ..violated the law. The Dutch government says IT began exchanging secret information with us

during World War Two. This continued for a few years after the war. The Dutch assumed the transmission of military secrets was authorized..that this was known by Petersen's superiors. The State Department says there is no reason to question the good faith of the Dutch..they co-operated completely in the Petersen investigation.

The Corning Glass Works said today that Dr. Edward U. Condon, former head of the U.S. Bureau of Standards, has been cleared by the Defense Department for access to government secrets. He once denied a House un-American activities committee charge that he was "the weakest link" in our atomic security chain.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, former head of the Office of Scientific Research, has told a House committee that the government's security risk program has wrecked the morale of scientists and slowed the development of new weapons.

The government today accused 17 health, hospital and accident insurance companies of misrepresenting the benefits they offer customers. The Federal Trade Commission says that in an investigation of nearly 900 other health and accident insurance companies, SHOWS hundreds of other cases of "false and misleading advertising". [redacted]. The Joint

Committee on Health Insurance says: the government's complaint is not a definite ruling.. and does not imply that the 17 companies concerned are opposed to changing their advertising to remove the F.T.C. objections.

~~The Justice Department said today the time has come for the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue a flat ban against racial segregation of interstate travelers.~~

The State Department has awarded its highest service award... TO ~~the~~ Ambassador Loy Henderson, for his contributions to our foreign policy in the Near and Middle East...his execution of that policy.. and for his courage~~,~~ and leadership during the "dangerously unsettled period" in Iran.

Chairman Hendrickson of a Senate committee studying the effect television crime shows may have on teen-agers, , suggested today that the government police TV programs or THAT a TV "czar" be appointed to guard against anything ~~that~~ that might tend to increase juvenile delinquency. Merle S. Jones, a CBS Vice president, said he believes in "self-regulation and self-discipline" for the TV industry.

Edward R. Murrow: October 19, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The British have agreed formally to get out of Suez. The treaty between Britain and Egypt signed today provides that the British garrison of eighty thousand men will be out of the Canal zone within twenty months. Some of the garrison will be returned to Britain to form a mobile reserve; the others will be transferred to the Island of Cyprus. After the troops leave, British civilian contractors will maintain certain military installations for the seven years that the treaty runs. There is a provision that if an outside power attacks Turkey, or an Arab state, the British have the right to re-occupy the bases in the Canal zone. The treaty stipulates that an attack by Israel on any of the Arab nations will not bring British armed forces back. The attack must come from what is called "an outside power", which of course means ~~only~~ Russia.

This treaty which takes British troops out of the Canal zone for the first time since 1882 has met with a mixed reception in Britain and in Egypt. The Right Wing of the Conservative Party in England has opposed it, on the grounds that it weakens Britain's world power. The fanatical Moslem brotherhood have attacked the Egyptian Government for agreeing that the British may return under certain circumstances. There was minor rioting in

Cairo today, several people injured; the police made a number of arrests and blamed Communist agents and the Moslem brotherhood for the disorders.

The British will leave behind, at the end of the twenty-month period, some twelve hundred civilian technicians. They will turn over to the Egyptians ten airfields, but the Royal Air Force retains the right to fly over the Canal and to refuel in the zone. This action must be regarded, in purely military terms, as a net loss for the Western Powers. It might be called a calculated risk. Both Britain and the United States hope by this action to improve relations with Egypt and the Arab world, and to persuade them to abandon their attitude of neutrality in the cold war.

Sir Winston Churchill has presided over the liquidation of another small bit of the British Empire on which the sun still never sets. There may be something symbolic in the fact that today's treaty was signed by two young men, Egypt's Premier Nasser 35 and signing for Britain, 34-year-old Anthony Nutting, Minister of State. The British in the post-war years, in India, Burma, Pakistan and elsewhere, think they have had considerable success in giving up power while retaining influence. They, and we, clearly hope that this will be the case in Egypt.

Here in New York tonight, the two men who want to be Governor - Republican Senator Irving Ives, and Democrat Averell Harriman - show no disposition to compromise. Senator Ives, in a widely publicized television appearance, accused Harriman of being involved in a quarter-million dollar New York waterfront scandal in 1930. He contended that Harriman was Chairman of the Board of a shipping line; the venture was a failure. Harriman decided to unload; found a company willing to buy his ships; they had to have a lease on docks for their ships; they got the lease. The United States Attorney found that checks had been passed to a Brooklyn judge, totalling two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; that the checks came from Harriman's shipping company. According to Ives, Harriman said he knew nothing about it. "But", said Ives, "he was Chairman of the Board of Directors; it was his company. Minutes of the meetings showed the directors paid attention to such details as salaries of clerks and stenographers; but nothing about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to a crooked judge, to get a lease of two of the great piers owned by the City of New York."

Ives said he understood why Harriman, during this period, changed from Republican to Democrat and became a big contributor.

No Comment for Harriman yet.

Mr Harriman has just issued the following statement —

Tonight's papers quote my opponent as saying: "I never fight so hard as when my back is to the wall." What he meant was that he plays fair only when he is ahead.

In his speech tonight he made a slanderous attack on my personal integrity in a desperate effort to bolster his faltering campaign. He abandoned his promise to carry on a discussion of the issues, and dug back into the newspaper filed of almost 25 years ago to re-hash a matter fully publicized at that time, involving the leasing of piers to a shipping company with which I was connected. [When this matter was first brought up I appeared before a Federal Grand Jury. I stated under oath that I had no knowledge of the payments that were said to have been made to Judge Vause. That was the truth. I deny completely and categorically that I ever paid, or knew of any improper payments to Vause or anyone else in connection with any pier lease or any other matter.] I have been privileged to serve my country in many important posts. On five occasions I have been approved by the United States Senate following Presidential appointments to various of these posts. [I deeply resent, and I believe the people will resent this faithless attack on my personal honor and integrity.]

The British are hopeful that even though they are pulling out of the Suez, Canal Zone they will be able to maintain some - if not all - of their influence in this area of the world. This will be determined to a large extent by a formula J.N. Hunt once drew up. Hunt concluded: "The depth of one's conviction measures the breadth of his influence." That still holds true.

Good Nite and Good Luck.!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1954
7:45-8:00 P. M., EST.

This is the news:

The United States suspects that "The Soviet Union is planning world conquest behind its facade of disarmament statements." American Delegates Wadsworth told the United Nations political committee today that Andrei Vishinsky of Russia has refused to take the same steps this country would take to assure dismarament; that the Russian position has not changed on the matter of international control to watch out for violations of a disarmament treaty.

In Paris today, French Premier Mendez-France and West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer met for six hours. They reported some progress toward solving the settlement of their Saar ...and agreement to expand their dispute...and agreement to expand their economic relations.

In Great Britain, the dock workers strike has spread to Hull...even though the government warned that it might have to use troops to man the docks. The government had warned the Communist -led strikers (about half of the nation's dock workers) -- that their strike threatens the British food supply and economy.

Here in New York tonight, Senator Ives, the Republican Candidate for governor charged that 24 years ago his Democratic opponent, Averall Harriman, was chairman of the board of directors of a firm that paid a 250-thousand dollar bribe to a judge. I'd like to review this charge and the Harriman comment in a few minutes.

Vice President Nixon said tonight that the Eisenhower Administration inherited from the Truman administration all but one of the more than 150

State Department employees fired as security risks...for alleged subversive associations or sexual perversion. Mr. Nixon says the issue for the congressional election campaign is the same as it was in 1952:"Should we continue the Truman policies, or should we reject them and give America new leadership under President Eisenhower?"

Treasury Secretary Humphrey says "unemployment is a matter of the greatest concern " to everyone in the Administration. He says: "We are working and planning in every way to reach the day when every man looking for work can find a job."

General Doolittle reported to the President today on a study he has led of the Central Intelligence Agency. He says : the C.I.A. is doing a creditable job and is exercising care to insure the loyalty of its personnel.

The State Department revealed today that it is the Netherlands government that is mixed up in the Peterson case. Joseph F. Peterson, Junior, is charged with improperly obtaining military secrets with intent or reason to believe thay were to be used to injure this nation or for the advantage of a foreign nation. The State Department says: "Peterson was not authorized to give the Dutch any secrets....violated the law. The Dutch government says it began exchanging secret information with us during World War Two. This continued for a few years after the war. The Dutch assumed the transmission of military secrets was authorized...that this was known by Peterson's superiors. The State Department says there is no reason to question the good faith of the Dutch...they cooperated completely in the Peterson investigation.

The Corning Glass Works said today that Dr. Edward U. Condon, former head of the U.S. Bureau of Standards, has been cleared by the Defense Department for access to government secrets. He once denied a House un-American

activities committee charged that he was "the weakest link" in our atomic security chain.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, former head of the Office of Scientific Research, has told a House committee that the government's security risk program has wrecked the morale of scientists and slowed developement of new weapons.

The government today accused 17 health, hospital and accident insurance companies of misrepresenting the benefits they offer customers. The Federal Trade Commission says that an investigation of nearly 900 other health and accident insurance companies shows hundreds of other cases of "false and misleading advertising." The Joint Committee on Health Insurance says: the government's complaint is not a definite ruling...and does not imply that the 17 companies concerned are opposed to changing their advertising to remove F.T.C. objections.

The State Department has awarded its highest service award...to Ambassador Loy Henderson for his contributions to our foreign policy in the Near and Middle East...his execution of that policy...and for his courage and leadership during the "dangerously unsettled period" in Iran.

Chairman Hendrickson of a Senate committee studying the effect television crime shows may have on teen-agers, suggested today that the government police TV programs or that a TV czar be appointed to guard against anything that might tend to increase juvinile delinquency. Merle S. Jones, a CBS Vice President, said he believes in "self-regulation and self-discipline" for the TV industry.

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I have been approved by the United States Senate following Presidential appointments to various of these posts. I deeply resent, and I believe the people will resent this faithless attack on my personal honor and integrity.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The British are hopeful that even though they are pulling out of the Suez Canal Zone, they will be able to maintain some - if not all - of their influence in this area of the world. This will be determined to a large extent by a formula J.N. Hunt once drew up. Hunt concluded: "The depth of one's conviction measures the breadth of his influence." That still holds true.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday Oct 20, 1954

This is the news:

The President will say tonight that our military forces will never be used to initiate a war against any nation..they will be employed "only for a defense of the free world." The President's speech, which will be broadcast later tonight over many of these stations at 11;30 [redacted] eastern time, is to [redacted] be made before [redacted] a dinner celebrating the 300th anniversary of Jewish settlement in this country. Mr. Eisenhower will outline a program of three avenues to peace which would be secure and just and "not bought at the expense of others." He says we must seek through the United Nations and other means to establish the conditions for honorable peace. We must promote the unity and collective [redacted] strength of other free peoples. And we must maintain enough military [redacted] strength to deter aggression and promote peace."

The President says we must maintain our "awesome power" in "today's uncertain world" so that we may "deal effectively and flexibly with whatever situations may arise." He SAYS [redacted] "the principle and continuing factor" that stands in the way of peace "is the persistently aggressive designs of

Moscow and Peiping, which show no evidence of genuine change despite their professed desire to relax tensions and preserve peace." He says the breadth and scope of the Communist attack is continuing.."no weapon is absent from their arsenal, whether intended for the destruction of cities and people or for the destruction of truth, integrity, loyalty."

Earlier in the day, the President received an honorary degree at Trinity College, in Hartford, Connecticut. He said another war could not be measured in terms of victory or defeat but only "in a degree of destruction." Later the President attended a birthday party for Conneticut's Republican Governor Lodge, who is seeking re-election. He told an estimated 60-thousand persons he came to tell them what a "great governor" they have. He said "Lodge has done a worthy job in your service."

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British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today was knighted by his queen. He became a Knight of the Garter, the highest order of British chivalry, at a touch of a golden sword. Eden is only the seventh commonor to be made a Knight of the Garter since 1700. Sir Winston Churchill is the only other living commoner member of the Order.

Britain's dock strike is still spreading. Today 2-thousand workers walked out at Southampton where the liners Queen Elizabeth and America were preparing to sail for New York. More than 43-thousand of the nation's 76-thousand dock workers are now on strike. And the basic issue is compulsory overtime. The men want to be able to decide whether

or not they should continue work after they complete their 8-hour shifts. The employers want to be sure they can keep the dock workers on the job to insure quick handling of cargo and not to miss a favoring tide.

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Occasionally an old friend drops in the office just before airtime, and we ask him to come into the studio ~~and~~ and chat a bit before the microphone. Tonight it is the General of the Army, Omar Bradley, a man for whom this reporter has admiration and respect without limit.

What are you doing these days -

Where send money? -

Why in Peace time.

At the end of the First World War, Will Rogers [redacted] Somewhat Bitterly — [redacted] wrote: "That old alibi about the country not being able to pay is all apple sauce. There is no debt in the world too big for this country to pay if they owe it. And the best insurance against another war is to take care of the boys who fought in the last one. You may want to use them again."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, October 20, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Occasionally an old friend drops into the office just before air time and we ask him to come into the studio and chat a bit before the microphone. Tonite it is General of the Army Omar Bradley, a man for whom this reporter has admiration and respect without limit.

What are you doing these days, General?

BRADLEY: Well, my principal job is Chairman of the Bulova Research and Developments Laboratories, where we're working on defense projects. But the thing that's taking most of my time right now is the job of chairman ... national campaign chairman for the United Defense Fund.

MURROW: Why do we need a United Defense Fund in peacetime, General?

BRADLEY: Well, the United Defense Fund includes the USO, which uses up over 75% of the budget. And we still have over three million men and women in service -- about a million of them are overseas -- and we'll probably have approximately that number for some time to come. And since they are scattered around the world, we think we must keep up the USO clubs, even tho we're not at war.

MURROW: Well now, you have something to sell, haven't you? The United Defense Fund and the USO. What about the money? Where should it come from?

BRADLEY: Well, we try to collect it thru the Community Chest, and this year we're participating in almost 1200 of the Community Chests around the country. We think it's a community problem because in past years they've helped take care of the welfare of these youngsters in the Boy Scouts and other youth activities; they're temporarily absent from the community for a couple of years; they're coming back - and we think it's just natural that the communities help take care of their own people while they're in service, many of them overseas.

MURROW: Well, then, what you're really asking, in military terms, is

for people to beef up their contribution to their local Community Chest. Is that right?

BRADLEY: Yes, that is right. When they're contributing to their own Community Chest, just remember that this is one of the activities to which they are contributing and remember that they're helping their young people.

MURROW: Well, General Bradley, tell me this: after a long and distinguished career in the military, you retired - why did you take on this job anyway?

BRADLEY: Well, I still have a very strong feeling for our enlisted men, and if I can help in raising funds for the USO clubs around the world by joining in this year, why, I'm glad to contribute my services.

MURROW: Well, there are an awful lot of enlisted men who also have a very strong feeling about you. I wonder if we could talk about things other than the USO for a moment. What do you think about German participation in NATO? After all, you commanded the greatest army that ever fought the Germans. How do you feel about their participating in it now?

BRADLEY: Well, I've always felt that our defense line was in Europe. That's why we joined NATO. And I just don't think you can defend Europe without German participation - and I think we must have it in some form; whether it's EDC or some other form, that's up to our respective governments to work out, but I do think we must have German participation.

MURROW: Well, you're spending some time now, aren't you, General Bradley, on the matter of guided missiles. Is there anything that you can tell us about that within the limits imposed by secrecy?

BRADLEY: Well, we have a lot of guided missile projects in our laboratory. We're making very great progress on them. And, of course, I suppose every laboratory in the country has some part of a guided missile they're working on, because we have a lot of guided missiles and there are lots of parts to it. We are making progress, and I think that the use of guided missiles is going to affect the warfare of the future to a great extent.

It hasn't arrived yet, but it's improving all the time.

MURROW: And do you anticipate that the time will come when crewmen will not be required in bombers?

BRADLEY: Yes, I think it may well arrive, several years in the future, when you probably won't have a bomber manned with men, at least flying over the target. They may fly part way to the target and send in a guided missile from somewhere away from the target. But the idea of a bomber getting over the target, I think, in a few years will be replaced by guided missiles of some form.

MURROW: Well, General Bradley, a moment ago you were talking about the enlisted men. How do you feel on this matter of so-called fringe benefits being withdrawn or restricted?

BRADLEY: Well, I think we're driving a lot of our very best young officers and our non-commissioned officers out of the service by taking away these fringe benefits. A long time ago, when I was a young lieutenant, one of the advantages of the service was the fact that we had a retirement plan and we had fringe benefits. Now, practically all ~~the~~ industry and a lot of other people have retirement plans and they're increasing fringe benefits, and during that same time we're taking the fringe benefits away from the officers and the non-commissioned officers and we're driving a lot of them out of the service and we can ill-afford to lose them because they may be some of the future Eisenhowers and Marshalls and MacArthurs and Admiral Kings and so forth that we're losing - and we can ill-afford to lose them, in my opinion.

MURROW: It also reduces the number of reenlistments, too, doesn't it?

BRADLEY: Yes, that's where we're losing the non-commissioned officers. We spend years training a man and then we lose him. And those well-trained non-commissioned officers are really the backbone of the services and they don't reenlist; we have to train a new man.

MURROW: Well now, sir, let's go back, in the remaining thirty seconds, and do a commercial for the United Defense Fund, which includes the United

Service Organization, the USO, the United Community Defense Services, the American Social Hygiene Association, the United Seamen's Service and the National Recreation Association. Did I get them right?

BRADLEY: You did.

MURROW: And the best way to contribute is to send your contribution to your local Community Chest. Is that right, General Bradley?

BRADLEY: That is right!

MURROW: Thank you very much indeed, sir, for coming in and chatting here this evening.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

-30-

Ediphone trans./ES

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NEWYORK

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7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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BRADLEY: Well, we have a lot of guided missile projects in our laboratory. We're making very great progress on them. And, of course, I suppose every laboratory in the country has some part of a guided missile they're working on, because we have a lot of guided missiles and there are lots of parts to it. We are making progress, and I think that the use of guided missiles is going to affect the warfare of the future to a great extent. It hasn't arrived yet, but it's improving all the time.

MURROW: And do you anticipate that the time will come when crewmen will not be required in bombers?

BRADLEY: Yes, I think it may well arrive, several years in the future, when you probably won't have a bomber manned by men, at least flying over the target. They may fly part way to the target and then send in a guided missile from somewhere away from the target. But the idea of a bomber getting over the target, I think, in a few years will be replaced by guided missiles of some form.

MURROW: Well, General Bradley, a moment ago you were talking about the enlisted men. How do you feel on thes matter of so called fringe benefits being withdrawn or restricted?

BRADLEY: Well, I think we're driving a lot of our very best young officers and non-commissioned officers out of the service by taking away these from benefits. A long time ago, when I was a young lieutenant, one of the advantages of the service was the fact that we has a retirement plan and we had fringe benefits. Now, practically all industry and a lot of other people have retirement plans and they're increasing fringe benefits, and during that same time we're taking the fringe benefits away from the officers and the non-commissioned officers and we're origing a lot of them out of the service and we can ill afford to lose them because they may be some of the future Eisenhowers and Marshalls and Mac Arthurs and Admiral Kings and so forth that we're losing - and we can ill-afford to lose them, in my opinion.

MURROW: It also reduced the number of reenlistments, too, doesn't it?

BRADLEY: Yes, that's where we're losing the non-commissioned officers. We spend years training a man and then we lose him. And those well-trained non-commissioned officers are really the backbone of the services and they don't reenlist; we have to train a new man.

MURROW: Well now, sir, let's go back, in the remaining thirty seconds, and do a commercial for the United Defense Fund, which includes the United Service Organizttion, the USO, the United Community Defense Services, the American Social Hygiene Association, the United Seamen's Service and the National Recreation Association. Did I get them right?

BRADLEY: You did

MURROW: And the best way to contribute is to send your contribution to your local Community Chest. Is that right, General Bradley?

BRADLEY: That is right!

MURROW: Thank you very much indeed, sir, for coming in and chatting here this evening. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: At the end of the First World War, Will Rogers wrote somewhat bitterly: "That applesauce about the country not being able to pay is all applesauce. There is no debt in the world too big for this country to pay if they owe it. And the best insurance against another war is to take care of the boys who fought in the last one. You may want to use them again.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, Oct 21, 1954

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Here in New York tonight, the President will say that he'll ask Congress again to approve his program for voluntary health insurance. In a speech to the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Dinner, which will be broadcast over many of these stations at 10;30 p.m. eastern time, Mr. Eisenhower will say that his plan will "not become the entering wedge of socialized medicine." And he will criticize those whom he calls "beaurocratic extremists"...persons who would place all responsibility for the care of the sick on the federal government. Earlier today, on his New York visit, the President made a surprise three hour motor trip of this city. With Senator Ives, the Republican candidate for governor, and with Governor Dewey, he visited a number of highway, hospital and housing projects. And Mr. Eisenhower told party workers, the election of Ives is "tremendously important." And again he made it known that he is supporting Clifford Case, the Republican candidate for Senator in New Jersey.

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feed private power into the public power lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

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In INDIANA the State Athletic Commission says professional boxers and wrestlers must sign non-communist oaths before they can appear in Indiana rings. The executive secretary of the commission says he doesn't feel that a state government department should further the livelihood of a Communist.

The United States and Pakistan announced today that we will give Pakistan 105-million dollars in eceonomic aid..five-times what we gave last year. And we'll probably spend another 50 million in military aid. Prime Minister Mohammed Ali, hurrying home from Washington because of political unrest in his country, called his talks in Washington "very profitable."

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In London today, government officials reported that an "atmospehere of better will" prevailed at meetings designed to end the current strike of dock workers. Government circles hinted that the 18-day strike of some 44-thousand workers may soon end. Labor Minister Sir Walter Mockton again conferred with Prime Minister Churchill.

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For part of the background to this award, we take you to Charles Ashley in Boston:

(3 mins ending.. And Ed, that's the story of some of the activity at the Childrens Medical Center in Boston.)

Edward R. Murrow: October 21, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Dispatches from Paris tonight indicate that the diplomats of nine nations are bulging with optimism. Smiling delegates are predicting that the final papers will be signed by Saturday. Agreement has been reached on the broad plans for restoring German sovereignty, ending the Allied occupation, and linking Germany militarily with the West. This means that Germany will regain her freedom, the right to create a half-million man German Army. Premier Mendes-France has withdrawn his demand that there be created an arms pool of all the member nations. Agreement in principle has been reached to admit Germany and Italy as members of the Brussels Alliance.

The French and Germans have reached agreement on the one issue that threatened to hold up the ~~agreement~~ signing - some kind of settlement of the Saar question. We do not yet know the terms of the settlement, but it has been reached.

This conference in Paris shaped up as pretty much a French-German conference, with the other Europeans, the United States and Britain pretty much sitting on the side lines wondering who was doing what to whom. There were long private conversations between French Premier Mendes-France and German Chancellor Adenauer - conversations held without aides or interpreters. (Mendes-France speaks excellent German.) Already there is evident a certain

amount of concern on the part of the smaller European powers, lest this Franco-German dialogue result in an agreement to run the rest of Europe. There is some unofficial talk in Paris of the possibility of a Franco-German agreement involving cartels and division of markets. —German assistance in developing and exploiting French territory in North Africa. —A Franco-German combine could undercut and undersell Britain in the markets of the Middle and Far East. It could also give us some hot competition in the XXX South American markets.

Mendes-France in recent days hasn't appeared the least bit reluctant or fearful of the dangers involved in German re-armament. He has abandoned his earlier stand, demanding tight control on German civil aviation, as well as the uses to which the great Ruhr industries may be put. His political spokesmen have been beating the drums about vast plans for economic co-operation with Germany. The French Government appears to have abandoned, or at least suppressed its earlier fears that a German embrace can choke as well as comfort France and the rest of Europe.

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have set something of a record for agreements reached; Trieste, Suez, and finally the nine-power agreement, which will be the result of almost three years of negotiation and compromise.

It would seem that after three years of negotiation and compromise Germany and France are about to reach an agreement few experienced observers had ever anticipated. But perhaps it's as Thoreau once said: "If one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours."

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... And from Stockholm today word that the 1954 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology has been awarded to three American scientists.for discovering new weapons in the fight against infantile paralysis. For part of the background to this award we take you to Charles Ashley in Boston.

ASHLEY: Here, in Boston, at the Children's Medical Center in the Back Bay, the team of three doctors headed by John F. Enders started their long, tedious job of isolating the polio virus in a test tube back in 1948. It's a story of perseverance, of indefatigible work, days and nights of watching test tubes, keeping incubators at the right temperature, and then finally success. It's told today in scientific language on the news wires so this correspondent wanted to know what happened in everyday words we all could understand, the better we hope to describe the long hours of work by these medical research men. The story as told this reporter just a few moments ago by Dr. Enders began back, as we said, in 1948. Dr. Enders with Dr. Weller and Dr. Frederick Robbins, who is now at the Western Reserve Medical School in Cleveland, were experimenting with mumps virus. They knew that research men for years had tried to isolate the polio virus. They knew it had been isolated in monkeys, but it was hard to work with. It had to be isolated in a test tube and they set about the task. First, they obtained some skin and muscle tissue, placed it in the test tubes and then into the incubators. These incubators were kept at body heat for months. The tissue lived and then polio virus was added. The virus killed the human cells and then came the endless hours, seven days and nights a week, of watching and testing. The first real break in the search came when the three doctors tried antibodies from people who had suffered infantile and had survived.

Into the test tubes went the antibodies and Dr.

Enders told us somehow mysteriously to him, he said, the tissues lived. No longer did the polio virus kill the bits of skin and muscle, and they had it. Dr. Enders said it must have been luck, but it was more than that, - it was an idea backed by more than five years of work; hundreds of trial tests and errors and finally the first simple and easy way to isolate the polio virus and to prove that antibodies could overcome polio. Then, of course, came the development of the Salk vaccine and the word that, while it's still too early to announce the results of the recent tests on children, the Infantile Foundation has enough confidence in the work of the three Boston doctors and the vaccine to spend money to vaccinate millions more next year.

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Ed. trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck!

MURROW NEWS 10/22/54

This is — Friday, Oct 22, 1954

Diplomats in Paris are trying to break the deadlock between France and West Germany over the future of the Saar. French Premier Mendes-France, backed by the formal decision of his cabinet, announced today that he will sign none of the agreements regarding Germany, unless a settlement is reached on the Saar problem. Behind the scenes, the Western diplomats are working to rescue the Paris talks from failure. Secretary of State Dulles conferred this afternoon with British Foreign Secretary Eden.... and tonight Eden is having dinner with both Mendes-France and West German Chancellor Adenaur, in hope that they will find a formula for the future administration of the Saar territory, the single problem preventing final agreement. In historic decisions today, the Western powers.... including France... invited West Germany to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. And finally approved, was an agreement for ending the nine-year Allied occupation. Only the Saar problem remains. I should like to discuss these developments in a few minutes.

weather

The White House announced today that Mendes-France will have luncheon with President Eisenhower in Washington on November 18th. A White House spokesman said it is his "understanding" that the French premier will be in this country for at least two days. Chancellor Adenauer will be a White House guest next Thursday.

The President returned to Washington today after his two-day political tour of New York and Connecticut. Republican campaign leaders say they are pleased with the results. And Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall urged all [redacted] G.O.P. congressional [redacted] candidates to reaffirm their support of Mr. Eisenhower's security program.

[redacted] Republican Senator Welker OF IDAHO has ordered a meeting of [redacted] A Senate [redacted] Subcommittee in Boise, to question Glen Taylor, [redacted] Democratic candidate for the Senate. Welker says he wants [redacted] to investigate Taylor's alleged following of the Communist Party line in 1948, when he was a candidate for Vice President on the Progressive ticket.

And tonight Republican Governor Dewey of New York leveled a new charge at Averell Harriman, the Democratic candidate to succeed Dewey. [redacted]. Earlier this week, Harriman's Republican rival, Senator [redacted] Ives, charged that a shipping company headed by Harriman [redacted] once paid a [redacted] quarter-million-dollar bribe to a corrupt judge in order to obtain the lease for two New York City piers. Harriman [redacted] denied "completely and categorically" that he ever paid... [redacted] or knew of... any improper payment for pier leases. Tonight, Governor Dewey accused Harriman of being involved in a 15-million-dollar security deal in 1925. [redacted] Dewey said, Harriman and his associates "made millions of dollars and the investors lost millions." [redacted] The Republican governor said that although the case originated in 1925, it is in [redacted] Federal Court "right now"... because the investors are trying to get their money back. Harriman could not be immediately reached for comment.

Today, Senator Ives accused Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota of trying to "whitewash" Harriman. Langer said yesterday that he had investigated Ives' bribery charges against Harriman three years ago... and that he found the charges "entirely unsubstantiated."

And today Langer accused the Arkansas Power and Light Company of trying to intimidate the Senate subcommittee that has been investigating the Dixon-Yates contract. The North Dakota Republican is chairman of the subcommittee, and Arkansas Power and Light is a subsidiary of one of the Dixon-Yates companies which would supply power to the Atomic Energy Commission through the T.V.A. Langer issued his statement when he heard that Arkansas Light and Power had filed a 2-million-dollar damage suit against Arthur McLean, a Little Rock, Arkansas banker for making allegedly "malicious, false and slanderous" remarks. McLean testified yesterday that the company is the "most corrupt and ruthless corporation" that ever operated in Arkansas. He charged that it had resorted to bribery and coercion, and had sought to "dominate" the state. Today the subcommittee heard former Governor McMath of Arkansas suggest that the utility company recently boosted its rates to pave the way for bigger returns in connection with the Dixon-Yates contract... which has been approved but not yet signed. Counsel for the subcommittee said such testimony cannot be made the basis for a suit because it is "privileged matter."

At the U.N., Russia and the major Western powers today agreed on a draft resolution setting up new disarmament talks. The resolution says the question is now urgent... and calls for establishment of a subcommittee to reconsider all disarmament proposals made so far. As in the past, the talks would be behind closed doors.

Defense Secretary Wilson today criticized Americans who, he said, "are trying to scare our own people and... indirectly... the people of other nations" by rattling the atomic bomb. Wilson told the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles that "we can more profitably spend our time in analyzing our problems and doing something about them."

The Delaware State Supreme Court today held-up the injunction of a lower court that would HAVE allowED Negro students to attend the all-white high school at Milford. The State Supreme Court said it wished to retain the status quo, PENDING argument of an appeal by the Milford school board in December. The school board has urged postponement of de-segregation.

A ~~Navy hurricane hunter plane has explored that suspicious area~~ in ~~the Western Carribean. It found a few thunderstorms, but no hurricane.~~

In California, Governor Knight today appealed to the petroleum industry for a temporary shutdown of all refineries in Los Angeles County, in an all-out battle against smog. The governor said the shutdown would be in the nature of a test.

Theater magnate Charles Skouras died in Hollywood today at the age of 65. Charles Skouras arrived in New York in 1908 as a penniless Greek immigrant and became one of the highest salaried men in the world. Death was due to a heart ailment.

In Haiti, a landslide ~~is reported to have wiped out a small village,~~ with a loss of 260 lives. ~~There are no details on the disaster.~~

Edward R. Murrow: October 21, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Last night it was reported here that the Germans and French had reached agreement on the Saar. That was generally believed, but it wasn't true. There was a new crisis this morning, and success or failure of the Paris Conference, involving fifteen nations and over four hundred million people in the Atlantic community, now depends directly on the future of the tiny coal-rich Saar land, no bigger than Rhode Island. There is a new chapter of history ready to be sent to the printers in Paris. It records not only the sovereignty of Germany and her military alliance with the West; it records contracts and agreements already drawn up, for a wide range of industrial, cultural and commercial co-operation between Germany and France. This includes joint armament plants, exchange of students, big contracts for Germany to buy French milk, wheat, sugar and meat; and a French agreement to remove trade quotas on hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of German products. All this, and more, hinges on the Saar settlement. Since the end of the late war this tiny territory has had political autonomy, but has been tied economically to France. This agreement, admittedly a temporary one, was engineered at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow in 1947 by John Foster Dulles, who was then advisor to Secretary of State General George Marshall.

In the past German Chancellor Adenauer has said that he was willing to renounce German territorial claims to the Saar, and wait for a final decision to be made when a German peace treaty is signed. The French fear a repetition of what happened in 1935, when under Nazi threats of invasion and German propaganda, the people of the Saar voted in a Plebiscite to return to Germany.

One set of figures will illustrate the importance of the Saar to France. French production of coal and steel, together with that of the Saar, represent about twenty-eight percent of the total European output. Germany and the Ruhr contribute about thirty-four percent. If the Saar were returned to Germany, the French would have about eighteen percent of the total European production, and the Germans forty-four percent.

In Paris both Adenauer and Mendes-France are claiming that they will have trouble with their own legislative bodies, if either gives more ground. Unofficially the Germans and the French are accusing each other of bad faith.

Dick Hottelet cables me from Bonn that this sudden crisis in Paris has added new fuel to the anti-French sentiment which flared up so strongly after the French Assembly killed the European Defense Community. He says ~~at~~ that this time Adenauer is backed by all political parties in Germany, and he would

run into serious domestic political difficulties if he should concede any major points to the French. Nine Germans out of ten would consider it outright French blackmail. The present German Government and the German Constitution are strictly provisional. They are not authorized to dispose of German territory. Only a peace treaty, concluded by a re-united Germany, can conclusively settle territorial and constitutional questions. Thus, any solution for the Saar must legally and factually be only temporary. The Germans also demand full freedom for all political parties, including those advocating the return of the Saar to Germany. This the French will not agree to. The Germans also demand equal economic rights in the Saar, although they are willing that the French should continue to manage the currency and customs.

This present crisis is over a moth-eaten, much discussed and debated nineteenth century issue. Many Germans suspect that France is only using the Saar as a pretext to hold back the clock and keep Germany in continued subjugation. Many Frenchmen believe that the Germans are not to be trusted, that they covet the territory of the Saar as well as its coal and steel.

For the moment this is a case where negotiations of far-reaching importance - perhaps crucial to the defense of the Western world - have run into a wall of memory, suspicion, history and economics.

If agreement can be reached, it will probably have to be done in the broadest and most general terms, leaving the tough practical details for definition and resolution later on. For at this point, and primarily for domestic political reasons, neither Adenauer nor Mendes-France can afford what would appear to be a defeat on the issue of the Saar. And neither one can afford to pay the price of a victory for his point of view, because ~~it~~ the Price would involve the collapse of the West European union. That is why, in spite of this last-minute crisis, there remains considerable optimism tonight both in Paris and in Bonn.

The prospect of an agreement between France and Germany can only be regarded as a step forward in international diplomacy. ~~And speaking of progress~~, I'm reminded of something Macaulay once wrote:"Society, we believe, is constantly advancing in knowledge. The tail is now where the head was some generations ago. It is delightful to think that in due time the last of those who struggle in the rear of the great march will occupy the place now occupied by the advanced guard."

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Diplomats in Paris are trying to break the deadlock between France and West Germany over the future of the Saar. French Premier Mendes-France, backed by the formal decision of his cabinet, announced today that he will sign none of the agreements regarding Germany, unless a settlement is reached on the Saar problem. Behind the scenes, the Western diplomats are working to rescue the Paris talks from failure. Secretary of State Dulles conferred this afternoon with British Foreign Secretary Eden...and tonight Eden is having dinner with both Mendes-France and West German Chancellor Adenauer, in hope they will find a formula for the future administration of the Saar territory, the single problem preventing final agreement. In historic decisions today, the Western powers...including France...invited West Germany to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. And finally approved was an agreement for ending the nine year Allied occupation. Only the Saar problem remains. I should like to discuss these developements in a few minutes.

The White House announced today that Mendes-France will have luncheon with Presidnet Eisenhower in Washington on November 16th. A White House spokesman said it is his "understanding" that the French Premier will be in t is country for atleast two days. Chancellor Adenauer will be a White House guest next Thursday.

Republican Senator Walker of Idaho has ordered a meeting of a Senate Subcommittee, in Boise, to question Glen Taylor, Democratic candidate for the Senate. Walker says he wants to investigate Taylor's alleged following of the Communist Party line in 1948, when he was a candidate for Vice President of the Progressive ticket.

And tonight Republican Governor Dewey of New York leveled a new charge at Averall Harriman, the Democratic candidate to succeed Dewey. Earlier this week, Harriman's Republican rival, Senator Ives, charged that a shipping company, headed by Harriman, once paid a quarter-million dollar bribe to a corrupt judge in order to obtain the lease for two New York City piers. Harriman denied "completely and categorically" that he ever paid...or knew of... any improper payment for pier leases. Tonight, Governor Dewey accused Harriman of being involved in a 15-million -dollar security deal in 1925. Dewey said Harriman and his associates "made millions of dollars and the investors lost millions." The Republican governor said that although the case originated in 1925, it is in Federal Court "right now"...because the investors are trying to get their money back. Harriman could not be immediately reached for comment.

Today, Senator Ives accussed Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota of trying to "whitewash" Harriman. Langer said yesterday that he had investigated Ives bribery charges against Harriman three years ago...and that he found the charges "entirely unusbstantiated."

And today Langer accused the Arkansas Power and Light Company of trying to intimidate the Senate subcommittee that has been investigating the Dixon-Yates contract. The North Dakota Republican is chairman of the subcommittee, and Arkansas Power and Light is a subsidiary of one of the Dixon-Yates companies which would supply power to the Atomic Energy Commission through the T.V.A. Langer issued his statement when he heard the Arkansas Light and Power had filed a 2-million-dollar damage suit against Arthur McLean, a Little Rock, Arkansas, banker for making allegedly "malicious, false and slanderous" remarks. McLean testified yesterday that the company is the "most corrupt and ruthless corporation" that ever operatin in Arkansas.

He charged that it had resorted to bribery and coercion, and had sought to "dominate" the state. Today the sub-committee heard former Governor McMath of Arkansas suggest that the utility company recently boosted it rates to pave the way for bigger returns in connection with the Dixon-Yates contract.. which has been approved but not yet signed. Counsel for the subcommittee said such testimony cannot be made the basis for a suit because it is "privileldge matter".

At the U.N., Russia and the major Western powers today agreed on a draft resolution setting up new disarmament talks. The resolution says the question is now urgent...and calls for establishment of a subcommittee to reconsider all disarmament proposals made so far. As in the past, the talks would be behind closed doors.

Defense Secretary Wilson today criticized Americans who, he said, "are trying to scare our own poopel and...indirectly...the people of other nations" by rattling the atomic bomb. Wilson told the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles that "we can more profitably spend our time in analyzing our problems and doing something about them."

The Delaware State Supreme Court today held-up the injunction of a lower court that would have allowed Negro students to attend the all-white high school at Milford. The State Supreme Court said it wished to retain the status quo, pending argument of an appeal by the Milford school board in December. The school board has urged postponment of de-segregation.

In California, Governor Knight today appealed to the petroleum industry for a temporary shutdown of all refineries in Los Angeles County, in an all-out battle against smog. The governor said the shutdown would be in the nature of a test.

Theater magnate Charles Skouras died in Hollywood today at the age of 65. Charles Skouras arrived in New York in 1908 as a penniless Greek immigrant and became one of the highest salaried men in the world. Death was due to a heart ailment.

Last night it was reported here that the Germans and French had reached agreement on the Saar. That was generally believed, but it wasn't true. There was a new crisis this morning, and success or failure of the Paris Conference, involving fifteen nations and over four hundred million people in the Atlantic community, now depends directly on the future of the tiny coal-rich Saar land, no bigger than Rhode Island. There is a new chapter of history ready to be sent to the printers in Paris. It records not only the soverignty of Germany and her military alliance with the West; it records contracts and agreements already drawn up, for a wide range of industrial, cultural and commercial co-operation between Germany and France.

This includes joint armament plants, exchange of students, big contracts for Germany to buy French milk, wheat, sugar and meat; and a French agreement to remove trade quotas on hundreds of millions of dollars worth of German products. All this, and more, hinges on the Saar settlement. Since the end of the late war this tiny territory has had political autonomy, but has been tied economically to France. This agreement, admittedly a temporary one, was engineered at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow in 1947 by John Foster Dulles, who was then advisor to Secretary of State, General George Marshall.

In the past German Chancellor Adenauer has said that he was willing to renounce German territorial claims to the Saar, and wait for a final decision to be made when a German peace treaty is signed. The French fear a repitition of what happened in 1935, when under Nazi threats of invasion, and German propaganda, the people of the Saar voted in a plebiscite to

return to Germany.

One set of figures will illustrate the importance of the Saar to France. French production of coal and steel, together with that of the Saar, represent about twenty-eight percent of the total European output. Germany and the Ruhr contribute about thirty-four percent. If the Saar were returned to Germany, the French would have about eighteen percent of the total European production, and the Germans forty-four percent.

In Paris both Adenauer and Mendes-France are claiming that they will have trouble with their own legislative bodies, if either gives more ground. Unofficially the Germans and the French are accusing each other of bad faith.

Dick Hottelet cables me from Bonn that this sudden crisis in Paris has added new fuel to the anti-French sentiment which flared up so strongly after the French Assembly killed the European Defense Community. He says that this time, Adenauer is backed by all political parties in Germany, and he would run into serious domestic political difficulties if he should concede any major points to the French. Nine Germans out of ten would consider it outright French blackmail. The present German Government and the German constitution are strictly provisional. They are not authorized to dispose of German territory. Only a peace treaty, concluded by a re-united Germany, can conclusively settle territorial and constitutional questions. Thus, any solution for the Saar must legally and factually be only temporary. The Germans also demand full freedom for all political parties, including those advocating the return of the Saar to Germany. This the French will not agree to. The Germans also demand equal economic rights in the Saar, although they are willing that the French should continue to manage the currency and customs.

This present crisis is over a moth-eaten, much discussed and debated nineteenth century issue. Many Germans suspect that France is only using the Saar as a pretext to hold back the clock and keep Germany in continued subjugation. Many Frenchmen believe that the Germans are not to be trusted, that they covet the territory of the Saar as well as its coal and steel.

For the moment this is a case where negotiations of far-reaching importance - perhaps crucial to the defense of the Western world - have run into a wall of memory, suspicion, history and economics.

If agreement can be reached, it will probably have to be done in the broadest and most general terms, leaving the tough practical details for definition and resolution later on. For at this point, and primarily for domestic political reason, neither Adenauer nor Mendes-France can afford what would appear to be a defeat on the issue of the Saar. And neither one can afford to pay the price of a victory for his point of view, because the price would involve the collapse of the West European union. That is why, in spite of this last-minute crisis, there remains considerable optimism tonight both in Paris and in Bonn.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The prospect of an agreement between France and Germany can only be regarded as a step forward in international diplomacy. I'm reminded of something Macaulay once wrote: "Society, we believe, is constantly advancing in knowledge. The tail is now where the head once was some generations ago. It is delightful to think that in due time the last of those who struggle in the rear of the great march will occupy the place now occupied by the advanced guard.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, Oct 25, 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles tonight told the Cabinet and the nation, that he believes the new West European Defense Alliance will win the approval of the western Parliaments. In a fewminutes we'll hear a portion of [redacted] Mr. Dulles's remarks.

Before ~~Mr. Dulles~~ The SECRETARY made his report, [redacted], West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer told his people by radio that the London agreements guarantee that "we shall succeed in saving peace in Europe and the world and finally achieve "the re-unification of Germany. He said "The occupation period is ended and we are free." And in Bonn, the agreement to "Europeanize" the Sarr region was made public tonight. It shows that France and West Germany will be given equal opportunities to trade with the Sarr. That's the economic aim of the agreement. Politically, the Sarr will come under a neutral commissioner responsible to the West European Union until a final peace treaty with Germay is signed. Both France and West Germany may veto the selection of the commissioner.

In London, British Foreign Secretary Eden says western unity has "been massively reinforced" by the agreement to bring West Germany into the Atlantic alliance. He said the western powers are determined to negotiate with Russia from a position of strength.

In Washington tonight President Eisenhower will say that 1954 has been "our most prosperous peacetime year in history." He will say: "It is high time that this great land of ours put behind us the rash of fears that for so long have haunted some of us..fear of war..fear of unemployment..

fear of ourseveslves...fear of the future." Certainly," he says," we know that one such fear...fear of a paralyzing depression can safely be laid away." The President says the current unemployment in some areas is a "matter of deep concern to all of us." He says this exists as an aftermath of war and inflation.

Dr. Grover Ensley, director of the joint Congressional committee for the economic report, says that its reasonable to assume that by 1965 most Americans will be working at least four hours a week less than they're working now. He sees an increase of nearly 30 per cent in the buying power of consumers in the next ten years.

Vice President Nixon, campaigning in Arizona, said today that the only sure way to keep security risks out of government is to keep the Republican administration in power. And Democratic Senators Clements and Sparkman charge that the Republicans are waging a "nation-wide smear" drive in the last two weeks of the campaign. Republican National Chairman Hall says the Democrats are waging "the worst campaign of misrepresentation and distortion in the nation'shistory."

Hall says there will be "a lot more indictments and convictions"

from what he calls "the billion dollar scandal" in housing. Housing Administrator Cole says the government is moving to recover almost 7-million dollars in windfall profits in five apartment projects in: Brooklyn, Columbus, Ohio...Wilimngton, Delaware..Los Angeles and San Antonio.

The Communist government of Poland announces that Herman Field, an American, has been released from prison--after five years--and given "full satisfaction." But no American officials know what the satisfaction is..or where Field is. The Warsaw radio says Field was a victim of a frame-up by Josef Swiatlo. The Poles describe this man as an American agent. Actually, Swiatlo is a former top official in the Polish security system who recently sought asylum in this country. Field is one of five members of his family missing behind the iron curtain. His brother Noel was arrested as a spy in Prague. Then Noel's wife disappeared when she went to hunt for him in Prague. Herman was taken next as he sought his brother and sister-in-law. Then Noel Field's daughter disappeared in Berlin while she was searching for Noel.

~~The Supreme Court today, in effect, upheld a lower court ruling against the Administration's right for power to remove federal jobs from civil service classifications and make the job-holders subject to firing.~~

A delegation of Jews, led by Isreal Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress, today urged Secretary Dulles to withhold military aid from Arab States..at least until there are "positive guarantees" of an Arab-Israeli peace.

Andrei Vishinsky told the United Nations that Russia will not permit an inspection of its territory by air..under a disarmament plan. He said he could imagine the clamor that would be raised if he were to propose that Russian planes fly over this country. American Delegate Wadsworth pointed out that the air inspection planes would be under a disarmament control group. We are willing to accept it..we want the Russians to go along. Vishinsky again denounced the London and Paris agreements on West Germany and said they are leading to new dangers.

The Yugoslav parliament today ratified the agreement with Italy on Trieste..and the Balkan alliance that binds Yugoslavia to Greece and Turkey in a pact to strengthen the defenses of southern Europe. Tito praised the role of the United States in trying to bring peace to the world.

In Great Britain, the dock strike went into its fourth week.. with 500 of Manchester's 23-hundred dock workers joining the walkout. There is no settlment in sight.

Fifteen minutes ago there ended the first Cabinet Meeting to be televised and broadcast. It consisted primarily of a report by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who gave a step-by-step review of recent diplomatic activities, including the London and Manila conferences. And then Mr. Dulles gave the Cabinet and the country his estimate of the achievements at Paris. We recorded a portion of Mr. Dulles's remarks for you; and you will hear questions from Secretary Hobby, Attorney General Brownell, and Secretary of Agriculture Benson. FIRST - MR DULLES

The President had a cabinet meeting televised to the American people for the first time tonight. And it was for the purpose of hearing a first hand report from Secretary of State Dulles. There's a line in the old Testament that reads: "A good report maketh the bones fat." [redacted] It will remain to be seen whether this holds true in this case.

Good Nite and Good Luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, October 25, 1954
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... About fifteen minutes ago there ended the first Cabinet meeting to be televised and broadcast. It consisted primarily of a report by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who gave a step-by-step review of recent diplomatic activities, including the London and Manila conferences, and then Mr. Dulles gave the Cabinet and the country his estimate of the achievements at Paris. We recorded a portion of Mr. Dulles' remarks for you and you will hear questions from Secretary Hobby, Attorney General Brownell, and Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

First, Mr. Dulles.

DULLES: ..... They adopted the resolutions that I anticipated, dealing with the increased authority of the Supreme Commander for Europe, General Gruenther now, as you know, at the present time, which wold give him greater facilities to integrate the forces and the facilities that are assigned to him, so the result is that through these controls, which will partly be exercised through the Brussels Council and its agency, partly through SACEUR and his increased powers, there will be an integration in fact of the military strength of these continental powers which will be quite comparable, and I think equally effective, to that which was to be achieved under the European Defense Community Treaty.

Now, to turn to another pretty difficult problem and that was the problem of the Saar.

HOBBY: (voice inaudible) ..... for all you know that has been one of the most controversial areas in Europe for a long time, almost a hundred years.

DULLES: Well, Mrs. Hobby, it was a tough problem and it was the last problem to be solved and you can see from the way it was solved how hard it was to get it solved. In the first place, it was really only

a problem directly between France and Germany. It had really concerned the rest of us in these other arrangements, but the French had taken the position that they wouldn't sign the ... any of these other agreements unless the Saar problem was solved and it dragged on and on and we got ... we got within twenty-four hours of the date when all these things were supposed to be signed up and there wasn't any agreement. Then, on Friday night Chancellor Adenauer and Mr. Mendes-France went into a session and they started at ten o'clock Friday evening and they sat together till three o'clock in the morning. Then, they broke up at three o'clock in the morning, still turning some of their work over to these famous hard-working experts. They took a few hours of repose and went back again into session the first thing Saturday morning and they were still in session and when we gathered at the Quai d'Orsay for the first signing of these things on the afternoon ... in the early afternoon at three o'clock we didn't know at that time whether they had come to an agreement or not or whether this ... all the ... all would blow up and you can imagine that we were a bit nervous as we stood around the Quai d'Orsay with our pens in our hands without knowing whether there was going to be anything to sigh or not.

Now, the agreement was reached through this intensive effort by these two leaders and it is another example of how they showed the statesmanship to put first things in first and to do away with this age-old problem so that now we have both the Saar and Trieste as two problems which are going ... are settled, I think, and are now going to be unsettling to this European situation.

SPEAKER: (inaudible) ..... Secretary, will this Paris agreement have to be ratified by the Parliaments of the nations that are involved?

DULLES: Yes, it will have to be, and that gives a chance for the pessimists ... I'm not including you, Mr. Attorney General ... gives a chance for the pessimists to say - Well, we're just going to be back where we were two or three years ago and we're going to go through the same delays and frustrations. I don't believe it's going to happen that way this time because

I think what has happened has educated everybody to the fact that there is no alternative this time to this present plan and, furthermore, we've thrown into the scales for positive action some elements that weren't there before. I refer particularly to this pledge by the United Kingdom, which is of tremendous importance, and also as I say the Saar and Trieste are no longer there to be unsettling of the whole situation. Mr. Mendes-France, who, by the way, I hope will be coming here a little later on has said repeatedly it's up to France to make good some of this time that's been lost and as you probably recall already after the London conference, between the London and the Paris conferences, they submitted the basic principles of the London agreement both to the Parliamentary bodies of France and of Germany and they were approved by a decisive majority and I think that those facts coupled with the goodwill and the fellowship which existed through those meetings and the absence of tension, that now is present for the first time almost between France and Germany, are a good augury and are going to indicate that there's probably going to be a positive result.

Now, of course, some of you may wonder how the ..... (interruption)

SPEAKER: (inaudible) ..... feels that the Soviet Union will react to the Paris agreements in particular. I agree with you that we .....

DULLES: Well, I would say that I feel pretty confident that the Soviet Union didn't like what's going on. In fact, that's an understatement of the day. What the Communists want is a Europe that is weak and divided and they're going to try to get that, but I don't think that they are going to succeed. This program we worked out in fact is going to protect Russia as much as it protects anybody else against the possible resurgence of German militarism and behind this program is a sense of urgency and momentum so that I don't believe the Soviet Union will be able to break it down. (? ?) When we create, and I hope we will, a position of solidity and strength for western

Europe then there may be a new basis for discussion which doesn't exist at the present time. At least we can hope that then there can be talks more satisfactory than those that exist when the only object of the Soviet Union is by trick or device to try to break up European unity.

(30)

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M.

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Before the secretary made his report, West Germany's Chalcellor Adenauer told his people by radio that the London agreements guarantee that "We shall succeed in saving peace in Europe and the world and finally achieve "the re-unification of Germany". He said "The occupation period is ended and we are free." And in Bonn, the agreement to "Europeanize" the Saar region was made public tonight. It shows that France and West Germany will be given equal opportunities to trade with the Saar. That's the economic aim of the agreement. Politically, the Saar will come under a neautral commissioner, responsible to the West European Union until a final peace treaty with Germany is signed. Both France and West Germany may veto the selection of the commissioner. In London, British Foreign Secretary Eden says western unity has "been massively reinforced" by the agreement to bring West Germany into the Atlantic alliance. He said the western powers are determined to negotiate with Russia from a position of strength.

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, Oct 26, 1954

This is the news:

The Atomic Enery Commission says the Russians are conducting a series of atomic explosions. They started..in the Soviet Union..in mid-September and have "continued at intervals to the present." There has been some wide-spread "falling out" of radioactive materials..some in the United States but "insignificantly." There is no indication on how many explosions the Russians have set off...whether they were atomic or hydrogen explosions and where the "fall-out" occurred in this country.

Labor Secretary Mitchell says the Administration's "jobs without war" program has accounted for a new drop in unemployment of 358-thousand persons. He charges the Democrats with trying to scare voters in next Tuesday's election. Mitchell's speech was made as one of a number of Republican speeches designed to answer Democratic charges that workers are not now as well off as they were under Democratic Administrations. Earlier, Secretary Mitchell said that last month the average factory worker's buying power jumped to the highest September peak in ten years. And the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that a one point three drop in

food prices drove living costs down between the middle of August and the middle of September. The over-all drop was three-tenths of a point.

Another Mitchell..Democratic National Chairman Steven Mitchell.. today demanded free radio and television time for Adlai Stevenson to answer what Mitchell called "partisan political speeches" by the President before "non political audiences." Mitchell said, for example, that last night's televised cabinet meeting was "a charade for political purposes.. obviously contrived.. an advertising man's gimmick..an artful dodge to get partisan propaganda without paying the networks. The N.B.C. network has offered the Democrats free radio and television time on SATURDAY [redacted] by Stevenson . CBS President Frank Stanton has denied the Mitchell request. Stanton says it has been CBS policy not to provide time to reply to the President or his cabinet members reporting on their official activities. The ABC network also denied the request. ~~is considering Mitchell's request.~~

Adlai Stevenson, in Rochester, New York, said today that Right-wing Republicans are "primitives" who "take a strong stand for a weak government." He called for the election of a Democratic congress to "restore reason and confidence to the conduct of our foreign policy."

The White House says the President is considering a last-minute political tour.. the National Committee has asked him to do this...Mr. Eisenhower would like to.. but , says News Secretary Hagerty, "he has a lot of work to do here,too."

Today the President authorized the distribution of 8-million Christmas food packages to free nations around the world. About 35-million dollars will be spent on the food. (from government surplus stocks.) And it will cost about 5-million to package and transport it.

Senator Mc Carthy today accused Chairman Watkins, by name, and two other members of the Watkins committee, of being prejudiced against him. The committee had recommended that McCarthy be censured. Watkins says he is not going to be provoked into arguing the matter, before the Senate considers it. Democratic Senator Ervin, of North Carolina, a committee member, told reporters:"McCarthy is trying to try the committee..before the Senate gets around to trying him."

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~~General Gruenther, commander of the North Atlantic forces, says N.A.T.O. today is three or four times stronger than it was four years ago. "and the increase in efficiency is greater still."~~

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Edward R. Murrow: October 26, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

One week remains before the mid-term election. I shall speak about the changing course of the campaign and about reported trends, but first I must mention a photograph in a New York newspaper the other day. It showed a naturalist at the zoo in the act of counting the hairs on the back of a bear. He was trying to discover how the bear was forecasting the severity of the coming winter. As long as there has been folklore it has been assumed that a bear knows what the winter will be like and grows his hair accordingly. Frankly I don't believe the theory has been thoroughly tested. When it comes to elections, the experts also count hairs. But in the department of elections there have been adequate tests - in 1948, for example - and we know that a forecast is not necessarily right.

All reports agree that there is a lack of intense interest in the election. Registrations were low with few exceptions, and where voters were sampled many said they were not going to the polls. A light vote in a mid-term election normally favors the opposition party. So this year a Democratic gain is indicated. The Republicans have changed their strategy in the course of the campaign, which is an apparent acknowledgement of a Democratic trend. At the start the Republicans focused on their achievements

under President Eisenhower and asked the election of a Republican Congress to permit the completion of the program. President Eisenhower himself made this the keynote. He also ruled out the threat of Communists in government as a major issue.

Now the emphasis has shifted. Vice President Nixon is talking about the danger of Communists in government and correspondingly less about Republican achievements. In the last days the campaign is being sharpened. The political psychiatrists say this is being done deliberately to make people angry. There is a political axiom that people have to be angry before they will get out in great numbers and vote. The Republicans are sure that if they can only get the voters out they will win.

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Before mentioning contests in close states, let me list the questions

that can't be answered now but will be answered a week from today. One is whether voters can be made angry simply by changing the temper of speeches. Or can it be done by exploding last-minute charges, like those fired by Senator Ives & Gov. Dewey against Averell Harriman in New York? Or can it be done by introducing such novelties as televising a cabinet meeting?

There is the question how many voters already have made up their minds; suppose it is 90 percent, what proportion of the undecided 10 percent will vote Republican because of the changed Republican strategy? An important question is how strong is the pull of President Eisenhower's coat-tails. His popularity is high and steady. But he is not on the ticket, and a voter can't pick out his name and then vote the straight ticket. Another question is whether the appeal to give the President a Republican Congress is changing or holding many votes. And perhaps the most obscure but decisive question of all is whether there is a Democratic groundswell, as hinted by the elections in Maine and Alaska.

Answers to any of these questions could upset all the forecasts. But forecasts are definitely part of the picture. Many have been made of the result in the House, and all of the independent forecasts I have seen point to a Democratic victory with a majority anywhere from one to thirty, or even

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But almost everywhere races are regarded as close. Among these, Democrat Douglas is said to be leading in Illinois; Republican Ferguson in Michigan; Democrat Gillette in Iowa, Republican Saltenstall in Massachusetts, Republican Dworshak in Idaho, Democrat Carroll in Colorado, Democrat Frear in Delaware, Republican Cordon in Oregon. The contest in

California is called a toss-up. Democrat Humphrey is reported well ahead in Minnesota.

But these are only the hairs in the back of the bear. And this reporter offers no sure way of knowing what the winter will be like, or who will win an election.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Atomic Energy Commission says the Russians are conducting a series of atomic explosiins. They started...in the Soviet Union..in mid-September and have "continued at intervals to the present". There has been some widespread "falling out" radioactive materials...some in the United States, but "insignificantly." There is no indication on how many explosions the Russians have set off...whether they were Atomic or hydrogen explosions and where the "fall-out " occurred in this country.

Labor Secretary Mitchell says the Administration's "jobs without war" program has accounted for a new drop in unemployment of 358-thousand persons. He charges the Democrats with trying to scare voters in next Tuesday's election. Mitchell's speech was made as one of a number of Republican speeches designed to answer Democratic charges that workers are not now as well off as they were under Democratic Administrations. Earlier, Secretary Mitchell said that last month the average factory worker's buying power jumped to the highest September peak in ten years. And the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that one point three drop in food prices drove living costs down between the middle of August and the middle of September. The over-all drop was three-tenths of a point.

Another Mitchell...Democratic National Chairman Steven Mitchell..today demanded free radio and television time for Adlai Stevenson to answer what Mitchell called "partisan political speeches" by the President before "non-political audiences." Mitchell said, for example, that last night's televised cabinet meeting was "a charade for political purposes..obviously contrived...

an advertising man's gimmick...an artful dodge to get partisan propaganda without paying the networks. The N.B.C. network has offered the Democrats free radio and television time on Saturday. CBS President Frank Stanton has denied the Mitchell request. Stanton says it has been CBS policy not to provide time to reply th the President or his cabinet members reporting on their official activities. The ABC network also denied the request.

Adlai Stevenson, in Rochester, New York, said today that Right-wing Republicans are "primitives" who "take a strong stand for a weak government He called for the election of a Democratic congress to "restore reason and confidence to the conduct of our foreign policy."

The White House says the President is considering a last-minute political tour ... the National Committee has asked him to do this...Mr. Eisenhower would like to...but, says News Secretary Hagerty, "he has a lot of work to do here, too."

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Jersey, where Howell is believed ahead of Case, largely because of Republican disunity; in Kentucky where voters appear to prefer a beloved Alben Barkley to an able Senator Cooper; in Wyoming, where former Senator O'Mahoney is given the advantage over the Republican Harrison; and Nevada, where the McCarran heir, Alan Bible, is believed ahead of the interim Republican appointee Ernest Brown.

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But these are only the hairs in the back of the bear. And this reporter offers no sure way of knowing what the winter will be like, or who will win an election.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Will Rogers always took a dim view of politics. Or perhaps it wasn't politics so much as it was politicians. Whatever the case, on the week before the 1930 elections we wrote: "Come pretty near having two holidays of equal importance in the same week: Halloween and Election Day, and of the two, Election Day provides the most fun. On Halloween they put pumpkins on their heads. On Election Day, they don't have to."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday, Oct 27, 1954

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The President said today that "there is better reason to hope for peace" THAN there was two years ago. He told reporters THAT when the time is appropriate..and we have reason to believe the Russians are sincere.. we will talk with Moscow to promote peace. But, he said, this is not the time...while work is in progress on the European defense structure.

The White House says the President will make a one-day campaign trip on Friday--by air. He'll visit Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville and Wilmington, Delaware. He'll speak at airports. He'll fly in the Presidential plane, but the Republican national committee will pay the bill.

At a news conference, Mr. Eisenhower said, he wanted to dramatize his desire to have everyone vote. He said he doesn't regard the Tuesday election, as a vote of confidence in him or his Administration. And he spoke of the voters apathy. A reporter asked if this could be due to "disenchantment" with the program of the past two years. The President, somewhat angry, said on the contrary, he has been told that one cause for the apathy, is too much SATISFACTION -- AMONG people who have what they want, under the Republican Administration. Mr. Eisenhower declined to predict

the outcome of the election. But he said he hopes for a Congress that will help carry-out his program.

At his news conference the President [redacted] denied that there is any partisan political angle in a new program to have federal agencies report job vacancies to the Republican National Committee. [redacted] ~~ordered that party affiliation should have nothing to do with getting~~ [redacted] ~~jobs.~~

~~And~~ Mr. Eisenhower said he has been informed that the recent drop in unemployment signifies an upturn in the whole economy..It is not just seasonal. He also told the reporters that in the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract [redacted] the public is perfectly and splendidly protected.

The President also made reference to the arrival in Washington of West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer..called him one of the great statesmen of our time. AND [redacted], during the day THE PRESIDENT named Benjamin Oliver Davis, Junior, to be the first negro air force general. And he pledged federal assistance to help Los Angeles combat the most severe smog problem in its history.

The President's recent statements on the unemployment situation, and Labor Secretary Mitchell's report of a drop of 358-thousand in unemployed this month, today drew sharp reactions from the AF of L. and the C.I.O. George Meany, head of the A.F. of L. accuses Mitchell of "painting a rosy but innacurate picture..of using cheap and tawdry methods ..of prostituting his office in an attempt to assure a Republican victory on Tuesday." And Emil Rieve of the C.I.O. says the Administration's pre-election "assurances" are "nothing more than camouflage, persiflage and double-montage." Secretary Mitchell replied that Labor's leaders have chosen to ignore the facts and attack the Administration for "political considerations."

Republican National Chairman Hall today demanded that the NBC radio and television networks give the Republicans equal time to match the free time they promised Democratic Chairman Mitchell. But NBC appears to have withdrawn its offer to the Democrats. CBS and ABC turned down the Democratic request. And Chairman Mitchell asked CBS, in effect: do you want to treat both parties equally or do you not...do you want the voters to hear both sides of the political argument or do you not.

Here in New York, the Buffalo Evening News raised the question whether Averell Harriman, the Democratic candidate for governor, is eligible under the state's residence requirement laws. The News stated, and Republicans broadcast the possibility, that Harriman disqualified himself because he voted in a preferential primary in the District of Columbia in 1952. Then Harriman said: he did so vote..it was no secret..the balloting was financed by a Democratic committee...had no legal status.. and was just as if one had voted for a favorite baseball player.

Here in New York, the Buffalo Evening News has raised the question of whether Averall Harriman, the Democratic candidate for Governor is eligible under the residence requirement of the state laws. It appears that Harriman voted in a preferential primary in the District of Columbia in 1952. The Republicans say this makes it appear that he can not qualify for office in New York..where governors must have lived in the state for five continuous years. But the Democrats say the District of Columbia primary had no legal standing..didn't affect Harriman's New York residence.

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But enough has happened in Germany, and Europe, to make caution unnecessary in sizing up Dr. Adenauer. His story is one of the remarkable records of political achievement of our time. # In forty years, Germany had been the cause and prosecutor, of the two greatest wars men have ever fought. They made Germany the great enemy of all times. Yet today, nine years since the second world war ended, Germany is a welcomed friend. Moreover it is associated in the forward-looking task, of creating an integrated Europe, one of the aspirations of centuries, at last coming partially within view.

It is not my function to estimate just how much of this is due to Chancellor Adenauer. Obviously the friendship of Germany would have been

impossible without the wise generosity of the Western victors. And in a democracy no single man is solely responsible for what a country does. But Dr. Adenauer's skill, drive and leadership are unusual and have made him unusually powerful. Few individuals are able to mould their country's thoughts and institutions as he has done. He helped inspire and draft the basic law, or constitution, of the Federal Republic. Thus post-war Germany came to experience democracy after years of a vicious dictatorship. He insisted on free play for the economic forces by which his country lives, and thus made possible a German recovery that has astounded the world. But best of all, he devoted himself without stint to bringing Germany into the free family of the West as a full working member.

In saying these things I am not unmindful of certain potentialities in Germany, some of them not so latent. I have seen ~~recent films of~~ marching Germans that looked like the revival of Nazi-ism. I have read German speeches that made me shiver. But I believe such things may be the measure of Dr. Adenauer's abilities. It has not been simple always to encourage and build up the constructive elements in German society, and to subdue those that would be destructive. Bigotry and passion can all too easily overpower moderation and wisdom. Under Dr. Adenauer the opposite has happened. All

the credit does not belong to him, still one must wonder what Germany and Europe would have been like under a less moderate and less wise leader. The question is timely, for now he is 78 and still no one is in sight to carry on his work when he lays down the burdens of state.

Sir Winston Churchill once asked Dr. Adenauer what he would most wish if he had his choice. He instantly replied: "A strong France". He knew a strong France would not be afraid of Germany, and a weak one would dread Germany's rising power. And he saw that close association with France was essential if Germany was to belong to the West and be secure in that partnership. Today Dr. Adenauer is dealing with a stronger France, and Germany is on the way to the desired partnership. Much of the praise for that - if it is consummated - will go to Premier Mendes-France. But he will have to share it with Dr. Adenauer. The faith of this German in democracy, his vision of an integrated Europe and his renunciation of Germany's past have made the change in French opinion possible.

Dr. Adenauer was deputy mayor of Cologne in World War One. He was full mayor by the time Hitler came into power. The Nazis dismissed and then arrested him. He did not spend years in prison, but he put in the remaining time of the Hitler era in obscurity, much of it in his garden. After the

war he was remembered and made mayor of Cologne again. Through a curious clumsiness the British dismissed him as mayor - for incompetence, I believe they said. Fortunately that threw him into national politics. As an eminent Catholic layman he rapidly came to head the Christian Democratic Party and was largely instrumental in the formation of the Republic.

Dr. Adenauer proved to be both statesman and politician. He knew how to maneuver, how to exploit advantage, how to wheedle, how to crack down, how to reconcile. In Bonn he often is called "The Old Fox." Once he was accused in the Bundestag of having ridden roughshod over the opposition in a foreign policy debate. He grinned as he said: "It is not altogether true". He can be high-handed, secretive and infinitely patient. But he has used these talents not simply to increase his power but to serve the interests of Germany and Europe as he conceived them.

At the time the French Assembly ditched the European Defense Community it looked as though Dr. Adenauer's work was ruined. Then Sir Anthony Eden pulled the Brussels treaty out of the lower drawer, and the integration of European defense could proceed. That was followed by French acceptance of the new organization. So now Dr. Adenauer is able to visit this country not only as a grateful friend, but as a prospective partner. This is the

way peace ought to look. The respect which Germany now enjoys is personified in this man. It is understandable that many Europeans consider him the ablest German leader since Bismark. And if his work is successfully finished that may prove to be an understatement.

We were speaking of Chancellor Adenauer and how he ~~will~~ may be regarded by future historians. Walter Lippman and John Ruskin once ~~[illegible]~~ observed: ~~[illegible]~~:"No saint, no hero, no discoverer, no prophet, no leader, ever did his work cheaply and easily, comfortably and painlessly...and he only is advancing in life, whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, and whose spirit is entering into living peace."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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It is not my function to estimate just how much of this is due to Chancellor Adenauer. Obviously the friendship of German would have been impossible without the wise generosity of the Western victors. And in a democracy no single man is solely responsible for what a country does. But Dr. Adenauer's skill, drive and leadership are unusual and have made him unusually powerful. Few individuals are able to mould their country's thoughts and insiitutions as he has done. He helped inspire and draft the basic law, or consiitution, of the Federal Republic. Thus post-war Germany came to experience democracy after years of a vicious dictatorship. He isnisted on free play for the economic forces by which his country lives, and thus made possible a German recovery that has astounded the world. But best of all, he devoted himself without stint to bringing Germany into the free family of the West as a full working member.

In saying these things I am not unmindful of certain potentialities in Germany, some of them not so latent. I have seen marching Germans that looked like the revival of Nazism. . I have read German speeches that made me shiver. But I believe such things may be the measure of Dr. Adenauer's abilities. It has not been simple always to encourage and build up the constructive elements in German society, and to subdue those that would be destructive. Bigotry and passion can all too easily overpower moderation and wisdom. Under Dr. Adenauer the opposite has happened. All the credit

does not belong to him, still one must wonder what Germany and Europe would have been like under a less moderate and less wise leader. The question is timely, for now he is 78 and still no one is in sight to carry on his work when he lays down the burdens of state.

Sir Winston Churchill once asked Dr. Adenauer what he would most wish if he had his choice. He instantly replied: "A strong France". He knew a strong France would not be afraid of Germany, and a weak one would dread Germany's rising power. And he saw that close association with France was essential if Germany was to belong to the West and be secure in that partnership. Today Dr. Adenauer is dealing with a stronger France, and Germany is on the way to the desired partnership. Much of the praise for that - if it is consumated - will go to Premier Mendes-France. But he will have to share it with Dr. Adenauer. The faith of this German in democracy, his vision of an integrated Europe, and his renunciation of Germany's past hame made the change in French opinion possible.

Dr. Adenauer was deputy mayor if Cologne in World War One. He was full mayor by the time Hitler came into power. The Nazis dismissed and then arrested him. He did not spend years in prison, but he put in the remaining time of the Hitler era in obscurity, much of it in his garden. After the war he has remembered and made mayor of Cologne again. Through a curious clumsiness of the British dismissed him as mayor - for incompetence, I believe they said. Fortunately that threw him into national politics. As an eminent Catholic layman he rapidly came to head the Christian Democratic Party and was largely instrumental in the formation of the Republic.

Dr. Adenauer proved to be both statesman and politician. He knew how to maneuver, how to exploit advantage, how to wheedle, how to crack down, how to reconcile. In Bonn he often is called "The Old Fox". Once he was

accused in the Bundestag of having ridden roughshod over the opposition in a foreign policy debate. He grinned as he said: "It is not all together true." He can be high-handed, secretive and infinitely patient. But he has used these talents not simply to increase his power but to serve the interests of Germany and Europe as he conceived them.

At the time the French Assembly ditched the European Defense Community it looked as though Dr. Adenauer's work was ruined. Then Sir Anthony Eden pulled the Brussels treaty out of the lower drawer, and the integration of European defense could proceed. That was followed by the French acceptance of the new organization. So now Dr. Adenauer is able to visit this country not only as a grateful friend, bur as a prospective partner. This is the way peace ought to look. The respect which Germany now enjoys is personified in this man. It is understandable that many Europeans consider him the ablest German leader since Bismark. And if his work is successfully finished, that may prove to be an understatement.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were speaking of Chancellor Adenauer and how he may be regarded by future historians. Walter Lipman and John Ruskin once observed: "No saint, no leader, no hero, no prophet, ever did his work cheaply and easily, comfortably and painlessly...and he only is advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, and whose spirit is entering into living peace.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday Oct 28 1954

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The President tonight appealed for the election of a Republican Congress next Tuesday. In a political speech in Washington, Mr. Eisenhower said a Republican Congress is necessary "to keep our government from political fiddling while the world burns".. to keep us from "winding up in a hopeless jam".. He said "confusion can be avoided and steady progress assured only by electing a Republican majority to the Congress." He said the progressive program on which he was elected two years ago needs the reinforcements of 1954 votes.

Earlier, the President sent messages to all the Republican candidates for the Senate whom he will not be able to visit on his four-state air trip tomorrow. He sent his regrets.. and his hopes that he will see them all in the Senate next year.

The President also sent a letter to the campaigning Vice President Nixon telling him: no one could have done more effective work to help regain control of Congress. He said Mr. Nixon has done a tremendous job.

And the Vice President, in Beverly Hills, charged that Adlai

Stevenson--unintentionally--has spread pro-Communist propaganda and insulted the President. Mr. Nixon said Stevenson said recently that our eceonomy has been shrinking while the Soviet economy has been growing fast. Nixon said this "statement of praise for the Soviet economy" damages the cause of the free world. Stevenson's insult to the President--says Nixon--came when Stevenson charged that American prestige has suffered ALL around the world..and that our foreign policy has suffered from [redacted] "mismanagement amounting to genius."

Adlai Stevenson, in New Jersey, said that the President yesterday told a news conference he hadn't heard that the campaign had degenerated. Stevenson said:"I can't blame him for not reading Mr. Nixon's speeches." Stevenson also said the campaign has degenerated to such a point that in New Jersey the Republicans have taken to slandering each other. And Stevenson called the President's recent prediction of a "cold political war" if a Democratic congress is elected.. [redacted] "singularly unrealistic and ungrateful."

More political news: Senator McCarthy in a letter to William Randolph Hearst, Junior, says the Republican party "is bigger than ANY one man." He calls for the election of all republicans except Clifford Case,

the Republican candidate for Senator in New Jersey. #. Republican Chairman Langer of the Senate Judiciary Committee says he'll hold a hearing in Washington tomorrow on the controversial Dixon-Yates contract. He disagrees with the President's statement that the ~~public~~ government's interest has been protected. #. Fred Mock, Republican candidate for Senator ~~from~~ FROM OKLAHOMA, ~~Oklahoma~~ says a talk with the President three weeks ago has convinced him that Mr. Eisenhower will support the controversial Bricker amendment restricting the president's treaty-making powers. # and here in New York, Averall Harriman, the Democratic candidate for governor, charged that Republican Candidate Ives and Governor Dewey have been using the technique of the Big Lie against him.. "to repeat the same lie over again, in many variations, despite denials and corrections."

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Republican Senator Margaret Chase Smith, arriving in Finland after a visit to Moscow, says she would not be surprised if relations between Moscow and Washington would be broken off at any time, by either side. She declined to elaborate.

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The Army, in San Antonio, has upheld the conviction of Corporal Clyde Batchelor for collaborating with the enemy in Korea. His life sentence was SHORTENED to twenty years.

Edward R. Murrow: October 28, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It appears that something considerably more important than a shake-up of the Secret Police organization is going on behind the Iron Curtain. The most recent example was the release of the American citizen, Herman Field, who had been held for five years on charges that he was a spy. (He is now in a sanitarium near Warsaw.) But the case of Field is not an isolated one. There appears to be a concerted drive to rehabilitate, in some cases posthumously, literally scores of high Communist officials who were imprisoned, executed or otherwise purged during the last five years of Stalin's regime. If Field was not a spy, as was charged at the Slansky trial in Prague, then the whole elaborate pattern of Slansky's supposed connections with an American spy network falls to pieces.

Alex Kendrick reminds me from Vienna that there has been one common factor in all of the [redacted] satellite purge trials of the last five years. There was frequently some mention of an American spy ring or of Zionist agents; but the one thing they all had in common,-the men imprisoned or executed were so-called Titoists, or National Communists, as against Kremlin directed or more accurately, Stalinist Communists. But since Stalin's death Titoism is no longer anathema, and Nationalist Communism is no longer

an evil. Yugoslavia and her Communist neighbors, including Russia, have normalized their relations. Anti-Tito propaganda has been halted. Anti-Tito refugee organizations in Moscow, Sofia, Bucharest and Budapest have been dissolved. The new crowd in the Kremlin continues to emphasize more consumer goods and better living standards. The men in the Kremlin are obviously trying to find the broadest possible base for their regime. The effort is being made to supplant the monolithic Stalinist Communism with Nationilist Communism. In short, Stalinism cannot exist without Stalin. It is necessary to try to undo what Stalin and Beria did in their last five years. This means that those purged or imprisoned in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia - that is those that are still alive - must be rehabilitated and made respectable. This process can be clearly seen in Bulgaria and in the Soviet Union itself.

In Bulgaria recently at least a dozen National Communists, that is those who put their country above Moscow - men who had been disgraced and arrested in the purge of '49 - have been released from prison. More than that, they have been restored to the Communist Party Central Committee. One of them was widely known as the Number One Titoist of Bulgaria. Several Jews who were arrested during the anti-Semitic pogrom have also been

released. But even more interesting is what's been happening in the Soviet Union itself. There were, of course, no Titoists there, because Stalin had eliminated all real and potential opposition. But there did still exist living links with the revolutionary tradition of Lenin's time. They were the symbols of a nationalist [redacted] non-Stalinist past. They were the old Bolsheviks; most of them disappeared during the great purges of '36 to '38. But during recent months no fewer than nineteen old Bolsheviks have been rehabilitated, re-furbished, in a sense brought back to life, and they have been given high decorations. Thirteen have received the Order of Lenin, and six have been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. Some of these men had been unheard of since 1936. The list includes Lenin's former secretary - the widow of Sverdlov, who was the first President of the Soviet Union - and a man who once hid Lenin during the Bolshevik Revolution. This process of re-forging ties with the old pre-Stalin past is being vigorously carried out by the Malenkov group for an obvious purpose. They hope to win more popular support in Russia and in the satellites, by offering another proof that Stalinism is dead.

In the satellite countries there aren't many old Bolsheviks going back thirty years. But their old Bolsheviks are the Rajks in Hungary,

Slanskys in Czechoslovakia, Kostovs in Poland, and all the others who have been purged during the past five or six years. Now their ghosts are being summoned to aid the present Communist regime, to demonstrate that the Secret Police of the Stalin era framed them, and it is an effort to persuade the peoples of the satellite countries that they can be loyal Czechs, Poles or Hungarians, while at the same time being true Communists. It is an effort by the new men in Moscow to prove in terms of people that the rigid, brutal binding of the satellites to one man in Moscow is in fact being loosened.

This does not indicate any change in Russia's world-wide ambitions, or policies; merely a recognition by the new bosses that they had to loosen the reins on ancient nationalisms, or risk an explosion inside their own empire. [redacted] This may be only a temporary relaxation brought about by internal economic and nationalist pressures. And certainly there is nothing in it to cause any student of Russian affairs to conclude that their goal of world domination has been altered or abandoned.

Russian policy, from time to time, takes off in some strange directions. But the main course remains unchanged: world domination. Percival Wren once remarked that "power is the most intoxicating of all immortal drugs." ~~And no one is more aware of this than~~ the Russians ~~who~~ likewise know what Hazlitt meant when he said:"Want of principle is power. Truth and honesty set a limit to our efforts which impudence and hypocrisy easily overlap."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday Oct 29 1954

This is the news —

President Eisenhower made a flying visit today to four crucial states, to help elect a Republican Congress. In Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville and Wilmington, Delaware, the President voiced support of local candidates... urged a big turnout on Tuesday... and said he would be hamstrung by a Congress under Democratic control. There were variations in the talks. At the Cleveland airport, Mr. Eisenhower told a crowd estimated between one and two thousand that the Republicans had rid the Government of corruption and subversion, and he blamed the decline in farm prices on the rigid price support program enacted by the Democrats. The crowd in Cleveland was apparently due to a heavy rain that had been falling there until up to the time of his arrival. In Detroit, the second stop, the sun came out momentarily and Mr. Eisenhower spoke to a much larger crowd, estimated at 30 thousand... in downtown Cadillac Square. Unemployment is a major campaign issue in Michigan, and the President said his Administration's policies had produced a "strong, stable, growing, expanding economy" and higher living standards. And he ridiculed what he called "the Democratic prophets of doom" who had predicted a depression. The President said that under the Democrats the only

Mr. Eisenhower said that when the Republicans took over in Washington they were "tired of hearing the word 'Communist', whenever it was mentioned, being called a Red herring." [redacted] said, The small turnout in Cleveland was apparently due to a heavy rain that had been falling there almost up to the time of the President's arrival.

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At the third stop, Louisville, the President told an enthusiastic crowd at the airport that unemployment fell about 360-thousand last month. "Unemployment," he said, "is still going down and employment is still going up." And touching on the international situation, he said that if Western Europe ever fell to the Communists, the threat to the United States would be very grave indeed.

At Wilmington, Delaware, Mr. Eisenhower declared: "We are on the march... the crusade is still going on." And he said the vast majority of the American people still feel the way they did in 1952.

The President flew BACK to Washington TONIGHT.

Stephen Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today accused the President of waging a campaign of "fear and smear", in a desperate bid for election of a Republican Congress. Mitchell referred specifically to Mr. Eisenhower's "red herring" remark in Cleveland, which he termed "an improper and shameful thing." He said that until now Vice President Nixon had been the leader of what he called the "smear effort". But today, he said, "President Eisenhower himself joined in the Red smear in his airport speeches. It looks to me," Mitchell said, "as though Mr. Eisenhower had concluded the Republican record isn't good enough... that its popularity isn't what it was cracked up to be."

Here in New York City, Adlai Stevenson accused New York Republicans of resorting to "low blows" in their attacks on Averell Harriman, the Democratic candidate for governor. And this "ugliness", Stevenson said, is not being confined to the state of New York.

The weatherman has come up with a forecast for Election Day. He predicts that over most of the country it will be fair and cool. The only exception is New England and parts of New York State, where the prediction is rain.

The Agriculture Department announced today that the prices farmers received for livestock and produce fell almost 2 percent in the month ending October 15th. The decline was caused by a seasonal dip in hog prices, plus a "sharper than usual" drop in the price of citrus fruits. In the same period, the prices of those things which farmers buy dropped one-third of one percent.

Senator McCarthy predicted today that the Senate will vote to censure him when it meets November 8th... because, he said, "very few" members will consider the evidence with an open mind. A special Senate committee, headed by Republican Senator Watkins of Utah, has recommended that McCarthy be censured for contempt of a special elections subcommittee in 1952, for using vulgar language in denouncing Republican Senator Hendrickson, a member of the subcommittee, and for abusing Brigadier General Ralph W. Zwicker in the course of his investigation of Major Irving Peress.

McCarthy today made public a telegram to Senator Watkins, asking Watkins to testify before his investigations subcommittee on November 15th, regarding the Peress case. He wants to ask the Utah senator, what he knows about the promotion of Peress, an Army dentist, whom McCarthy has called "a Fifth Amendment Communist."

A federal judge today found Clyde Powell, the former F.H.A. official, guilty of criminal contempt of court, and sentenced him to a year's imprisonment. Powell had refused... on grounds of the Fifth Amendment... to answer questions put to him by a federal grand jury, investigating the housing scandals.

Housing Administrator Albert Cole announced today, that in order to speed the removal of race barriers, the Government henceforth will refuse federal aid to cities which "default on their obligations to minority citizens." ~~A national advisory conference on minority housing will be~~ called in December,... ~~to develop "practical, positive lines of continuing action", for providing minority families with them equal housing opportunities.~~

A Senate committee heard more testimony today on the controversial Dixon-Yates contract. Gordon Clapp, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, criticized the contract as "a bad financial arrangement... said it is unsound from an engineering viewpoint. And he said he regards the contract as "an effort to squeeze T.V.A. into submission to the private utilities, so they can in the future dictate their own terms." Democratic Senator Kefauver told the committee that only two members of the Atomic Energy Commission approved the contract. The commission has five members.

In a formal ceremony in Washington, Secretary of State Dulles and Chancellor Adenauer today signed a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and West Germany. ~~The State Department~~ described the signing as "another step toward improving the economic ~~welfare and strength of the European Community.~~"

Chancellor Adenauer addressed the National Press Club, and said that eventually there should be a non-aggression pact between East and West. But first, he said, the anti-Communist countries must secure their freedom by further bolstering their military and economic might. Adenauer's talk climaxed two days of conferences with American leaders. He will fly back to Germany Monday for the funeral of Hermann Ehlers, speaker of the lower house of the West German parliament. Ehlers, who was considered Adenauer's likely successor, died last night of a heart attack.

The Army announced today that "several batteries" of its new artillery rocket... capable of mounting an atomic warhead... will be sent to Europe in the next few months. The Army said it is "another step to provide the most effective weapons for the defense of the free world."

President Tubman of Liberia told the United Nations General Assembly today that lasting peace must be based on the inherent rights of all men to develop themselves without molestation. And if the United Nations is to succeed, he said, member nations must be willing to surrender a portion of their sovereignty.

Egypt today dissolved the Moslem Brotherhood... which was implicated in the attempt to assassinate Premier Nasser, three days ago. More than 500 members of the brotherhood have been arrested.

And F.B.I. agents in New York and Chicago, have arrested nine more members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government.

Edward R. Murrow: October 29, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

In the midst of all the politics, it is not amiss to point out that the future of this country is going to be considerably affected by other things than the outcome of Tuesday's election. One of these is the fulfilment of the agreements making the German Republic an armed member of the Western Alliance. Dr. Adenauer is here talking over the problems to be faced after ratification. At the same time Germany's acceptance of its new role is in more doubt than for a long time. This is because of the dislike of the concessions the German Chancellor made in the Saar. Judges on the spot hopefully report that Dr. Adenauer's majority will stand up when it comes to ratification. But they do not deny an element of uncertainty.

In Paris Premier Mendes-France is enlarging his government to include the Socialists, whose support he needs for his financial and social reforms. The Socialists want negotiations with the Soviet Union over Germany, as do the de Gaullists. They want them now, before ratification. Mendes-France is pledged not to conduct them till after ratification, without the consent of the other Western powers. So he must do some tight-rope walking. Technically he is committed both ways, to parallel negotiations, and to no negotiations before ratification. "We can conduct the two kinds of

negotiations in parallel" he told the Assembly on October seventh. He was referring to negotiations for disarmament and for the re-armament of Germany. He assured the Assembly there was no risk in going ahead with German re-armament if it was proclaimed at the same time that France was ready to talk. "We are ready to talk in any case" he said, "and we proclaim this."

Mendes-France has a way to negotiate and not to negotiate without being caught off base. David Schoenbrun from Paris points out to me that he can talk through diplomatic channels, that is, through the French Ambassador in Moscow and the Soviet Ambassador in Paris, without violating his pledge. Diplomatic talks would not be parallel negotiations. What has been ruled out is a four-power conference on Germany before ratification. This Mendes-France himself is against. So the outlook for ratification is ~~excellent.~~ better than fair.

But if we are to be realistic we must no longer think of ratification by the French Assembly as the end of the road. Suppose France ratified before Italy did. Then parallel negotiations would be permissible before Italy acted. After the French Assembly ratified there could be talks with the Kremlin before the upper chamber, the French Council of State, also

ratified. Everybody might ratify and a conference over Germany be held before the final act of depositing the ratifications. So there are several devices by which parallel negotiations are possible without Mendes-France breaking his word.

But even if the agreements are sincerely and completely accepted, the end is by no means in sight. Mendes-France told the Assembly: "You know, and the Soviet Union knows, that it will take time - two or three years, doubtless - before the London decisions regarding German re-armament come into effect. It is not too optimistic to hope that during this period negotiations will have progressed, and perhaps been completed, on the subject of disarmament and other great international questions."

In other words, two to three years of negotiation are due before it will be decided whether to go ahead with German re-armament or to modify it. So the ratification of that agreement, even if and when it comes, will not be the end of something, it will be the beginning of something. And what it begins will be the most exacting diplomatic test the West has undergone since the war. The West's bargaining position will be stronger with a ratified agreement on Germany. But more than that cannot now be promised.

The prospect of a period of sustained peace between Germany and France is a very real one at the moment. Skeptics would probably agree with Patrick Henry when he said:"I know of no way of judging the future but by the past." But the optimists would undoubtedly prefer to go along with Thomas Jefferson and his conclusion that "the dreams of the future are better than the history of the past."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., EST

This is the news:

President Eisenhower made a flying visit today to four crucial states, to help elect a Republican Congress. In Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, and Wilmington, Delaware, the President voiced support of local candidates... urged a big turnout on Tuesday...and said he would be hamstrung by a Congress under Democratic control. There were variations in the talks. At the Cleveland airport, Mr. Eisenhower told a crowd estimated between one and two thousand, that the Republicans had rid the Government of corruption and subversion, and he blamed the decline in farm prices on the rigid price support program enacted ty the Democrats.

Mr. Eisenhower said that when the Republicans took over in Washington they were "tired of hearing the word 'Communist', whenever it was mentioned, being called a Red herring." The small turnout in Cleveland was apparently due to a heavy rain that had been falling there alsmost up to the time of the President's arrival. In Detroit, the second stop, the sun came out momentarily and Mr. Eisenhower spoke to a much larger crowd...estimated at 50-thousand...in downtown Cadillac Square. Unemployment is a major campaign issue in Michigan, and the President said his Administration's policies had produced a "strong, stable, growing, expanding economy" and higher living standards. And he ridiculed what he called "the Democratic prophets of doom" who had predicted a depression. The President said that under the Democrats the only really prosperous years had been war years. He said the Republicans want no war poosperity.

At the third stop, Louisville, the President told an enthusiastic crowd at the air port that unemploymnet fell about 360-thousand last month. "Unemployment," he said, "is still going down and employment is still going up." And touching on the international situation, he said, that if Western Europe ever fell to the Communists, the threat to the United States would be very grave indeed.

At Wilmington, Delaware, Mr. Eisenhower declared: "We are on the march... the crusade is still going on." And he said the vast majority of the American people still feel the way they did in 1952.

The President flew back to Washington tonight.

Stephen Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today accused the President of waging a campaign of "fear and smear", in a desperate bid for election of a Republican Congress. Mitchell referred specifically to Mr. Eisenhower's "red herring" remark in Cleveland, which he termed "an improper and shameful thing." He said that until now Vice President Nixon has been the leader of what he called the "smear effort". But today, he said, "President Eisenhower himself joined in the Red smear in his airport speeches. It looks to me," Mitchell said, "as though Mr. Eisenhower had concluded the Republican record isn't good enough...that its popularity isn't what it was cracked up to be."

Here in New York City, Adlai Stevenson accused New York Republicans of resorting to "low blows" in their attacks on Averall Harriman, the Democratic candidate for governor. And this "ufliness", Stevenson said, is not being confined to the state of New York.

The Agriculture Department announced today that the prices farmers received for livestock and produce fell almost 2 percent in the month ending October 15th. The decline was caused by a seasonal dip in hog prices,

plus a "sharper than usual" drop in the price of citrus fruits. In the same period, the prices of those things which farmers buy dropped one third of one percent.

Senator McCarthy predicted today that the Senate will vote to censure him when it meets November 8th...because, he said, very few members will consider the evidence with an open mind.

McCarthy today made public a telegram to Senator Watkins, asking Watkins to testify before his investigations subcommittee on November 15th regarding the Prress case. He wants to ask the Utah senator what he knows about the promotion of Peress, an Army dentist, whom McCarthy has called "a Fifth Amendment Communist."

A federal judge today found Clyde Powell, the former F.H.A. official, guilty of criminal contempt of court and sentenced him to a year's imprisonment. Powell had refused...on grounds of the Fifth Amendment...to answer questions put to him ba a federal grand jury investigating the housing acandals.

Housing administrator Albert Cole announced today that in order to speed the removal of race barriers, the Government henceforth will refuse federal aid to cities which "default on their obligations to minority citizens."

A senate committee heard more testimony today on the controversial Dixon-Yates contract. Gordon Clapp, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, criticized the contract as "a bad financial arrangement...said it is unsound from tn engineering viewpoint. And he said he regards the contract as "an effort to squeeze T.V.A. into submission to the private utilities, so they can in the future dictate their own terms." Democratic Senator Kefauver told the committee that only two members of the Atomic Energy Commission approved the contract. The commission has five members.

In a formal ceremony in Washington, Secretary of State Dulles and Chancellor Adenauer today signed a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and West Germany.

Chancellor Adenauer addressed the National Press Club, and said that eventually there should be a non-aggression pact between West and East. But first, he said, the anti-Communist countries must secure their freedom by further bolstering their military and economic might. Adenauer's talk climaxed two days of conferences with American leaders. He will fly back to Germany Monday for the funeral of Hermann Ehlers, speaker of the lower house of the West German parliamnet. Ehlers, who was considered Adenauer's likely successor, died last night of a heart attack.

The Army announced today that "several batteries" of its new artillery rocket...capable of mounting an atomic warhead...will be sent to Europe in the next few months. The Army said it is "another step to provide the most effective weapons for the defense of the free world."

F.B.I. agents in New York and Chicago have arrested nine more members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government.

In the midst of all the politics, it is not amiss to point out that the future of this country is going to be considerabby affected by other things than the outcome of Tuesday's election. One of these is the fulfilment of the agreements making the German Republic an armed member of the Western Alliance. Dr. Adenauer is here talking over the problems to be faced after ratification. At the same time Germany's acceptance of its new role is in more doubt than for a long time. This is because of the dislike of the concessions the German Chancellor made in the Saar. Judges on the spot

hopefully report that Dr. Adenauer's majority will stand up when it comes to ratification. But they do not deny an element of uncertainty.

In Paris Premier Mendes-France is enlarging his government to include the Socialists, whose support he needs hor his financeal and social reforms. The Socialists want negotiations with the Soviet Union over Germany, as do the De Gaullists. They want them now, before ratification. Mendes-France is pledged not to conduct them till after ratification, without the consent of the other Western powers. So he must do some tight-rope walking. Technically he is committed both ways, to parallel negotiations, and to no negotiations before ratification. "We can conduct the two kinds of negotiations in parallel" he told the Assembly on October seventh. He was referring to negotiations for disarmament and for the re-armament of Germany. He assured the Assembly there was no risk in going ahead with German re-armament if it was proclaimed at the same time that France was ready to talk. "We are ready to talk in any case" he said, "and to proclaim this."

Mendes-France has a way to negotiate and not to negotiate without bein cought off base. David Schoenbrun from Paris points out to me that he can talk through diplomatic channels, that is through the French Ambassador in Moscow and the Soviet Ambassador in Paris, without violating his pledge. Diplomatic talks would not be parallel negotiations. What has been ruled out is a four-power conference on Germany before ratification. This Mendes-France himself is against. So the outlook for ratification is better than fair.

But if we are to be realistic we must no longer think of ratification by the French Assembly as the end of the road. Suppose France ratified before Italy did. Then parallel negotiations would be permissible before Italy acted. After the French Assembly ratified there could be talks with the Kremlin before the upper chamber, the French Council of State, also

ratified. Everybody might ratify and a conference over Germany be held before the final act of depositing the ratifications. So there are several devices by which parrllel negotiations are possible without Mendes-France breaking his word.

But even if the agreements are sincerely and completely accepted, the end is by no means in sight. Mendes-France told the Assembly: "You know, and the Soviet Union knows, that it will take time - two or three years, doubtless - before the London decisions regarding German re-armament come into effect. It is not to optimistic to hope that during this period negotiations will have progressed, and perhaps been completed, on the subject of disarmament and other great international questions."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The prospect of a sustained peace between Germany and France is a very real one at the moment. Skeptics would probably agree with Patrick Henry when he said: "I know of no way of judging the future but by the past." But the optimists would undoubtedly prefer to go along with Thomas Jefferson and his conclusions that "the dreams of the future are better than the history of the past."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday November 1, 1954

This is the news:

An estimated 40 to 45 million persons are expected to vote tomorrow. The weathermen predict generally fair weather for most of the country.. And it will be chilly. Tonight, the President and the Vice President and Adlai Stevenson will make their final appeals to the voters. And on many radio and television stations you will hear candidates urging you to vote. Vice President Nixon today sent a statment to newspapers saying that "the fanatic left-wing clique of the Democratic party has conducted a dishonest campaign"...based on the "Big Lie" technique. He said: "They started by questioning the President's honesty. They are ending it by slyly impugning his patriotism." Nixon referred specifically to a Saturday speech by Adlai Stevenson in which Stevenson said that the President--by repeating the Republican argument that Democrats never brought the country prosperity except through war--was echoing Communist propaganda. Nixon called the Stevenson speech "one of the most vicious, scurrilous attacks ever made by a major political figure on the President of the United States." And White House News Secretary Hagerty told reporters he thought the Stevenson charge was "ridiculous."

Defense Secretary Wilson said today that military authorities are ending censorship in Korea. Wilson said that because of the stabilized military situation...and because we have reduced our forces in Korea, it is no longer necessary to censor news there. And the Defense Department disclosed today that 8th army headquarters will soon move from Korea to Japan. General Maxwell Taylor will become commander of all American ground forces in the Orient..that means Japan, Okinawa and Korea. American forces have been cut fifty per cent in the Far East since the Administration "new look" military policy was adopted. At peak strength last year we had ten [redacted] combat divisions [redacted] Now we have five in Korea.

Nine Chinese Communist bombers today attacked the Chinese Nationalist Tachen islands..200 miles north of Formosa. One plane was shot down. And at least five civilians were killed. The Peiping radio says Nationalist planes bombed the mainland opposite Formosa. The Communists claim they shot down two of the six attacking planes.

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as Arab Nationalists and terrorists attacked more than thirty points in French North Africa.

The White House says American voluntary relief agencies are actively co-operating with Italian authorities in giving "every possible assistance" to the disaster areas around Salerno...hit by floods and landslides.

The people of Cuba today voted for president..after the last-minute withdrawal of Ramon Grau San Martin. The 72-year-old former President called the election a farce and asked voters to boycott the polls. President Batista, now unopposed for re-election, said Grau withdrew because he knew he could not win.

At the United Nations today, American Delegate Charles H. Mahoney, a Detroit insurance man, urged the U.N. members to provide military equipment, supplies and services to countries willing to join in fighting aggression but unable to finance their own force. Mahoney, the first Negro to represent us on the U.N's main political committee, said the U.N.'s effort in Korea would have received more universal support

contributing members had not been required to equip their own forces.

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And the F.B.I. says its agents here in New York have arrested Martha Stone, age 44, who is identified as an underground leader of the Communist party. She disappeared from her home in Newark, New Jersey, in 1951. The F.BI. says her movements have been secret since then.

Edward R. Murrow: November 1, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Tomorrow is election day. In a few minutes we will venture to offer advice as to what you should do on this day when the individual is sovereign. But first of all it might be worthwhile to make the effort to move backward through rivers of oratory and jungles of film, to September 14th. On that quickly forgotten day the Chairmen of the two National Committees solemnly pledged that in this election campaign, no one would be beastly to anybody else. It was to be a clean high-level, no-name-calling campaign - no personal vilification, no character defamation; neither Republican nor Democrat would engage in scurrilous attack, no malicious or unfounded accusations. It was, in truth, a document of noble sentiment, devoid of realism, ignoring political history. Republican Chairman Hall called it "an admirable pledge; it should be seriously and earnestly supported". Democratic Chairman Mitchell also signed the pledge; said he was "proud to conform to it." That was seven weeks ago.

You know what has happened since then. The President has been accused of being "thoughtless, careless", and even of putting out "standard Communist propaganda." The leader of the Democratic Party has been called "hysterical, scurrilous and vicious"; "soft on Communists"; "operating at a ward heeler level". Candidates have been called foreign agents. The Vice

President "a liar", "a slanderer", "a McCarthy in a white collar." The pledge didn't take.

The vote is predicted as being "small". I could quote you figures for the rest of this program, proving that a small turn-out will operate to the disadvantage of the other Party. If you are Republican or Democrat, you can find support for your thesis in the figures of past elections.

Whatever the total turn-out, and whatever its effect may be, it will be small when compared to the figures chalked up in other nations where free men can still vote. Sir Norman Angell remarked several years ago: "Before men possessed the right to vote they were ready to die for it. Now when they've got it, a large proportion do not use it, especially if it rains on election day."

The biggest turn-out we ever had in this country was for the Presidential election in 1940, when Wendell Willkie was running against Franklin Roosevelt. At that time sixty-three percent of those who were eligible voted. The off year elections, such as this one, show a forty-two percent turn-out in 1950; thirty-eight percent in '46; thirty-four percent in '42. Compare those figures with these: In the last election

in Italy, ninety-two percent of all the voters eligible went to the polls. In Britain the figure was seventy-six percent. And in both France and South Korea, ninety percent voted. It would seem that the right to vote is more completely appreciated in countries where that right has recently been lost, or placed in great danger. If we turn out only forty-two percent of the vote tomorrow, as we did in 1950, the remaining fifty-eight percent will have no right to complain, regardless of the outcome.

Now for certain suggestions regarding the best method for surviving the elections in good health, and reasonable spirits - no matter who wins. These come, not from this reporter but a most reputable and non-partisan organization, namely the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross. Things may be a little different in Brooklyn than elsewhere, for reference is made to: "The highly exciteable electorate of our community." In essence the advice consists of patience, fortitude, sobriety and a relaxed attitude. The Red Cross says, rather sternly, "avoid arguments like a plague." "Use placards, campaign pins and similar items for their intended purposes, and not as weapons. And above all, let the election officials and policemen handle disputes at the polling places. Taking matters into one's own hands can lead to nasty fights and injuries." But the Red Cross

predicts that living will become most hazardous after the polls close. The advice here is: "control your temper and keep your pulse down as the results come in. Win or lose, each voter has to remain healthy for the rest of the year."

Now for some specific advice for those who celebrate or mourn. "While listening to returns, or reading about them, remain firmly seated. You don't want to fall out of your chair in the excitement, and suffer a fracture or severe sprain. Don't jump for joy - you might sprain your ankle. Be careful at parties; do your yelling when you're not eating, so you don't bite your ~~tongue~~ tongue, or hand, in the excitement. Be careful when slapping a fellow celebrant on the back, shoulder or head. This could cause bruises, contusions, or unexpectedly painful retaliation. It could also cause the man to swallow his false teeth, or some food, with a suddenness that leads to choking. Women should wear comfortable, low heels for both voting and celebrating." I don't quite understand that one, but that's what the Red Cross says. Also: "There should be no snake dances in subways, or on streets where traffic has not been ~~cut~~ shut off. People with bonfires and flares on the brain should remember that both are dangerous." "Losers should keep their tempers in check; fighting will

get them nowhere except to emergency wards. Drowning either sorrows or joys should be avoided. Intoxication is an invitation to injury. Also it would be a good idea to make sure there is a Red Cross-trained first aider around when you listen to the returns." There endeth election day advice from the Red Cross.

No one knows, or is ever likely to know precisely what this campaign cost, but it was many years ago - and everything costs more now - that Will Rogers said: "Politics has got so expensive that it takes a lot of money even to get beat with." Happy election day to you, one and all.

While ~~the election results may change,~~ the basics of politics it would seem, remain pretty much the same through the years. 26 years ago, Will Rogers wrote:"The promising season ends on Tuesday and that same night the alibi season opens. To show you what campaign promises amount to, can you remember back a few weeks ago when the promise was made on both sides that the campaign was to be run on a high plane. The campaign ends Tuesday, but it will take two generations to sweep up the dirt."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Oates -

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M.

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Good Night and Good Luck.

This Tuesday Nov 2, 1954

Scattered Election Returns.

In Kentucky, 35 per cent of the votes have now been counted in the normally Republican Lousiville-Jefferson County district. They show former Vice President Barkley with 26-thousand 500 votes to 25-thousand 800 for Republican Senator Cooper. Two years ago Senator Cooper won this district by 25-thousand votes.

And in the same district, Republican Representative Robsion is now trailing his Democratic opponent..Harrison M. Robertson by a few hundred votes. Two years ago the Republican won by ~~10~~ 14-thousand votes.

All through the day reports from various sections of the country reported heavy voting..despite campaign fears that voters might not be interested. Starting here in New York, the latest reports give us this summary: The New York state vote is described as "surprising." Despite rain and snow in up-state counties nearly half of the eligible voters were believed to have marked their ballots by noon. The voting was especially heavy in New York City's five boroughs. [They are normally Democratic.] But the Republicans found encouragement in an early turnout in the rural areas. ~~Senator Ives, the Republican candidate for Senator,~~ Governor described it this way: "Its Democratic weather but its good for Republicans, too."

Across the river in New Jersey early reports indicated a heavier turnout in normally Democratic counties than were reported from Republican counties.

Pennsylvania reports indicate a very heavy vote in the two big cities..Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. And despite snow and a chilling rain the experts were predicting a very heavy state vote.

~~Connecticut voters, too, showed no signs of the "apathy" we heard~~ so much about during the campaign. Community after community reported that during the morning and ~~early afternoon hours the voting equalled or~~ came close to the record-breaking off-year election of 1950.

Kentucky ~~reports a heavy turnout and the Democrats found~~ something ~~to cheer about when a snowfall, up to [illegible] inches, kept the traditionally Republican southeastern area of the state. But even there voting was generally heavy.~~

Ohio reports a heavy vote in its major cities..Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.

In Illinois, we're told that the Chicago vote has been lighter than expected. But the usually-Republican suburban area vote is described as "exceedingly large." The political experts indicate that they expect the vote in Chicago, usually heavily Democratic, to be much less than in the record off-year.

~~In Detroit, too, the heaviest voting seems to be on the outskirts, which are normally Republican. In Michigan, too, despite raw weather and snowfall in upstate counties there were indications of a new state-wide off-year voting record.~~

~~Iowa voters turned out in apparently heavy numbers. Reports from Idaho speak of "vast numbers" voting early. Extremely heavy voting is reported from Las Vegas and the Reno areas which comprise about 70 per cent of Nevada's registered votes.~~

In Washington tonight, the President paid a brief visit to Republican National Headquarters..thanked the people working for him.. ~~and the dinner guests of Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Humphrey.~~ and then went to the White House to pick-up Mrs. Eisenhower who accompanied ~~The President is [illegible] plans to [illegible]~~ him to a dinner at the home of Treasury Secretary and Mrs. Humphrey.

And Democratic ~~[illegible]~~ National Chairman Mitchell ~~[illegible]~~ says he's determined to resign before the end of the year. ~~He told~~ reporters: "Let's get the election out of the way and then we'll proceed to elect a new chairman." He says he's eager to return to his family and his law practice after being away for two years.

We now have the vote count from almost one half of Delaware's precincts. They show Democratic Senator J . Allen Frear leading his Republican opponent by 40-thousand votes to 28-thousand.

And in the race for congressman at large, with half the votes counted, the Democratic candidate is leading the Republican by 9-thousand votes.

In the state of Kansas, where votes are counted early, Republican Senator Schoeppel has better than a three to two edge over his Democratic challenger. And that's with 15 per cent of the vote recorded.

The first returns from NewYork state show Democrat Averell Harriman running slightly ahead of Republican Senator Ives..for the governorship. One sixth of Onandaga county shows that Harriman is leading Ives by 18-hundred votes. Four years ago Republican Governor Dewey won this county by 37-thousand votes. Andthe first district reporting from normally Republican St. Lawrence county shows Harriman leading Ives...149 to 125.

In Connecticut, the first big ~~xx~~ city to complete its voting is Waterbury. And it has gone Democratic by almost 6-thousand votes. This is twice the figure that the Democrats rolled up in 1950 ~~w~~ gubernatorial election.

In Hartford, with 40 of the 45 districts in, Republican Governor Lodge [redacted] is trailing Abraham Ribicoff by 23-thousand [redacted] votes. Ribicoff is running slightly ahead of the Democratic pace of four years ago.

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Douglas...62-thousand, 800

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a

At the United Nations today, the steering committee voted--without dissent--to recommend a full debate on Soviet charges of aggression and piracy against the United States and Nationalist China. The Nationalist delegate called this "nonsense" but he joined American Delegate Wadsworth in not voting against the proposal. Moscow charges that we are guilty of aggression against China from bases on Formosa. Britain's Sir Pearson Dixon explained that he sponsored a move to postpone the charge two weeks ago because he considered it "a cold war item, and we still do not see how any good can come from an Assembly discussion." Andrie Vishinsky said the charges have no connection with the cold war in which--he said--"the Soviet Union does not participate." Earlier, the Assembly's political committee, despite Soviet objections, approved a recommendation that all countries help provide equipment and supplies for United Nations forces that resist any future aggression.

b

Sir Winston Churchill today told the House of Commons that atomic and hydrogen bomb explosions have "a cumulative effect" on the atmospehere. He believes that "an undue number of them might have very serious effects." Sir Winston said he has been informed that 5-thousand years is "about the limit of the time during which the atmospehere would be affected." He was asked if Britain would propose that the United States and Russia discontinue their atomic and hydrogen bomb tests. Sir Winston said several proposals for the control of atomic energy are now before the United Nations and "it is there that the solution should be sought."

Chinese Communist planes today again attacked the Tachen Island group, 200 miles from the northern tip of Formosa. And Nationalist planes bombed the Communist mainland. There was no immediate report of casualties.

The United States says it is offering Iran 127-million dollars (IN LOANS) and grants to help the Iranian economy until its oil industry is brought (BACK) to full production.

II

Japanese Premier Yoshida arrived in New York today from Europe. He denied reports, that have appeared in Japanese papers, that he was on

Edward R. Murrow: November 2, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Election night - before the returns are in - is Perhaps a fitting occasion to speak about humility and to invite a wider use of the phrase: "I might be wrong". When the news is all gathered tonight, quite a number of persons will have been humbled, and still more who did not foresee the possibility will have been found wrong. The scope for humility is unusually large after a season in which pride has had such free rein. [An election campaign is normally a great spectacle of pride.] I am not suggesting that candidates should solicit votes by admitting they "might be wrong". A certain kind of pride has its moment and place in human affairs. But so has a certain kind of humility. And I am talking on this theme so as to quote a non-political address delivered in New York on Sunday that certainly was as notable as any of the political campaign. It was the convocation oration heard at the Bicentennial Convocation of Columbia University from the Columbia historian Dr. J. Bartlet Brebner.

Dr. Brebner pointed out that the dilemma between pride and humility is the most ancient and comprehendsive dilemma we know. "The vacillations between pride and humility", he said, "might decide what use is to be made of the knowledge of nuclear fission and fusion. The same might be said about the use of mass communications, or the production and consumption of

goods or the organization and exercise of political power. In fact" he continued, "it is the agglomeration of physical power, social power, economic power and propagandistic power, as the potentially single prize for which artists in political power contend, that most alarms the community of scholars. For politics is an art of the immediate, and statesmanship, which rests on longer, deeper views, is rare."

Dr. Brebner found humility to be the needed counterbalance to pride. He said it not only offered a surer common footing for mankind, but may have been the means by which mankind has escaped destruction so far. He quoted Emersons complaint about the unwillingness to say: "I do not know". "And yet" he continued," since Emerson's time a common saying has struck root in the United States: 'I might be wrong'. Let us consider soberly the desirability of trying to make it a still commoner statement.

"During recent years" he went on, "a hurricane of investigations and persecutions has lashed those parts of the earth where men in political authority have conceived themselves to be compelled to maintain one set of values and to attack all others. Throughout these operations nothing has been more dreadful than the common assumption that every man must at all times be 'right'." Dr. Brebner called this the "insolent vainglory and

and self-assurance" which the Greeks termed the "basic, suicidal sin."

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the tragic that is man's fate, it is at least conceivable that our poets, our prophets and our other artists might flourish in communion with a broader and more appreciative public than they have recently been able to enlist."

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Democrat Harriman is running just about one thousand votes ahead of Republican Ives.

On election day, 1932, Will Rogers wrote:"There is only one redeeming thing about this election. It will be over at sundown. And when the votes are counted, let everybody, including the candidates, get into a good humor as quick as they got into a bad one. Let's all be friends again, for one of the evils of democracy is you have to put up with the man you elect whether you want him or not. That's why we call it Democracy.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

First, some scattered election returns. In Kentucky, 35 per cent of the votes have now been counted in the normally Republican Louisville -- Jefferson County district. They show former Vice President Barkley with 26-thousand votes to 25-thousand 800 for Republican Senator Cooper. Two years ago Senator Cooper won this district by 25-thousand votes.

And in the same district, Republican Representative Robison is now trailing his Democratic opponent ...Harrison M. Robertson by a few hundred votes. Two years ago the Republicans won by 14 thousand votes.

All through the day reports from various sections of the country reported heavy voting...despite campaign fears that voters might not be interested. Starting here in New York, the latest reports give us this summary: The New York state vote is described as "surprising". Despite rain and snow in upstate counties, nearly half of the eligible voters were believed to have marked their ballots by noon. The voting was especially heave in New York City's five boroughs. They are normally Democratic. But the Republicans found encouragement in an early turnout in the rural areas.

Across the river in New Jersey early reports indicated a heavier turnout in normally Democratic counties thanwere reported from Republican counties.

Pennsylvania reports indicate a very heavy vote in the two big cities... Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. And despite snow and a chilling rain the experts were predicting a very heavy state vote.

Ohio reports a heavy vote in its major cities..Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.

In Illinoiswe're told that the Chicago vote has been lighter than expected. But the usually-Republican suburban area vote is described as "exceedingly large". The political experts indicate that they expect the vote in Chicago, usually heavily Democratic, to me much less than in the record off-year.

In Washington tonight, the President paid a brief visit to Republican National Headquarters...thanked the people working for him...and then went to the White House to pick-up Mrs. Eisenhower who accompanied him to a dinner at the home of Treasury Secretary and Mrs. Humphrey. And Democratic National Chairman Mitchell says he's determined to resign before the end of the year.

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Here are more reports on the Harriman-Ives race for governor of New York. With ten per cent of the vote in..most of it from normally Republican up-state areas..Democrat Harriman is running just about one thousand votes ahead of Rebublican Ives.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: On election day, 1932, Will Rogers wrote: "There is only one redeeming thing about this election. It will be over at sundown. And when the votes are counted, let everybody, including the candidates, get into a good humor as quick as they got into a bad one. Let's all be friends again, for one of the evils of democracy is you have to put up with the man you elect whether you want him or not. That's why we call it Democracy.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1954

This is the news:

There has been another later switch in the fight for control of the Senate. The Democrats definitely have recaptured the House of Representatives ..with 232 seats to 203 for the Republicans. That's a net gain of 17 Democratic seats.

And in the Senate race two contests are undecided. The Republicans must win both to retain control. The Democrats need but one. And tonight from Oregon comes word that Democratic Candidate Richard Neuberger is now leading Republican Senator Cordon by 95 votes. Neuberger had been trailing all through the day. Ninety-five per cent of the vote has been counted. This could develop into as close a contest as the New Jersey race, where Republican Clifford Case is leading his Democratic opponent, Charles Howell by from 200 to 14-hundred votes. (depending on whose unofficial count you accept) These figures are reported on the basis of complete returns from all precincts. Case has been in the lead through the day. And New Jersey voters are now assured that their ballots will be recounted..which could take two weeks.

Until we have the final, official, New Jersey and Oregon results, the situation will be this. The Democrats have 47 seats plus the vote of

Oregon's Independent Senator Morse. That's 48..half the Senate. The Republicans have 46 sure seats. If they win both Oregon and New Jersey they too will have 48..and the vote of Vice President Nixon to break the tie and retain Republican control.

~~to break the tie and [redacted] the Republicans to keep control of the Senate.~~

~~In the House of Representatives, the Democrats have won [redacted] 232 seats, the Republicans 203. That's a Democratic [redacted] majority of 15 seats and [redacted] seats.~~

A number of contests were decided today and in a surprising number of cases the results were close. Michigan's Republican Senator Ferguson, chairman of his party's Senate policy committee, was defeated by Patrick Mc Namara, an A.F. of L. official. Ohio's Democratic Senator Burke was defeated by Republican Bender...by less than ten thousand votes among two and a half million counted. Illinois' Democratic Senator Douglas was re-elected. Massachusetts' Republican Senator Saltonstall was re-elected by some 45-thousand votes. Democratic Senator Murray of Montana has a lede of 2-thousand votes and former Democratic Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming has been returned to the Senate by less than 3-thousand votes. And in Colorado, Republican Gordon Allot has defeated Democrat John Carroll.

The President told reporters today there were a lot of contests that astonished and surprised him. He doesn't feel his program was repudiated by the voters. He's going to co-operate with the opposition. I'd like to review some of Mr. Eisenhower's remarks in a few minutes.

On Wall Street, the traders who had anticipated a Democratic [redacted]e landslide went to work today, buying..and caused an estimated two and a half billion dollar increase in all listed shares.

Republican National Chairman Hall sees no trend or sweep in the election. Democratic Chairman Mitchell feels the Democrats are half-way back to the White House. [redacted] Aldia Stevenson feels its "a protent of things to come." Former President Truman feels the results were not overwhelming enough for the Democrats. Here in New York there will be a recount of Averell Harriman's Democratic victory for governor. He won by some 11- thousand votes. Republicans say some 7-thousand or more servicemen's votes have yet to be counted. In California, Democratic Representative Condon, barred from an atomic test as a security risk, has been defeated.

At his newsconference today, the President told reporters that we have sent a new proposal to Russia on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Mr. Eisenhower said he hopes this message, following up his original proposal of a year ago, "will start a new phase" in American-Soviet negotiations. He said that during the first phase of negotiations "the Russians showed a lack of interest in co-operating [redacted]"

At the United Nations today, Dr. Mahmoud Azmi, chief of Egypt's delegation, collapsed and died of a heart attack in the Security Council. He had been defending his country against Isreal's charge that Egypt had seized an Isreali ship near the Suez Canal.

The Nobel Prize for Chemistry today was awarded to Dr. Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology. The award was given for his research into the hidden forces that glue together the building block of matter. Senator McCarthy has accused Dr. Pauling of being "a Communist fronter." The Noble Prize for physics goes to two German-born physicists..Professors Max Born, 72 , and Walter Bothe, 62. They were honored for 50 years of reasarch into the relationship between solid MATTER AND INVISIBLE RADIATION.

Edward R. Murrow: November 3, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It is still too early to draw large conclusions about the meaning of the election, at least final ones. Some of the questions raised can be answered in part. One of these is how did it happen. The answer to that is that it happened for different reasons in different states, and not for any one reason in all of them. Rarely can there have been an election so governed by local conditions and so without pattern and consistency. I shall give examples of this in a moment.

But I should like to talk first about what now is in sight in the way of policy, for that is more important. It depends somewhat on the control of the Senate, and that may not be decided until the New Jersey recount has been made. Still it is legitimate to say that fears of a cold war between Congressional Democrats and the White House were disappearing today. President Eisenhower admitted that the word "chaos" which he had used to describe what would result if the Republicans lost Congress was "perhaps too strong". And he announced plans to consult Democratic leaders about his program in the same way he has consulted Republicans.

In foreign policy no basic change is in sight. President Eisenhower's desire for a more liberal trade policy and freedom to lower tariffs may be

better received in the new Congress than the old. It might modify the policy in Asia if Senator Knowland no longer were majority leader in the Senate. But that would not necessarily mean the President's policy was changing, with which Senator Knowland has not always agreed. It simply would lessen the effect of the contradiction his statements have occasionally represented.

The President's program for the next two years as announced during the campaign was more liberal than for the first two. If he wins co-operation from the Democrats he might get as much of it passed as if he had his own majority. He might even fare better.

But the Democrats are sure not to neglect to build up their own position and tear down the Republican position to the best of their ability, with 1956 in view. But it is much more likely that they will do this by using their power to investigate than by using their power to obstruct. By controlling the House, the Democrats can investigate to their heart's content, even if they do not organize the Senate. And they are itching to get at it. It is a safe guess that the name Dixon-Yates will yet become a household word.

President Eisenhower did not establish a clear claim to decisive

leadership by his interventions in the campaign. ~~Three of the four~~ most of the senators he flew to endorse were beaten, and Bender was saved only by a whisker. But this need not be a reflection on the President's influence. When one compares the results in the contests for governor, one finds the Democrats did somewhat better in them than in the Congressional races. The President did not go out to help governors except in New York. It seems a fair statement that the Republican Party can thank the President for its having done as well as it did in the congressional contests.

Right-wing Republicans may not agree, and some can be expected to blame the defeats on disunity in the Party, with special reference to the treatment given Senator McCarthy. But this thesis is strikingly offset by the situation in New Jersey. There we see the great paradox of the election. Clifford Case ~~was probably~~ may have been deprived of a tangible majority by the write-in votes given former Congressman Hartley, and Republicans who stayed home. ~~This was the last quiver of the right-wing revolt against Case as a liberal and an anti-McCarthy man.~~ Had these Republicans cared for unity most of all, Case would be in, ~~and Republican control of the Senate would be beyond challenge.~~

As I said, there is no single answer as to how the election happened to go the way it did. Probably the only generalization that makes sense

is that in any mid-term election the opposition party usually scores moderate gains. But farmers in Minnesota elected Democrat Humphrey and in nearby Iowa defeated Democrat Gillette. True, they were different farmers, grain farmers in Minnesota where flexible price supports mattered, and hog-and-corn farmers in Iowa where flexible prices didn't matter so much. But what counted more than farm policy in Iowa was, for one thing, Gillette's age - he is 75; and then the ~~unusual~~ popularity of Eisenhower. The Republican claim to have made peace really won Iowa votes. The President's appeal for a Republican Congress had more effect in Iowa than perhaps anywhere else. Gillette had always been elected with the help of Republican votes. He got less of this help, and lost.

Industrial unemployment and lack of overtime in New England were not enough of a factor to beat Saltenstall in Massachusetts, or Bender in Ohio. But they routed Ferguson in Michigan. But one can be sure the bird-dog philosophy of Secretary Wilson, even quoted in its context, did not help Ferguson in Wayne County, which beat him.

One statement can be made without fear of contradiction - the overall outcome was not the result of apathy. More people voted than in any mid-term election in history, and when the final ~~XXXXXX~~ count is added up,

it may surpass the forty-eight million mark of the 1948 presidential election. The voters did care, but what they cared about first of all was the local candidates they knew something about. Whatever else this election was, it was not a referendum. For a mid-term election is must count as a pretty healthy experience.

The Army today made a report to Senator McCarthy on the case of offormer Major Irving Peress., whom McCarthy has called a "fifth amendment Communist. The Army says: "exhaustive investigations have conclusively established that there was no collusion... conspiracy...or preferential treatment with respect to any of its actions" in the case of Peress. The full report is not yet available in our newsroom.

[redacted]

On November 11, 1928 Will Rogers wrote:"It's all over and what a relief. Of all the inconsistences, of all the back-tracking, of all the changing opinions, of all the waiting to see what the majority will do, of all the trading back and forth with each other for support! And what has it proved ? That this country runs in spite of parties. And if we didn't have to stop and play politics, any administration could almost make a garden of Eden out of us."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday November 4, 1958

This is the news:

The Democrats are now assured of controlling both the Senate and House in the next Congress. And through the day leaders of both parties were telling reporters what their plans are. The Democrat victory in the Senate came with the almost certain election of Richard Neuberger in Oregon. He leads by about (21-HUNDRED) votes. In New Jersey, Republican Case now has a margin of 3-thousand votes. His plurality increased during the day.

The two men who will probably lead the Democrats...Speaker Rayburn in the House and Senator Lyndon Johnson in the Senate..now reveal that last October 9th they wired the President that if the Democrats won control of the Congress they would not oppose him on a partisan basis. Johnson says the telegram was delivered, but not answerd. And the Texas Senator told reporters that his party will give better treatment to Indpendent Senator Morse than the Republicans gave him. It will be Morse's vote, together with 48 Democrats, that will give the Democrats control.

Here are some of the other comments on the future of Congress. Representative Rayburn wants to scrutinize what he calls "the whole give-away program" of the Eisenhoer Administration. Representative Cooley,

who will head the House agriculture committee, promises a vigorous effort to repeal the Republican-sponsored flexible farm price support program. Representative Richards--slated to Become Chairman of the House foreign affairs committee--says he will re-appraise and re-evaluate the foreign aid program. Representative Cooper, scheduled to become chairman of Ways and Means, sees no reason why the Democrats cannot co-operate with the Administration on taxes. Veteran Senator George sees no serious change in foreign policy. (He will become head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.) Attorney General Brownell says "there will be no let-up or change in major policies of the Administration as a result of the election." And Democratic Senator Johnston of South Carolina, who takes over the civil service committee, promises he'll get to the bottom of the Eisenhower employee security program. Senator Knowland... Republican leader in the senate.. says the Democrats have won an obvious victory..it cannot be regarded as a repudiation of the Eisenhower Administration. Knowland thinks Mr. Eisenhower will run for re-election in 1956. And he wishes the President had campaigned a little harder..started earlier..visited more states and stayed longer. Knowland says the Democrats "might develop some cleavages"

in their own ranks. And he thinks his party should have made more use of Senator McCarthy during the campaign.

A.F. of L. President Meany says the results showed a strong "anti-Administration protest vote among the nation's workers." And Jack Kroll, of the C.I.O. political action committee, says the CIO broke even or better in victories of endorsed candidates.

Senator McCarthy said today the Senate will be holding what he called "a lynch party" when it starts to consider censuring him on Monday. And Mc Carthy is not happy with the Army's explanation of the Major Peress case. He says the Army has "some secret master they are protecting in the Pentagon."

And here in New York, for a second day the Stock Market went up. Valuations have now risen to three and a half billion dollars since Wednesday morning.

Two Administration officials today urged quick approval of the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract. Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Committee says the contract is in the interests of all the people...and has been a victim of "misunderstandings and ~~misinterpret~~ misinterpretations." Budget Director ~~Rowland R.~~ Hughes says is is "a

splendid example of the way private enterprise works." But Democratic Senator Anderson of New Mexico told the Senate-House atomic energy committee Dixon-Yates will "not venture one fifty-cent piece" in the new 107-million-dollar power plant it proposes to build under government contract. And Anderson says the contract does not provide for any guaranteed date by which the plant must be completed.

In San Diego today the world's fastest seaplane exploded over the bay while making a speed run. The pilot, Charles Richbourg, was taken from the water alive but died in a few minutes. The plane, the Convair Seadart, was considered one of the Navy's most secret air projects and the Navy ranked it as potentially its greatest weapon in aerial combat.

In Philadelphia, Arnold Johnson, a Chicago businessman, says he has bought the Philadelphia Athletics and will transfer the baseball team to Kansas City.

The United Nations General Assembly has approved new secret talks on disarmament and the prohibition of atomic weapons.

Edward R. Murrow: November 4, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The election results are beginning to justify a few more generalizations. One of them arises from the Senate fight in Oregon and the election of Democratic Richard Neuberger. This gives the power issue its true size as one of the big differences between Republican and Democratic policy. Neuberger campaigned against turning power over to private interests to the extent advocated and proposed by the Republicans. There is more to this theme than just the chapter of the Dixon Yates contract, though that is important. For in that the Republicans were ruling out the growth of the T.V.A., by turning over to a private company the generation of power which the T.V.A. then would supply to the Atomic Energy Commission. But more is at stake than electric power. Grazing and timber lands, offshore oil, and finally the novel problem of using atomic energy for domestic purposes - all are involved. President Eisenhower has defined his policy as one recognizing both private and public rights in natural resources. Neuberger charged that the emphasis was all on private rights.

As it turned out, the Neuberger victory gave the Democrats control of the Senate, so they are not likely to ignore the issue that gave them the victory. And it may be one of the issues of the next presidential race.

The Neuberger victory makes possible another generalization. It appears to have lowered the prestige of Vice President Nixon as campaigner. He worked hard for Senator Cordon, as he did in the Mountain States and Far West. It was in this region that he was presumed to be making the chief contribution to a Republican victory. It was here that he switched themes and reinstated Communism in Government as an issue, and attacked the trustworthiness of Democrats.

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James Reston, writing in the New York Times, sees that this is so, but he issues a warning. Something needs to be repaired before the relationship between the two men can function. Mr. Rayburn was deeply offended by the charge of treason levelled against the Democrats by Republican spokesmen. "I can stand charges of crime and corruption" he is quoted as telling a private audience recently, "but charges suggesting treason are unforgiveable."

"Mr. Sam" writes Reston, "will be going to the White House Monday mornings from now on. He will be grave and courteous as always. But the day will come before long when he will take the occasion to make it clear that co-operation is only possible if the President sees to it that this particular aspect of the political battle is dropped."

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But these differences can be adjusted, if the air is cleared by eliminating the talk of Democratic treason. If this is done, it is not impossible that the new Congress can ring up more achievements than the session now passing into history.

We were speaking of the necessity for cooperation between the two parties if the President is to achieve any measure of success in Congress during the next two years. And this requires leadership. Tacitus once remarked: "The qualities specially belonging to a leader are reason and calm judgement." This would certainly apply to the new house speaker - Sam Rayburn, who probably knows only too well what Sir Walter Scott meant when he said: "Hail to the chief who in triumph advances."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1954
7:45 -- 8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the News:

The Democrats are now assured of controlling both the Senate and House in the next Congress. And through the day leaders of both parties were telling reporters what their plans are. The Democrat victory in the Senate came with the almost certain election of Richard Neuberger in Oregon. He leads by about 21-hundred votes. In New Jersey, Republican Case now has a margin of 3-thousand votes. His plurality increased during the day.

The two men who will probably lead the Democrats... Speaker Rayburn in the House and Senator Lyndon Johnson in the Senate..now reveal that last October 9th they wired the President that if the Democrats won control of the Congress they would not oppose him on a partisan basis. Johnson says the telegram was delivered, but not answered. And the Texas Senator told reporters that his party will give better treatment to Independent Senator Morse than the Republicans gavi him. It will be Morse's vote, together with 48 Democrats, that will give the Democrats control.

Here are some of the other comments on the future of Congress. Representative Rayburn wants to scrutinize what he calls "the whole give-away program" of the Eisenhower Administration." Representative Cooley, who will head the House agriculture committee, promises a vigorous effort to repeal the Republican - sponsored flexible farm price support program. Representative Richards --slated to become chairman of the House foreign affairs committee -- says he will re-appraise and re-evaluate the foreign aid program. Representatibe Cooper, scheduled to become chairman of the Ways and Means, sees no reason why the Democrats cannot co-operate with the Administration on taxes. Veteran Senator George sees no serious change

in foreign policy. He will become head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Attorney General Brownell says "there will be no let-up or change in major policies of the Administration as a result of the election." And Democratic Senator Johnston of South Carolina, who takes over the civil service committee, promises he'll get to the bottom of the Eisenhower employee security program. Senator Knowland..Republican leader in the senate...says the Democrats have won an obvious victory...it cannot be regarded as a repudiation of the Eisenhower Administration. Knowland thinks Me. Eisenhower will run for re-election in 1956. And he wishes the President ahd campaigned a little harder...started earlier...visited more states and stayed longer. Knowland says the Democrats "might develope some cleavages" in their own ranks. And he thinks his party should have made more use of Senator McCarthy during the campaign.

A.F.of L. President Meany says the results showed a strong "anti-Administration protest vote among the nation's workers." And Jack Kroll, of the C.I.O. political action committee, says the CIO broke even, or better in victories of endorsed candidates.

Senator McCarthy said today that Senate will be holding what he called "a lynch party" when it starts to consider censuring hi on Monday. And McCarthy is not happy with the Army's explanation of the Major Peress case. He says the Army has "some secret master they are protecting in the Pentagon."

And here in New York, for a second day, the Stock Market went up. Valuations have now risen to three and a half billion dollars since Wednesday morning.

Two Administration officials today urged quick approval of the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract. Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Committee says the contract is in the interests of all the people..

and has been a victim of "misunderstandings and misinterpretations." Budget Director Hughes says is is a splendid example of the way private enterprise works." But Democratic Senator Anderson of New Mexico told the Senate-House atomic energy committee Dixon-Yates will "not venture one fifty-cent peice" in the new 107 million dollar power plant it proposes to build under government contract. And Anderson says the contract does not provide for any guaranteed date by which the plant must be completed.

In San Diego today the world's fastest sea pland exploded over the bay while making a speed run. The pilot, Charles Cichbourg, was taken from the water alive, but died an a few minutes. The plane, the Convair Seadart, was considered one of the Navy's most secret air projects and the Navy ranked it as potentially its greatest weapon in aerial combat.

In Philadelphia, Arnold Johnson, a Chicago businessman says he has bought the Philadelphia Athletics and will transfer the baseball team to Kansas City.

The United Nations General Assembly has approved new secret talks on disarmament and the prohibition of atomic weapons.

The election results are beginning to justify a few more generalizations One of them arises from the Senate fight in Oregon and the election of Democratic Richard Neuberger. This gives the power issue its true size as one of the big differences between Republican and Democratic policy. Neuberger campaigned against turning power over to private interests to the extent advocated and proposed by the Republicans. There is more to this theme than just the chapter of the Dixon Yates Contract, though that is important. For in that the Republicans were ruling our the growth of the T.V.A., by turning over to a private company the generation of power which the T.V.A. then would supply to the Atomic Energy Commission. But more is at stake than electric power. Grazing and timber lands, offshore

oil, and finally the novel problem of using atomic energy for domestic purposes - all are involved. President Eisenhower had defined his policy as one recognizing both private and public rights in natural resources. Neuberger charged that the emphasis was all on private rights.

As it turned out, the Neuberger victory gave the Democrats control of the Senate, so they are not likely to ignore the issue that gave them the victory. And it may be one of the issues of the next presidential race.

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But these differences can be adjusted, if the air is cleared by eliminating the talk of Democratic treason. If this is done, it is not impossible that the new Congress can ring up more achievements than the session now passing into history

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today, bur first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were speaking of the necessity for the cooperation between the two parties if the President is to achieve any measure of success in Congress during the next two years. And this requires leadership. Tacitus once remarked: "The qualities specially belonging to a leader are reason and calm judgement." This would certainly apply to the new house speaker - Sam Rayburn -- who probably knows only too well what Sir Walter Scott meant when he said: "Hail to the chief who in triumph advances."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, November 5, 1954

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This is the news:

The United States today proposed sharing atomic materials and know-how with all countries that want to join an international atomic energy agency. Ambassador Lodge told the United Nations--in a speech I'd like to review in a few minutes--that the door is still open for Russian co-operation.

The President today invited both Republican and Democratic leaders of Congress to meet with him at the White House on November 17th. The leaders of both parties will be fully advised on developments in our foreign relations. Majority Leader Knowland called on the President today and later told reporters: Mr. Eisenhower is eager to establish "close cordial and constructive " relations with the Democrats.

In Bonham, Texas, today Sam Rayburn, who is going to be speaker of the House, and Senator Johnson of Texas, who is going to be Senate majority leader conferred on the organization of a Democratic congress. Speaker Rayburn later told reporters:"Some Democratic leaders are rather bitter about the charges of 'pinks' and 'left-wingers' in the party. We feel that there are just as many patriotic Democrats as there are patriotic Republicans." Rayburn said the House Democrats will co-operate with the

Administration but "a great deal will depend on the attitude of the Administration." And Senator Johnson said: "If we oppose anything it will be on principle, not personalities. We will take the attitude that what is good for the country is good for the Democrats." And Senator Johnson said the Democrats will give the Dixon-Yates power contract "a thorough ventilation."

Democratic Senator Gore of Tennessee charged today that the sponsors of the contract (MISUSED) the President and the Atomic Energy Committee. Gore said the President is involved in what he called "an unprecedented way." He said the contract reeks of "subsidy and guaranteed profits." Under this contract Dixon-Yates would build a steam plant and deliver power to the Tennessee Valley Authority to replace TVA power that is supplied to the Atomic Energy Committee. Senator Gore says that the proposal does not yet have the approval of a majority of the Atomic Energy Commissioners or the T.VA. Republican Chairman Cole of the congressional atomic energy committee said "There is nothing Congress can do to stop this contract from going into affect" unless the President changes his mind. Senator Gore insisted there are a number of things Congress can do.

Secretary of State Dulles today fired John Paton Davies a veteran service officer who has had 23 years of experience. Mr. Dulles says he agrees with the unanimous finding of a five-member special security hearing board. Mr. Dulles says [redacted] neither he nor the Board found Davies "disloyal in the sense of having any Communist activity" or consciously helping an enemy of the United States. But the Board did decide that Davies "demonstrated a lack of judgement, discretion and reliability." Mr. Dulles said one thing the Board objected to was Davies "disregard of proper forebearance and caution in making known his dissents outside privileged boundaries. And Davies says he will not contest the finding "nor seek to compare" his record with others. Davies added: "There has been enough recrimination. I am not prepared to add to it and thereby detract from the strength of my country in its mortal struggle with the Communist enemy. I must be content to let history be my judge." The controversey over Davies apparently arose from his association with our attempts after World War Two to restore order in China.

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer told his cabinet he will agree to ask France to re-open negotiations on the bitterly disputed Franco-German agreement on the Sarr. Adenauer bowed to a revolt in his own

government. During the recent 9-power conference French Premier Mendez-France warned [redacted] THAT France would not ratify the German re-armament treaty unless it was accompanied by a settlement of the future of the Sarr. And Mendes-France repeated this today to his foreign affairs committee.

In Washington, the Defense Department added another 24 names to the casualty list of the Korean war..making it a total of 142, 091. And the Air Force reports that four men, missing almost two years since their B-29 bomber was shot down in Korea, recently sent letters home.

India's Prime Minister Nehru returned to New Delhi today from a 10-day visit to Communist China. He said the visit had [redacted] "an improving affect" on the world situation. Informed sources say Nehru told the Communists he expected them to negotiate for Formosa and not attempt an invasion of the Chinese Nationalist fortress. Nehru also told reporters in New Delhi he has never talked about retiring..just about leaving the prime ministership.

Edward R. Murrow: November 5, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The acute problems of the atomic age are usually more hinted at than explained by those conducting national and international affairs. Today at the United Nations, Ambassador Lodge departed from the pattern to speak boldly about the possible benefits of atomic energy to the human race. His speech had some of the qualities of a good lecture; it was vivid, informed and authoritative. He was speaking in support of President Eisenhower's proposal for an International Atomic Energy Agency.

Until recently this could be described as an international bank or pool of nuclear materials. But pooled ownership no longer is a central feature of it. Mr. Lodge does not propose that the Agency should actually own nuclear materials which it would distribute for peaceful uses. Instead it will arrange for approved national projects to receive materials direct from the states donating them. That makes it a clearing-house rather than a bank or pool. Mr. Lodge said the structure had been changed because the Soviet Union objected to the original idea.

But before reporting more about the Lodge speech I should call attention to a unanimous vote in the General Assembly yesterday, ~~for~~ asking the five leading atomic powers to revive the subcommittee on disarmament and the

control of conventional and nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union was one of the powers sponsoring the proposal, and much store has been laid on the achievement of unanimity with the Soviet bloc on this fresh approach. But the unanimity so far is mostly on procedure. Now the realities of nuclear destructiveness are being taken behind closed doors for many months of the stiffest kind of negotiations.

One can speak of the bright side and the dark side of atomic power, the side of peaceful uses and the side of destructive uses. About the bright side the public apparently is to learn a great deal, for the Eisenhower plan now is to be debated at length in the United Nations, and if it is adopted a great many national and international activities will be ~~engendered.~~ Possible!

But about the dark side there will be no such enlightenment. The debate in that field will be held in secret. No doubt that is unavoidable, since agreement on such a delicate and momentous subject can hardly be engineered in public. But in the end the public has to know and approve of what is proposed to assure its survival. A better idea of the perils of the atomic age, and of the possibilities of control will be needed for a great many people to endorse the needed political action. Knowledge about the bright side of atomic power will help when the time comes. But it is

a paradox that the United Nations should consign the discussion of atomic destructiveness to a secret room, while raising the curtain on the discussion of atomic usefulness.

Mr. Eisenhower meant the new international agency to be a kind of proving ground of good will, where mutual suspicions could be dispelled and co-operation could be demonstrated. It was his first idea that controlled disarmament in nuclear weapons would be easier after we had shown the Soviet leaders we could work together harmoniously for peaceful atomic uses. That no longer can count as the chief motive. The agency now is just a practical scheme to stimulate the study of the peaceful uses, arrange for building small reactors in many parts of the world and distribute nuclear materials for approved projects.

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Mr. Lodge's exposition of the peaceful uses of atomic energy started with the story of isotopes, of which he said 50,000 shipments have already been made by the Atomic Energy Commission to factories, laboratories, and universities, some of them abroad. Isotopes, he explained, serve two general purposes, the changing of living things by radiation; and as tracers. Under the first heading he told about killing cancerous cells, preserving food for storage, and speeding up the development of new agricultural strains. He told how isotopes as tracers are used in manufacture, in keeping flat sheets at a constant thickness, in finding flaws in welding and riveting, in testing the flow of oil through pipelines, in learning how growing plants absorb fertilizer and in studying effective feed for poultry. He outlined a dozen remarkable uses in medicine, and foresaw a time when the process of plant growth will be understood so that food at last can be made of common chemicals. And finally he spoke of the development of electrical power.

It is a moving subject. Still more fabulous progress is to be expected. But the future of mankind surely will be affected more immediately by the negotiations on disarmament. And here, the hopes ~~cannot yet be~~ de~~scribed as~~ ~~sanguine~~ for success must be regarded as dim.

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Monday, November 8, 1954

This is the news:

The United States has demanded "moral and material" reperattions from the Soviet Union..for a B-29 bomber, shot down over Japanese territory. We say: the (PLANE) and its eleven man crew was less than three miles off the Japanese coast when two Migs approached and started firing. The Russians say we violated their territory, that their Migs were going to ask us to leave when the B-29 bomber, on a photo-mapping mission, opened fire. Ten men parachuted to safety. The (11th) Lieut Angéulo of Los Angeles, drowned when his (Parachute) became ensnarled.

The President , speaking in Boston today, referred to this as a (provocation. He told the National Council of Catholic Women that the "specter of war looms less threateningly now", despite such provocations as the Russian attack on our plane. Mr. Eisenhower said: Fathers and mothers of America rejoice that the possibility of permanent peace is more promising than in any time in recent years." He added: "To attain enduring peace while living in freedom must be the over-riding goal of American foreign policy."

2

The President today nominated Circuit Court Judge John Marshal Harlan to the supreme court..to replace the late Justice Jackson. John Marshal Harlan is 55..his grandfather sat on the Supreme Court from 1877 to 1911. Harlan is a [redacted] native of Chicago..attended Princeton and the New York Law School, and Oxford. In 1951 he served as chief counsel to Governor Dewey's Crime Commission. He has had long experience in the private practise of law and he represented Du Pont in a recent anti-trust case in Chicago. Judge Harlan was appointed to the federal circuit court last March. That has been his only experience on the bench.

The president also named Joseph Campbell, a member of the atomic energy commission, to be comptroller general..succeeding Lindsay Warren who retired last spring because of illness. Campbell, [redacted] a former official of Columbia University, where Mr. Eisenhower once served as president, is an accountant by profession. The job of comptroller general pays $17,500 for 15 years.

The President also named Theophil Carl Kammholz , a 45-year-old Chicago attorney to be general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board..beginning in December when the term of George J. Bott expires.

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it had been endorsed by Secretary of State Dulles as well as the Joint Chiefs. There is no comment from the White House.

The American League today officially approved the shift of the Philadelphia Athletics to Kansas City. And Arnold Johnson, the new owner, agreed to sell his interests in the Yankee stadium, home of the New York Yankees, within 90 days.

Bill Costello - just back from Asia -

Ed, this was my third trip in five years, covering Asia from one end to another. And I have nohesitation in saying this was the most exciting trip of all. It was exciting because for the first time in the last fifteen years, I saw real evidence that the standard of living in Asia is beginning to rise. I don't want to exaggerate that idea. No one should imagine that the people of Asia are yet beginning to live well. Not at all...for there is still tremendous poverty in most countries. What was impressive was the fact that primitive economies are at long last beginning to pull themselves up out of the mud. By comparison with any earlier period -- either before or after the war -- there is something like prosperity in most parts of Asia.

You notice the change right away at the airports, at the hotels, in the restaurants. Just little things. In Bangkok, for example, they've built a new airport terminal building --and in Rangoon and Karachi they've got new buildings under construction. Since the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, the population of Karachi has increased from 300 thousand to a million and a half -- that's an increase of five times -- and by now there is some kind of a dwelling for most of the million and a half in the capital. In hotels in almost every country, there is new table linen, new sugar-bowls and salt-and-pepper shakers. A glance around the principal cities of Asia is enough to show that enough paint has been spread to float a small navy. It's the same with soap -- and scrub rags. In 1946, every rag was being worn by someone, and a bar of soap was worth a junior king-sized ransom; today most of the foul odors are gone; a good deal of the grit and grime has been washed away. Building after building is being cleaned and painted and repaired. Old furniture is being thrown out and replaced

with new pieces. People are more neatly dressed than I have ever seen them in Asia. That doesn't mean: expensively dressed. For the most part, men and women wear simple cotton ~~xxxxxxxx~~ garments, but all except the common manual laborers keep so clean and tidy it's evident they have more than one dress, or more than one pair of pants.

And in some countries there is such an outpouring of energy that it's almost unbelievable...energy devoted to new construction,and industrialization programs, and public works of all kinds. In Bangkok it's particularly noticeable; practically the entire city is having its face lifted -- new sewers, new storm drains, new sidewalks, and roadways, and canal embankments, new barracks, and office buildings, and government offices and even new land -- land that's being lifted up above flood level by digging the ~~ix~~ canals deeper. Even in Saigon, the capital of war-torn Vietnam, one has an impression that people are building actively and hopefully for the future. The political outlook may be bleak -- it is difficult to see how the divided country can remain prosperous and progressive; but people seem to have stopped computing the mathematical odds. The country is underpopulated, and there <u>is</u> room for expansion; on the strength of that assurance, people are plunging ahead in a spirit of blind faith in the future. Everyone seems to have a <u>plan</u> for that future -- ~~xx~~ and nobody nowadays even mentions that old familiar bromide of the old colonial days -- oriental fatalism. If there ever was anything like fatalism in Asia, somebody seems to have given it a decent, quiet burial. There are still traditionalists and backward-looking people who balk at progressive measures -- but ~~xxx~~ ~~xxx~~ their voices are being drowned out by the optimists, those who have faith in tomorrow. One of the evidences of progress and prosperity is ~~xxxxxxx

It is the fact that there are serious shortages of consumer goods in some countries, notably Pakistan. The fact, of course, is that programs for the production of consumer goods have had to start at a very fundamental level, -- in such projects as hydroelectric power development, in irrigation, in the construction of cement factories and metal fabrocating plants. While this development is taking place, payrolls are increased; the people have more purchasing power -- but there is no corresponding increase in the amount of consumer goods on the market. This means people have money to spend, and nothing to buy -- a fact that creates unrest and resentment. It was because of this feeling that the United States recently agreed to give Pakistan 80 million dollars worth of consumer goods. Emergency measures have to be taken to tide the backward countries over their growing pains during this period of expansion and development.

It is not true that Asia is drifting toward communism. Even in India friends spent much of their time telling me gleefully how they are defeating communism. The standard of living is going up -- the rate is painfully slow, but there is still an opportunity for the free nations of the capitalist world to profit by the new trend in free Asia.

As my colleague, Bill Costello, has pointed out, the battle for Asia has not been lost. And the free nations of the world can still meet the challenge of Communism there. Philip Bailey once offered some good advice: "Live in deeds, not years; in thought, not breath; in feelings, not in figures on a dial. Do not count time by heart-throbs. He most lives, who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Good Nite and Good Luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States had demanded "moral and material" reperations from the Soviet Union..for a B-29 bomber shot down over Japanese territory. We say: the plane and its eleven man crew was less than three miles off the Japanese coast when two Migs approached and started firing. The Russians say we violated their territory; that their Migs were going to ask us to leave when the B-29 bomber, on a photo-mapping mission, opened fire. Ten men parachuted to safety. The 11th , Lt. Angeulo of Los Angeles, drowned when his parachute became ensnarled.

The President, speaking in Boston today, referred to this as a provocation. He told the National Council of Catholic Women that the "spectre of war looms less threateningly now" despite such provocations as the Russian attack on our plane. Mr. Eisenhower said: Fathers and mothers of America rejoice that the possibility of permanent peace is more promising than in any time in recent years. " He added: "To attain enduring peace while living in freedom, must be the over-riding goal of American foreign policy."

The President today nominated Circuit Court Judge John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court..to replace the late Justice Jackson. John Marshall Harlan is 55...his grandfather sat on the Supreme Court from 1877 to 1911. Harlan is a native of Chicago. ..attended Princeton and the New York Law School, and Oxford. In 1951 he served as chief counsel to Governor Dewey's Crime Commission. He was had long experience in the private practise of law and he represented Du Pont in a recent anti-trust case, in Chicago. Jusde Harlan was appointed to the federal circuit court last March. That has been his only experience in the bench.

The President also named Joseph Campbell, a member of the atomic energy commission, to be comptroller general...succeeding Lindsay Warren, who retired last spring because of illness. Campbell, a former official of Columbia University, where Mr. Eisenhower once served as president, is an accountant by profession. The job of comptroller general pays $17,500 for 15 years.

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My old friend and colleague, Bill Costello, who is usually stationed in Washington, is just back from a trip to Asia. Bill--

COSTELLO: Ed, this is my third trip in five years, covering Asia from one end to another. And I have no hesitation in saying this was the most exciting trip of all. It was exciting because for the first time in the last

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It is the fact that there are serious shortages of consumer goods in some countries, notably Pakistan. The fact, of course, is that programs for the production of consumer goods have had to start at a very fundamental level -- in such projects as hydroelectric power developement, in irrigation, in the construction of cement factories and metal fabricating plants. While this developement is taking place, payrolls are increased; the people have more purchasing power -- but there is no corresponding increase in the amount of consumer goods on the market. This means people

have money to spend, and nothing to buy -- a fact that creates unrest and resentment. It was because of this feeling that the United States recently agreed to give Pakistan 80 million dollars worth of consumer goods. Emergency measures have to be taken to tide the backward countries over growing pains during the period of expansion and developement.

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MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCAIL

MURROW: As my colleague Bill Costello has pointed out, the battle for Asia has not been lost. And the free nations of thw rorld can still meet the challenge of Communism there. Philip Bailey once offered some good advice; "Live in deeds, not years; in thought, not breath; in feelings, not in figures on a dial. Do not count time by heart-throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday November 9, 1954

This is the news:

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Secretary of State Dulles said today that the President has made it unmistakably clear that a preventive war with the Soviet Union could never be accepted as American policy. And the Secretary told reporters we

are considering giving fighter escorts to our planes that fly near Communist territory. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are now considering this. The Secretary said our B-29 bomber, shot down by Russian Migs on Sunday, had authority to shoot back.. the pilot made a hairline decision against doing so. And Mr. Dulles said it was a similar hairline decision by Ambassador to Moscow Bohlen that led him to go to a Russian party in Moscow after he had at least fragmentary reports of the attack on our plane. Bohlen did not have instructions from Washington.

Mr. Dulles also told reporters he will not make public the record of the case of John Paton Davies, dismissed after 23 years in the foreign service, because of "lack of judgement, discretion and reliability." Mr. Dulles said some of this is secret..and it wouldn't be fair to reveal just parts of it.

Communist China charged today that six waves of American air force planes flew over her south coast last Sunday. Peping radio called this "new encroachment on China's territorial air."

Prime Minister Churchill said in London today: he thinks East and West should try to "live in a friendly way with each other". He said "we don't agree with Communism"..with its oppression and one-party

system. But, so long as the Soviet people want that kind of government and "don't engage us, then I think its a matter for them to decide for themselves."

The French National Assembly today gave a vote of confidence to Premier- Mendez-France..just four days before his scheduled departure for a visit to the United States and Canada. But it was the smallest margin he has received yet. [redacted]. The issue was on the budget..with many deputies wanting more funds to be spent than Mendez-France suggested.

At the United Nations, here in New York, A Swedish delegate..Rickard Sandler...asked the United States whether we have found any way to prevent the diversion of atomic materials from peaceful to warlike purposes. Sandler said such a development would be [redacted] revolutionary because an International agency, as proposed by the President, could then distribute atomic materials without the risk that they could be used as weapons. American sources indicate we may make a statement tomorrow.

The Joint congressional atomic energy committee has decided to [redacted] vote tomorrow [redacted] on a Democratic proposal to give the controversial Dixon-Yates contract "a quiet burial." The Democrats want to ask the

Atomic Energy Commission to side-track the issue until the Democrats take control of Congress in January. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas says the contract can be given a quiet burial if it's delayed until next year. Today, Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee warned the congressional committee that the contract is "part of a national conspiracy on the part of private power companies to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority." And Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Association, called the contract "an opening wedge in the crippling" of T.V.A.

Dr. Albert Einstein says in a letter published in the Reporter Magazine that he wouldn't want to become a scientist, scholar or teacher if he had to do it all over again. He says he'd chose to be a plumber or a peddler "in the hope to find that modest degree of independence still available under present circumstances."

Edward R. Murrow: November 9, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The future of Asia in the cold war is not easy to discuss in simple terms. Premier Yoshida of Japan, in a talk in Washington yesterday, succeeded in being simple, by producing an economic yardstick to measure the problem. He saw the economic development of Communist China as the great danger to the free nations of Asia, and that they could be pulled into the Communist world by the sheer force of gravitation. The only way to prevent it, he said, was for the free nations to have an economic development of their own equal power. Communist China, he pointed out, is creating capital twice as fast, on a per capita basis, as the states of Southeast Asia, and thus building up an economic pull ten times as strong. It was doing this by drawing down the blinds and putting the screws on its people. Yet he foresaw the free nations falling to the Communists without a struggle unless they were able to offset this ~~gravitational~~ PULLING power. Since the amount now being spent in assisting the free ASIAN states is four hundred million dollars a year, it would take around four billion dollars a year to keep from losing the cold war.

Mr. Yoshida did not suggest that the United States should shoulder this enormous investment alone, as we did in Europe under the Marshall Plan. He wanted it done by the whole free world, working co-operatively, either

through the Colombo plan, or something like the O.E.E.C., the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. Secretary Dulles at his NEWS conference today, said that plans for an enlarged economic program were being worked out for discussion with Premier Yoshida. The Colombo powers just finished their annual meeting, so the subject of adequate aid is under consideration. But it is telling no secrets to say that nothing like an annual four billion dollar investment is on the agenda.

It will help an understanding of the Asian problem to divide it into two parts. Part One has to do with keeping the cold war cold; Part Two has to do with winning it if it is kept cold. Premier Yoshida was talking about Part Two, about winning it. He did not dramatize his assertions. He did not say: see here, you had better start thinking in terms of four billion dollars a year, otherwise Japan and all the other free nations of Asia will be sucked into the Communist world. Nor did he try to tell his American hosts what it would mean to lose the cold war. Undoubtedly he assumed that Americans know this already, as some of them do. Yet he was speaking in a country that is looking almost exclusively on Part One of the Asian problem, the part of keeping the cold war cold. And he was doing so at a moment when this country is excited by vivid and immediate difficulties.

One of these is the shooting down of the U.S. plane by Soviet fighters, which Senator Knowland said today was deliberately done to make Americans lose face in Asia. Another is the danger of the outbreak of hostilities between Chinese Communists and Nationalists over the Nationalist-held islands, and what American policy should be in that event.

Senator Knowland is indignant because Ambassador Bohlen went to a State dinner in Moscow after learning about the plane incident, and Secretary Dulles was at pains to explain that Bohlen learned only part of the facts at the last moment, and had to make up his own mind whether to stay away from the dinner without instructions in the matter. There was more interest at the Dulles NEWS conference in this episode than in what Premier Yoshida had said.

President Eisenhower, speaking in Boston yesterday, did not let the plane incident weaken his confidence that the prospect for world peace is improving. He is entitled to his confidence, since he himself has been responsible for guiding American policy away from dangers that could end in hot war. He went against weighty advice in ruling out the use of U.S. Naval air power in the relief of Dienbienphu. He went against similarly weighty advice to veto the use of Nationalist Chinese air power deep over the Chinese mainland, and a commitment to contribute American air power to

defend Quemoy against invasion. Instead, Chiang Kai Shek was informed that he must not expect American support to put him back on the mainland, and this concept is delaying the completion of a mutual assistance pact with Nationalist China.

President Eisenhower, in going against weighty advice in ruling out actions in Asia that might lead to general war, is living up to his reputation as a peace president. I might say in passing that use was made of this reputation during the recent political campaign, and it accounted for some of the Republican vote, especially in the Middle West. It is simply journalistic accuracy to point out that what the President has done to preserve peace has not been partisan. Certainly the stand he took over intervention in Indochina, and in limiting Nationalist China, is not the product of Republican dogma. Important members of his party, as well as military experts, preferred and prefer a different course.

The President has focussed attention on the necessity of preventing world war because he believes such a war cannot be won by either side. Once policy has been guided safely into the waters of moderation, he will be free to turn attention to the other part of the Asian problem, that of

winning the cold war. And then the words of Premier Yoshida can sink in. What the visitor from Japan outlined was a colossal task which this country is now not even ready to think about.

There are undoubtedly those who will argue that in helping to establish a stable government in Japan, we are simply strengthening the hand of a former enemy. But in a more moderate mood, George Eliot once remarked: "The most solid comfort one can fall back upon is the thought that the business of one's life is to help in some small way to reduce the sum of ignorance, degredation and misery on the face of this beautiful earth."

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Mr. Dulles also told reporters he will not make public the record of the case of John Paton Davies, dismissed after 23 years in the foreign service, because of "lack of judgement, discretion and reliability." Mr. Dulles said some of this is secret ...and it wouldn't be fair to reveal just parts of it.

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Prime Minister Churchill said in London today: he thinks East and West should try to "live in a friendly way with each other." He said "we don't agree with Communism" ..with its oppression and one-party system. But, so long as the Soviet people want that kind of government and "don't engage us, then I think it's a matter for them to decide for themselves."

The French National Assembly today gave a vote of confidence to Premier Mendez-France...just four days before his scheduled departure for a visit to the United States and Canada. But it was the smallest margin he has received yet. The issue was on the budget ..with many deputies wanting more funds to be spent than Mendez-France suggested.

At the United Nations, here in New York, a Sweedish delegate ..Rickard Sandler...asked the United States whetner we have found any way to prevent the diversion of atomic materials from peaceful to warlike purposes. Sandler said such a developement would be revolutionary, because an international agency, as proposed by the President, could then distribute atomic materials without the risk that they could be used as weapons. American sources indicate we may make a statement tomorrow.

The Joint congressional atomic energy committee has decided to vote tomorrow on a Democratic proposal to give the controversial Dixon-Yates contract "a quiet burial". The Democrats want to ask the Atomic Energy Commission to side-track the issue until the Democrats take control of Congress in January. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas says the contract can be given "a quiet burial" if it is delayed until next year. Today, Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee warned the congressional committee that the contract is "part of a national conspiracy on the part of private power companies to destroy the Tennessee Valley authority." And Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Association, called the contract "an opening wedge in the crippling of T.V.A."

Dr. Albert Einstein says in a letter published in the Reporter Magazine that he wouldn't want to become a scientist, scholar or teacher if he had to do it all over again. He says he'd chose to be a plumber or a peddler "in the hope to find that modest degree of independence still available under present circumstances.

The future of Asia in the cold war is not easy to discuss in simple terms. Premier Yoshida of Japan, in a talk in Washington yesterday, succeeded in being simple, by producint an economic yardstick to measure the problem. He saw the economic developement of Communist China as the great danger to the free nations of Asia, and that they could be pulled into the Communist world by the sheer force of gravitation. The only way to prevent it, he said, was for the free nations to have an economic development of their own equal power. Communist China, he pointed out, is creating capital twice as fast, on a per capita basis, as the states of Southeast Asia, and thus building up an economic pull ten times as strong. It was doing this, by drawing down the blinds and putting the screws on its people. Yet he foresaw

thr free nations falling to the Communists without a struggle unless they are able to offset this pulling power. Since the amount now being spent in assisting the free Asian states is four hundred million dollars a year, it would take around four billion dollars a year to keep from losing the cold war.

Mr. Yoshida did not suggest that the United States should shoulder this enourmous investment alone, as we did in Europe under the Marshalll Plan. He wanted it done by the whole free world, working co-operatively, either through the Colombo plan, or something like the O.E.E.C...the organization for European Economic Co-operation. Secretary Dulles at his news conference today, said that plans for an enlarged economic program were being worked out for the discussion with Premier Yoshida. The Colombo powers just finished their Annual meeting, so the subject of adequate aid is under consideration. But it is telling no secrets to say that nothing like an annual four billion dollar investment is on the agenda.

It will help an understanding of the Asian problem to divide it into two parts. Part one, has to do with keeping the cold war cold; part two has to do with winning it if it is kept cold. Premier Yoshida was talking about part two, about winning it. He did not dramatize his assertions. He did not say: see here, you ahd better start thinking in terms of four billion dollars a year, otherwise Japan and all the other free nations of Asia will be sucked into the Communist world. Nor did he try to tell his American hosts what it would mean to lose the cold war. Undoubtedly he assumed that Americans know this already, as some of them do. Yet he was speaking in a country that is looking almost exclusively on part one of the Asian problem, the part of keeping the cold war cold. And he was doing so at a moment when this country is excited by vivid and immediate difficulties.. One of these is the shooting down of the U.S. plane by Soviet fighters, which Senator

Knowland said today was deliberately done to make Americans lose face in Asia. Another is the danger of the outbreak of hostilities between Chinese Communists and Nationalists over the Nationalist-held islands, and what American policy should be in that event.

Senator Knowland is indignant because Ambassador Bohlen went to a State dinner in Moscow after learning about the plane incident, and Secretary Dulles was at pains to explain that Bohlen learned only part of the facts at the last moment, and had to make up his own mind whether to stay away from the dinner without instructions in the matter. There was more interest at the Dulles news conference in this episode than in what Premier Yoshida had said.

President Eisenhower, speaking in Boston yesterday, did not let the plane incident weaken his confidence that the prospect for world peace is improving. He is entitled to his confidence, since he himself has been responsible for guiding American policy away from dangers that could end in hot war. He went against weighty advice in ruling out the use of the U.S. Naval air power in the relief of Dienbienphu. He went against similarly weighty advice to veto the use of Nationalist Chinese air power deep over the Chinese mainland, and a commitientment to contribute American air power to defend Quemoy against invasion. Instead, Chiang Kai Shek was informed that he must not expect American support to put him back on the mainland, and this concept is delaying the completion of a mutual assistance pact with Nationalist China.

President Eisenhower, in going against weighty advice in ruling out actions in Asia that might lead to general war, is living up to his reputation as a peace president. I might say in passing that use was made of this reputation during the recent political campaign, and it accounted for some of the Republican vote, especially in the Middle West. It is simply journal-

istic accuracy to point out that what the President has done to preserve peace had not been partisan. Certainly the stand he took over intervention in Indochina, and in limiting Nationalist China, is not the product of Republican dogma. Important members of his party, as well as military experts, preferred and prefer a different course.

The President has focussed attention on the necessity of preventing world war because he believes such a war connot be won by either side. Once policy has been guided safely into the waters of moderation, he will be free to turn attention to the other part of the Asian problem, that of winning the cold war. And then the words of Premier Yoshida can sink in. What the visitor from Japan outlined was a collosal task which this country is now not even ready to think about.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCAIL

MURROW: There are undoubtedly those who will argue that in helping to establish a stable government in Japan, we are simply strentthining the hand of a former enemy. But in a more moderate mood, George Eliot once remarked: "The most solid comfort one can fall back upon is the thought that the business of one's life is to help in some small way to reduce the sum of ignorance, degredation and misery on the face of this beautiful earth."

Good Night and Good Luck!"

Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1954

This is the news:

The President took occasion three times in a busy day to emphasize his desire for peace. To a meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews he said: "A decent, lasting and just peace for all men" is his chief personal goal and that of all his associates in the Administration. He added: "Without the conception of the dignity of man founded on religious faith, we are sunk." Then--in a message to the Senate asking for approval of the Manila agreement, (the Southeast Asia Collective Security Pact), the President said it is "designed to promote security and peace in southeast Asia and the southwest Pacific by deterring Communist and other aggression in that area." He called the pact an "important link" in free world defenses.

And at his news conference, when questioned about the recent shooting-down of one of our bombers by Russian Migs, the President impressed most of the reporters with what they described as his calm and non-belligerent attitude. He approved the State Department's protest to Moscow, but he was "softer in tone" than Secretary of States Dulles was yesterday. The President said: our plane had a right to be where it was..but the area is a disputed

border area.. there are some cloudy features in this incident. Mr. Eisenhower thinks the Russians seem more conciliatory over this incident than they have been towards similar past incidents. The President described it all as a very complicated tricky problem. He made it clear that we are the aggreived party and entitled to a courteous answer. But he also said: it isn't a clear cut thing where one can say "this must be so; that is that."

While Mr. Eisenhower found these occasions to stress his desire for peace, the Senate was getting into full stride on its debate over whether or not to censure Senator McCarthy. My colleague Wells Church spent most of the day watching and listening to that debate from the Senate radio gallery. Wells, what went on in the Senate today?

(runs 4 minutes ending: It starts again tomorrow at noon")

The President ~~is now on his way, by plane to~~ HAS ARRIVED AT his home in Abilene, Kansas, to dedicate the Eisenhower Memorial Museum. Before he left Washington he attended the dedication of the Marine Corps' war memorial near Arlington cemetery. The Memorial is a LARGE statue of the five Marines and one Sailor who raised the flag on IWO Jima in World War Two. And on this 179th anniversary of the Corps, Marine Commandant

General Shepherd called the memorial "not just a monument to the departed past but a graphic message to the future."

Earlier in the day at his news conference, the President told reporters he has friends among Democratic leaders and he anticipates no difficulty in going over mutual problems with them. And Mr. Eisenhower denied reports that this government has issued any orders to the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa. He said there's not an atom of truth in such statements. The American government treats its partners as partners..not as someone to give orders to. The President was told that the Russians may be outdistancing us in educating science students. And he said he believes the federal government could support some scholarships for science students... but not through any particular institutions. He suggested we might support scholarships to outstanding universities.

The President took note of the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract both at his news conference and later in a message to Chairman Cole of the Joint atomic energy committee. At the news conference he told reporters if the contract has fallen into political controversey, it is not his fault. He hasn't chagged his mind about it

because nothing better has been offered. He deplores any effort to inject politics into any business organization of the government. He's interested in what's fair to the country. And he'll stick to Dixon-Yates until a better program is found to handle the situation.

Later, the congressional atomic energy committee turned down a Democratic move to block immediate signing of the contract. The Democrats wanted to put off until January, when they will control the Senate, any signing of this contract to feed private power into Tennessee Valley Authority Lines. The vote was ten to 8 with the Republicans agreeing to table the Democratic proposal.

After this vote, the President's letter to Chairman Cole was released. It called for quick acceptance of the contract..if the members find the actual terms satisfactory. The President contended that the principle of using private rather than public power to supplement energy resources of the T.V.A. Area represents justice to the country as a whole. He said: if the government takes full responsibility for the T.V.A. area then the rest of the country is entitled to similar treatment.

And Democratic Senator Anderson, a committee member, says

the Atomic Energy Committee and Dixon-Yates have now agreed to what he calls four major changes in the contract..to benefit the government. Anderson says this shows how "desperate the Administration is to cool the excitement over the plan...and how open hearings and open discussion can gain important concessions for the government.

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The Department of Agriculture reports that 1954 crop production edged up slightly during October.. But severe drought in some areas of the [redacted] country and federal crop controls held this year's farm output well below 1952 and 1953 levels.

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And the Chinese Communist radio says General Su Yu.. who advocates an attack to "Liberate Formosa" has been named chief of staff of the Chinese army. Four other new generals have been appointed to high positions in a high-level military shake-up.

In Korea, President Rhee says his people want "no foreign governments or foreign nationals" to dabble in elections seeking to unite north and south Korea. Rhee called on all friendly nationals "not to take up the Korean question until they "consult him and receive his agreement.

WORD FOR TODAY November 10, 1954.

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Goodnight and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, November 10, 1954
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... While Mr. Eisenhower found these occasions to stress his desire for peace, the Senate was getting into full stride on its debate over whether or not to censure Senator McCarthy. My colleague, Wells Church, spent most of the day watching and listening to that debate from the Senate Radio Gallery.

Wells, what went on in the Senate today?

CHURCH: Probably the best way to tell you what it looked like in the Senate today, Ed, is to suggest that some of the confusion and indecision that came with the elections results somehow got wiped ... wiped off on the United States Senate. One real day of battle can't indicate a winner obviously, but cloakroom and corridor talk can still indicate Senator McCarthy's position is not as bad as it seemed to be before the special session convened. As just an example of the cloakroom talk, one reliable source told this reporter he wouldn't be surprised if the debate did go on until Christmas and, furthermore, he suspected the Republicans would be just as happy as not to shut (shunt-?)-(sic) the whole problem off into the laps of the triumphant Democrats. Certainly, all agreed there was a lack of fire in the debate today. They acted as though they wished it over and done with. No one but Senator McCarthy seemed to want to fight about the matter and even his vigorous punching at the sedate and thoroughly even-tempered Senator Watkins, of Utah, didn't disturb the even tenor of senatorial waves. In a dry, unemotional tone, the slightly ill Senator Watkins outlined the Committee report and then for more than an hour held his own nicely in a quiet battle of wits with Senator McCarthy. McCarthy's old tactic of asking the same question over and over again until some shred of confirmation of some point is elicited didn't work well at all today.

Over and over again Senator McCarthy attacked the legality of the Gillette Committee and over and over again Senator Watkins re-

plied that on behalf of the honor of the Senate he, McCarthy, should have gone to the Committee to testify, or, Watkins once said "do you know what the charges were?" "That was the imprtant thing. You should have gone to the Committee or at least to the Senate itself to ask for redress."

On the other side of the aisle, Senator Fulbright, one of McCarthy's accusers, nodded his head emphatically in agreement. On the attacks on the select Committee which McCarthy said were stacked against him Watkins replied he had never worked with more honest men, men to whom it was clearly painful to find it necessary to vote in favor of censure of a Senate colleague. Later in the day, Senator Case, also defended the integrity of the Committee, noting that he, Case, was fond of McCarthy personally, that they had both been Marines, but that the Committee did its work fairly, even if with a heavy heart. Even daily worker agreement with the decisions was not good reason for welching on duty, he said. Senator Butler defended McCarthy. The latter was of great assistance when Butler defeated Millard Tydings, saying among other things that Senators who got involved in investigations of Communism invariably received more insults than in any other pursuit. He thought this fact should have been inserted alongside the Zwicker material in the select Committee report. The other Senator from Utah, Wallace F. Bennett, told Senators picking out a scapegoat wouldn't regain the dignity of the Senate; the Senators must look within themselves for the answer, he said.

The galleries were full, generally quiet and attentive. Between thirty and forty-five Senators were always in the chamber and defeated Senator John Sherman Cooper was given a warm welcome when he came in. The only time the galleries laughed out loud was when Senator Case agreed that Vermont Senator Flanders calling McCarthy not only Hitler but "Dennis the Menace" was really not cricket either. Anyway, that's the story, Ed, and it starts again tomorrow at noon.

Ed.trans.AA.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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And it his news conference, when questioned about the recent shooting-down of one of our bombers by Russian Migs, the President impressed most of the reporters with what they described as his calm and non-belligerant attitude. He approved the State Department's protest to Moscow; but he was "softer in tone" than Secretary of State Dulles was yesterday. The President said: our plane had a right to be where it was...but the area is a disputed border area...there are some cloudy features in this incident. Mr. Eisenhower thinks the Russians seem more conciliatory over this incident than they have been towards similar past incidents. The President described it all as a very complicated tricky problem. He made it clear that we are the aggrieved party and entitled to a courteous answer. But he also said: it isn't a clear cut thing where one can say "this must be so; that is that."

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Presumably the Senate is trying to get at the truth or falsity of the charges against Senator McCarthy. In theory this should involve the application of logic. But already we begin to see what Mark Twain meant when he said: "Logic is logic; and by disregarding its laws, even Emperors ...can be beguiled into making charges which should not be ventured upon except in the shelter of plenty of lightning rods."

Thursday, November 11, 1954

This is the news:

The President today looked forward to the continuation of "a great and glorious America." And Air Force Secretary Talbott warned, that modern nuclear weapons can now abolish in a night "a whole civilization." The President spoke at Abilene..dedicating the Eisenhower Memorial Museum, and paying tribute to "the priceless gift of freedom." And Secretary Talbott spoke at the Arlington National Cemetery on this first observance of Veterans Day..known for the past 35 years as Armistice Day. I'll try to discuss Veterans Day in a few moments.

Some 50-thousand persons became American citizens today, wherever Americans could conduct the proper ceremonies..from Ebbets Field to Guam. And Attorney General Brownell, at the Brooklyn naturalization cermonies, announced plans for cutting the detention time of immigrants or aliens, who have to be sent back to their native lands.

In the Senate, the debate on whether to censure Senator McCarthy opened with a suggestion, that a decision might better be postponed until after the new Congress meets in January. And it closed with Chairman Watkins of the committee that recommended censure, wondering if he, instead of McCarthy, was on trial. It was Republican Senator Capehart of

Indiana who suggested putting off a vote until January. But Republican Leader Knowland disagreed. Republican Senator Dirksen of Illinois also favors continuing the debate, but he said he's distressed by what he called the theatrical atmospehere in the Senate..the tension in the air.. and the crowds. Many people ARRIVED IN Washington today for a National Rally for McCarthy to be held in Constitution Hall tonight.

Republican Senator Case, a member of the Watkins committee, called on McCarthy to set forth, temperately, his criticism of the Senate committee that investigated McCarthy in 1951. And he warned McCarthy that "unconsidered statements might further complicate" his situation. Then..with Senator Hendrickson presiding..Senator Case again called on McCarthy to withdraw a statement he had made against Hendrickson..that the New Jersey senator was "a living miracle with neither brains nor guts." Case called this wholly unwarranted.. a slander. During the debate, Senator McCarthy, taking note that there were few Democrats on the floor, said it looked like "an organized boycott" of some speeches. McCarthy said all the Senators HAVE accepted travel expenses to Washington..they should listen to the debate. Democratic Senator Holland of Florida said

Mc Carthy was making an unpleasant task much more difficult. Then Democratic Senator Lehman tried to introduce a broadcast by Eric Sevareid praising John Paton Davies, recently fired from the State Department. Mc Carthy objected. He said:"I will object to any euology of a Communist being placed in the record." Lehman said Secretary of State Dulles is on record saying there is no question about Davies' loyalty or patriotism. And Democratic Senator Chavez said: there are millions of Americans as patriotic as McCarthy. He said McCarthy has charged the six Senators of the Watkins committee as pro-Communists. He added:"I do not like it. I do not intend to have it occur on the floor of the Senate anymore." Apparently this was a reference to McCarthy's charge that the Watkins committee was the "unwitting handmaiden" of Communists. Republican Senator Welker said he didn't know where Chavez got HIS idea. And then when McCarthy charged that Chairman Watkins would not answer his questions, Watkins said:"I wonder sometimes if I'm on trial." He said McCarthy "never quite gets around to being tried himself." The debate continues tomorrow.

The Atomic Energy Commission today signed the disputed contract with Dixon-Yates..with last-minute changes to hold down profits, AND

[redacted] meet some OTHER Democratic objections.

Secretary of State Dulles told a Senate committee he would like quick approval of the Southeast Asian pact. He said the Chinese Communists are still displaying "aggressive tendencies", despite their "protestations of peace."

Highly reliable sources in Washington, say Soviet Premier Malenkov recently informed Ambassador Bohlen and the British ambassador, that he is concerned over the intensity of the cold war...wants to establish more normal relations..and to keep "incidents" from being blown-up.

In France today, the Socialist party voted six to one, to support the agreements to re-arm and free West Germany. ADDED TO [redacted] the coalition bloc, this means a substantial majority for ratification of the agreements. And Jean MONET [redacted] announced that he is resigning as chief executive of the European Coal and Steel Community--the Schuman Plan--because he wants freedom of action and speech "for the realization of European unity."

Edward R. Murrow: November 11, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The change of Armistice Day to Veterans' Day has sharpened the meaning of this annual observance. It has become a wider acknowledgement of service, and of gratitude for it. Like no other holiday, it directs attention to the truth that the community cannot survive without service by the individual and that this service may have to be rendered to the extremes of sacrifice. This country and its institutions live today because of service and sacrifice. Today has been a solemn occasion for many to realize how their own kindred have given their lives to this service, and also how vast is the number of those who have done so.

Today has been the first nationally observed Veterans' Day. But it also has been another "first", the first Veterans' Day observed in the hydrogen age. I point that out because the development of nuclear weapons has profoundly changed the concepts by which veterans in the past were called up for service.

Air Secretary Harold Talbott, speaking at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery today called attention to the new dimensions of destruction now available. "The weapons which claimed the brave young men who lie here were formidable enough" he said, "and yet they were puny

compared with the weapons of the nuclear age. These can lay waste an entire continent - men, women and children, even the beasts and vegetation. # They can abolish in a single night not only an army, not only a nation, but a whole civilization." In his position as Air Secretary, he said, he has intimate knowledge of these weapons. "Some of them" he added, "are of such awful power that even the men who build them cannot fully visualize the carnage that would follow their use."

It solves nothing simply to state the measure of available destruction. Mr. Talbott pointed to the need of religion if nations are to keep the new weapons from being used. Analysis is also appropriate in political terms. The new weapons have made certain political ideas obsolete, and new ones have to be developed to replace them. In the past, wars were the ultimate use of national power to serve national ends. Regardless of whether the ends were or were not worthy, wars were fought for a profit of some kind, material, political or spiritual.

During peacetime, governments dealt with one another in the shadow of this potential use of power. The task of diplomacy was to use this power implicitly, and to postpone as long as it was possible or wise the test of war. But war <u>was</u> a test and in some way it paid to be a victor, for

victory meant survival.

What has changed in the nuclear age, particularly in the hydrogen age, is that a great war -(which any war is likely to become)- no longer can fulfil national ends, or bring any kind of profit. The coalition or nation which strikes awaits the same fate as the coalition or nation that is struck. If the two sides have the same weapons and means to use them, war is not a test of a superior power by an inferior power.

That being so, the purpose of diplomacy has changed. It is not to postpone or find the right time for a test of relative power. It can have only one long-term purpose, to eradicate the power, to "dismantle" it. And that is what the Western nations seek in their proposal of disarmament, not only in the field of nuclear weapons, but of all weapons. It also is why they cannot be satisfied by piecemeal or percentage reductions that leave the land powers, with their huge populations, in control of the world.

This is one of the most delicate and sensitive tasks statesmen have ever faced. And it is not being faced with visible results today because Moscow and Peiping are working to perfect a new kind of war, one that will not result in worldwide annihilation. This is the small, local war or conflict, waged with irregular forces by which Communist power can be

extended. This kind of war is vividly in evidence in Indochina today despite the recent truce. In Indonesia this week the Communists nearly gained the right to recruit armed volunteers to supplement the regular army. The government barely managed to veto the plan and may have to yield later on.

Leaders in Moscow and Peiping speak urbanely about peaceful co-existence, and nobody needs to doubt they really want to make all-out war impossible. But they go on developing the techniques of infiltration and local conspiracy, for which there is no immediate reply but local power, and that the West does not command. The West can oppose through economic aid, but that may come too late.

On Veterans' Day it would be a happy assignment to say that peace is nearer than ever before. Perhaps it is, but if so, it is only for the grim reason that total destruction also is nearer than ever before. It would be pleasant to report tangible reasons for promising success of the West's efforts to dismantle all military power capable of being used for aggression. But other than a few phrases, such as are heard at Soviet banquets, and vague hints thrown out at the United Nations, there is nothing to tell about. The structure of the power world remains unchanged, and the destructiveness of nuclear weapons continues to rise. And probably the only service for

peace within reach of individuals is to have the faith to go on working for it, not by denying or belittling the difficulties, but by being dedicated to surmount them.

WORD FOR TODAY November 11, 1954.

"Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God". Hy Phillips quotes those lines from the monument, in his column tonight; and then he writes: "Kid, you are an emblem and a symbol, black or white, rich or poor, hero or just a guy who did his best. You have much to say to us, and you could tell us off." But we can say little to you, except: "Thanks, soldier, and we're sorry we haven't been exactly worth it."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President today looked forward to the continuation of "a great and glorious America." And Air Force Secretary Talbott warned that modern nuclear weapons can not abolish in a night "a whole civilization." The President spoke at Abilene..dedicating the Eisenhower Memorica Museum, and paying tribute to "the priceless gift of freedom." And Secretary Talbott spoke at the Arlington National Cemetery on this first observance of Vererans Day... known for the past 35 years as Armistice Day. I'll try to discuss Veteran's Day in a few moments.

Some 50-thousand persons became American citizens today, wherever Americans could conduct the proper ceremonies..from Ebbets Field to Guam. And Attorney General Brownell, at the Brooklyn naturalization ceremonies, announced plans for cutting the detention time of immigrants or aliens who have to be sent back to their native lands.

In the Senate, the debate on whether to censure Senator McCarthy opened with a suggestion that a decision might better be postponed until after the new congress meets in January. And it closed with Chairman Watkins of the committee that recommended censure wondering if he, instead of McCarthy, was on trial. It was Republican Senator Capehart of Indiana who suggested putting off a vote until January. But Republican Leader Knowland disagreed. Republican Senator Dirksen of Illinois also favors continuing the debate; but he said he's distressed by what he called the theatrical atmosphere in the Senate..the tension in the air..and the crowds. Many people arrived in Washington today for a National Rally for McCarthy to be held in Constitution Hall tonight.

Republican Senator Case, a member of the Watkins Committee, called on McCarthy to set forth, temperately, his criticism of the Senate committee that investigated McCarthy in 1951. And he warned McCarthy that "unconsidered statements might further complicate" his situation. Then..with Senator Hendrickson presiding..Senator Case again called on McCarthy to withdraw a statement he had made against Hendrickson ..that the new Jersey senator was "a living miracle with neither brains nor guts." Case called this wholly unwarranted..a slander. During the debate, Senator McCarthy, taking note that there were few Democrats on the floor, said it looked like "an organized boycott" of some speeches. McCarthy said all the Senators have accepted travel expenses to Washington..they should listen to the debate. Democratic Senator Holland of Florida said McCarthy was making an unpleasant task much more difficult. Then Democratic Senator Lehman tried to introduce a broadcast by Eric Sevareid praising John Paton Davies, recently fired from the State Department. McCarthy objected. He said: "I will object to any eulogy of a Communist being placed in the record." Lehman said Secretary of State Dulles is on record saying there is no question about Davies' loyalty or patriotism. And Democratic Senator Chavez said: There are millions of Americans as patriotic as McCarthy. He said McCarthy has charged the six senators of the Watkins committee as pro-Communists. He added: I do not like it. I do not intend to have it occur on the floor of the Senate anymore. Apparently this wasa reference to McCarthy's charge that the Watkins Committee was the "unwitting handmaiden" of Communists. Republican Senator Welker said he didn't know where Chavez got his idea. And then when McCarthy charged that Chairman Watkins would not answer his questions, Watkins said: "I wonder sometimes if I'm on trial." He said McCarthy "never quite gets around to being tried himself." The debate continues tomorrow.

The Atomic Energy Commission today signed the disputed contract with Dixon-Yates..with last minute changes to hold down profits, and meet some other objections.

Secretary of State Dulles told a Senate committee he would like quick approval of the Southeast Asian pact. He said the Chinese Communists are still displaying "aggressive tendencies", despite their "protestations of peace."

Highly reliable sources in Washington say Soviet Premier Malenkov recently informed Ambassador Bohlen and the British Ambassador that he is concerned over the intensity of the cold war...wants to establish more normal relations...and to keep "incidents" from being blown-up.

In France today, the Socialist party voted, six to one, to support the agreements to re-arm and free West Germany. Added to the coalition bloc, this means a substantial majority for ratification of the agreements. And Jean Monet announded that he is resigning as chief axecutive of the European Coal ans Steel Community --the Schuman Plan --because he wants freedom of action and speech "for the realization of European unity."

The change of Armistice Day to Veterans' Day has sharpened the meaning of this annual observance. It has become a wider acknowledgement of service, and gratitude for it. Like no other holiday, it directs attention to the truth, that the community cannot survive without service by the individual and that this service may have to ve rendered to the extremes of sacrifice. This country an its institutions live today because of service and sacrifice. Today has been a solemn occasion, for many to realize how their own kindred have given their lives to this service, and also how vast in the number of those who have done so.

Today has been the first nationally observed Veteran's Day. But it also has been another "first," the first Veterans' Day observed in the

age. I point that out because the developement of nuclear weapons has profoundly changed the concepts by which veterans in the past were called up for service.

Air Secretary Harold Talbott, speaking at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery today called attention to the new dimensions of destruction now available. "The weapons which claimed the brave young men who lie here were formidable enough" he said, "and yet they were puny co,-pared with the weapons of the nuclear age. There can lay waste an entire continent - men, women and children, even the beasts and vegitation.

They can abolish in a single night not only an army, not only a nation, but a whole civilization." In his position as Air Secretary, he said, he has intimate knowledge of these weapons. "Some of them" he added, "are of such awful power that even the men who build them cannot fully visualize the carnage that would follow their use."

It solves nothing simply to state the measure of available destruction. Mr. Talbott pointed to the need of religion if nations are to keep the new weapons from being used. Analysis is also appropriate in political terms. The new weapons have made certain political ideas obsolete, and new ones have to be developed to replace them. In the past, wars were the ultimate use of national power to serve national ends. Regardless of whether the ends were ar were not worthy, wars were fought for a profit of some kind, material, political or spiritual

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: "Here rest in honored glory an American soldier known but to God". Hy Phillips qootes those lines from the monument, in his column tonight; and then he writes:"Kid, you are an emblem and a symbol, black or white, rich or poor, hero or just a guy who did his best. You have much to say to us, and you could 'tell us off'. But we can say little to you, except: 'Thanks, soldier, and we're sorry we haven't always been exactly worthy."

Good Night, and Good Luck.

Friday, November 12, 1954

This is the news:

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Late in the day, Republican Senator Carlson of Kansas, ~~another~~ A THIRD member of the censure committee, said that McCarthy's "abuse and insults" will become standard Senate procedure, if the censure move fails. / Republican Senator Goldwater of Arizona defended McCarthy, saying that F.B.I. Director Hoover [redacted] "undoubtedly" will be the victim of the next attack, if McCarthy is censured. Then he urged McCarthy [redacted] to "walk over" to Republican Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey and say he was sorry he had [redacted] once called Hendrickson " a living miracle, with neither brains nor guts." McCarthy did not move. Debate will continue on Monday.

Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission testified today that the atomic weapons program has not been hurt by the Dixon-Yates controversy. Strauss told the Congressional atomic committee... looking into the Dixon-Yates power contract that was signed yesterday... that the weapons program is expanding at an unprecedented rate. Thomas Murray, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, testified last Saturday that the contract fight [redacted] had "diverted" the commission from its primary job of staying ahead of Russia in weapons development.

At the United Nations today, Russia's Andrei Vishinsky said that Moscow would "like" to participate in President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace program. In a speech lasting [redacted] nearly two hours, Vishinsky said the proposed atomic pool should be inside the United Nations and subject to the Security Council. Russia, he said, [redacted] "warmly supports" the development of peaceful uses for atomic energy. The American delegate, Henry Cabot Lodge, said he was glad to hear Vishinsky express such a view, [redacted] but did not want [redacted] "to see this matter bogged down in the veto." Lodge will make his formal reply next week, probably on Monday.

The general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization opened today in Montevideo, with Russia in attendance for the first time. India urged that more aid be sent to underdeveloped countries, as the best means of avoiding war.

The Navy announced today that America's newest guided missile, nicknamed the Terrier, was "successfully employed" yesterday in fleet exercises off Norfolk, Virginia. The supersonic weapon is designed primarily for interception of enemy aircraft at sea.

Sources close to Secretary of State Dulles said today that he is prepared to name a Democrat as a consultant on foreign policy, if Democratic leaders name someone he deems qualified. According to these sources, Dulles does not, himself, intend to take the initiative in proposing that a Democrat join his staff.

White House Secretary James Hagerty said today a report that President Eisenhower has promised Republican leaders to run again in 1956 is not true... called it "a lot of nonsense". A story to that effect appeared today in the Akron Beacon-Journal. The paper said it got the information from "a person very close to the President." Mr. Eisenhower spent the day duck hunting near Toledo, Ohio, as the guest of Secretary of

the Treasury Humphrey.

Queen Mother Elizabeth ended her American tour today with a luncheon at the College of William and Mary, in Williamsburg, Virginia... and then flew to Ottawa for her Canadian visit. She sails from New York next Thursday.

In Paris, Premier Mendes-France has shuffled his cabinet. There are no Socialists in the new government. Mendes-France refused to bow to their terms... which called for his acceptance of practically the whole Socialist program.

Edward R. Murrow: November 12, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Two decisions reached in Europe yesterday have gone most of the way to assure ratification of the treaties to bring the German Republic into the North Atlantic Defense system. Both were made by Socialists. The British Parliamentary Labor Party voted to approve the Paris treaties, and the French Socialist Party authorized its deputies in the Assembly to vote for ratification.

In England the action of Labor members of Parliament confirmed the victory of former Prime Minister Attlee at the recent Labor Party Conference in support of German re-armament, and made it more substantial. At the Party meeting he squeaked through by the narrowest of margins [redacted] And in the last vote by the Parliamentary Party on the subject he won by only 113 to 104. Yesterday his majority was 124 to 72.

The Attlee victory is of course a Bevan defeat. The left wing leader yesterday tried a flank attack on ratification by proposing that it be postponed until after talks with Soviet leaders on German unification. But this lost 115 to 82. As a result the treaty should be accepted in the House of Commons without a formal vote. That does not mean that the agreement will not be subjected to sharp criticism during the debate, especially by Labor members. The decision to leave four British Divisions

indefinitely on the Continent, adds a permanent annual burden to the British budget, and also requires the retention of conscription, both of which are hardly minor matters in British politics. But this was the British price, to get France to agree to German re-armament, and the House of Commons, after chewing on the cost, will swallow it.

It should be mentioned that Aneurin Bevan's defeat does not tidy up the mess within the Labor Party. He is now a roundly beaten man, and he is out of the running, at least for the present, as successor to Mr. Attlee as leader of the Party. But as sometimes happens in politics, he can become dangerously powerful, as the result of defeat. He heads a considerable band of zealous leftwingers, who will follow him if he walks out of the Party. His wife, Jenny Lee, is one of the editors of the leftwing weekly, The Tribune, who are under censure for criticizing the party leadership's actions during the dock strike. If Bevan walks out, Labor will probably be too badly split to win the next general election. If he stays in, and unity is restored, a Labour victory seems quite possible. But Bevan does not compromise easily, and the majority of the party will not compromise to keep him happy. So it remains to be seen, whether he will carry his independence to the length

of bringing his party down to defeat. He has to choose between doing this and accepting a back seat for quite a while.

The action of the French socialists in supporting the re-armament of Germany also leaves a political mess, but it is quite a different kind. It is one that threatens to trip up Premier Mendes France one day, rather than the Socialists. Mendes France needs the Socialists for more than their votes for the German treaties. He needs them to sponsor his labor and economic reforms. But the French Socialist Party for most of its history has ducked ministerial responsibility. It prefers to stay out of coalition governments and wait for the time when it can dominate policy and make it out-and-out socialist. Mendes France offered the Socialists six seats in the Cabinet, including two major portfolios. He hoped the six would come in as individuals, not representatives of the party. But the party yesterday voted that the only condition on which Socialists could enter the government was that Mendes France adopt as his own the main planks of the Socialist platform. This he cannot do without sacrificing the more conservative elements in his coalition, so the vote was just a polite way of turning down the Premier's invitation.

Premier Mendes France so far has ridden from success to success under cloudless skies, making history in this respect for post-war France. Now

he must note the forming of a storm. It still is a long way off, but he now knows he may have to experience the defeat of his government, like those who preceded him, because it is not possible to build a coalition in France today that includes everybody between the Communists and the extreme right. The question of taking the Socialists into the Cabinet has been put off till the Premier returns from the visit to Canada and the United States, that starts this week end.

With France and Britain virtually certain to ratify the new treaties, the one area of doubt about them is Germany. Private talks between German and French officials on the Saar have re-opened, and until they have finished German ratification cannot be predicted with complete confidence. But Chancellor Adenauer is a great tactician as well as a statesman, and his friends are not afraid he will lose. This week he patched up a difference within his coalition by acceding to demands for higher relief payments made by the Refugee Party. He himself assured an American visitor that the treaties would be ratified in Bonn by mid-January, and by <u>all</u> the signatories by the end of February. It may not be over-optimistic to say that success looks more likely than a defeat for the treaty.

WORD FOR TODAY November 12, 1954.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday November 15, 1954

This is the news:

The Atomic Energy Commission has allocated 100 kilograms of fissionable material to serve as fuel for atomic reactors abroad. United Nations Ambassador Lodge told the U.N. today that these 220 pounds of fissionable material have been allocated under the President's "atoms-for-peace" plan. Lodge says this is enough to activate a considerable number of reactors throughout the world. Presumably the materials will be earmarked for transfer to a proposed international agency. Earlier, Andrie Vishinsky revealed that Russia has given the western powers a series of amendments to the American-supported resolution setting up such an agency.

And Senator Knowland, the Senate majority leader, charged today that Russia is pushing the idea of "peaceful co-existence" as a trojan horse to gain time for an atomic stalemate. He said this will result in ultimate Communist victory. Knowland wants congressional committees to call the nation's state and defense officials to inquire into our present policy.. and to determine...as he put it.. "whether the clear and present danger which appears to me to exist is such that a basic change in the direction of our policy is warranted."

The President today sent the Senate--for action in January--new treaties to bring West Germany closer to the western defense system. He said this would "serve the cause of peace and freedom in the world as a whole."

And British Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons that Britain will push for ratification of the agreements and will not be "deflected" by a Soviet proposal for a conference on European security. I'd like to discuss the Russian proposal in a few minutes.

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named. McCarthy said nothing would be gained by calling four or eight doctors from the Surgean Generals office. Watkins said he's convinced that General Zwicker was not responsible... that his committee had uncontradcited evidence to prove this. Watkins also suggested that the honorable discharge of Peress could have been an honest mistake or a faulty system. He's against condemning anyone without trial. And he said, apparently McCarthy would not be satisfied "unless he could find someone who could be shot or hung." McCarthy charged that Watkins was dereilect in his duty for not agreeing that someone ought to be blamed in the Peress case.. that the Pentagon is sheilding "the secret master" who promoted Peress. #

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Edward R. Murrow: November 15, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The arrival of the Soviet note calling for a conference on European security was no surprise, but it is not enough to regard it simply as a last-minute attempt to prevent ratification of the Paris agreement on re-arming Germany. Moscow knew before it sent the note that the Western governments would not attend a conference before the agreement was safely ratified. Then why was it sent? Was it to get publicity? Was it to give the opponents of German re-armament something positive to talk about? Was it only propaganda? Comments from Washington and other capitals suggest that it was.

But it is prudent to read more into the note. A conference before ratification is out of the question, but a conference of some kind after ratification not only is possible, it is ~~almost certain~~ probable. That being so, the Soviet note is helping ~~the~~ to shape thoughts along the lines the Kremlin wants. If and when a conference meets, the world will be expecting something along these lines to be talked about. The idea of a mutual security system in Europe embracing all nations will be more familiar.

The Kremlin knows that German re-armament will not spring into being the moment it is authorized. It will take at least two years to set up

the German army of five hundred thousand men. It may take a year longer if every recruit is tested for his loyalty to the Republic. The Soviet Government naturally would prefer to prevent ratification of the Paris agreement. But if it can't do that it hopes to produce a situation after ratification in which re-armament is not carried through.

A conference of the Big Four powers on German unification appears to be due after ratification. Whether this could turn into a general European conference on security depends altogether on what the Big Four decides about Germany. If the Soviet Government should come up with a major concession, if for example it should accept genuinely free elections in East Germany, or suddenly offer to sign an Austrian treaty, the re-armament of West Germany would be slowed down. Anything that could result in a union between East and West Germany is bound to have that effect, for a united Germany is not bound by the Paris agreement. A united Germany would be altogether free to decide for itself whether it wants to become part of the North Atlantic defense organization. Signing an Austrian treaty also would slow down German re-armament, for it would prove that the "new look" in Soviet policy goes ~~far~~ below the surface.

My mention of free elections in East Germany and the signing of an

Austrian treaty is purely hypothetical. There is not the slightest indication that the Kremlin is preparing to meet the West with these or any other genuine concessions. But if the Kremlin doesn't come up with something at a four-power conference its campaign to slow down German re-armament will stall. So concessions of some kind are to be expected. And the West must be ready to attach the right value to anything the Kremlin offers. That will call for alertness, and for more public interest and awareness than is now to be found in any Western country, our own included. If the unexpected should happen and the Kremlin be ready to make genuine concessions, the opportunity must be weighed with all objective wisdom so as not to be lost. But if, as is more likely - judging from experience - the Russians offer something that is more rhetoric than reality, that too must be demonstrated to people everywhere, if the propaganda battle is not to be lost.

Right now it is not too early to get used to the idea that ratification of German re-armament isn't the end of the chapter on that subject. We have grown used to considering the London and Paris agreements as terminals, and not simply milestones. But while ratification would be a victory for the West, and a big one, the meaning of the victory at this point would be mostly in what it prevents. If there should be no ratification the Soviet

position would be incomparably stronger, for the Western alliances would be coming apart. But ratification by itself is not a final Soviet defeat. The Kremlin still has time and the opportunity to stave that off. Treaty ratification is not what changes the power relationship in Europe in favor of Western defense, it takes treaty fulfilment to do that. And what the Soviet Union has been working day and night to prevent is treaty fulfilment. We must expect it to continue to work for it after ratification just as actively as it has up to this hour.

Most of the European leaders are looking forward to talks with the Soviet Union after ratification. Prime Minister Churchill makes no secret of having such aspirations. Premier Mendes France not only believes in their necessity but he cannot hope to keep his hold on French affairs if he is not ready to examine ~~with an open mind~~ anything the Russians propose. That is even more true of Premier Scelba in Italy, where the largest Communist party in the West is ready to exploit any reluctance over coming to an understanding with the Soviet world.

And in this country anticipation of these talks may explain President Eisenhower's statements about the improved outlook for peace, and his

~~unemployed~~ moderation in talking in his ~~press~~ NEWS conference about the shooting down by Soviet fighters of an American plane over Japanese waters. (Probably here, as elsewhere, the end of the road to ratification is seen to be the beginning of the road to negotiation.) The Russians appear to have adopted a milder tone - but there is nothing to indicate that their ultimate objective has changed. -

These words were written by James Allen. He was not addressing himself to statesmen, but he might have when he said:"Into your hands will be placed the exact results of your own thoughts; you will receive that which you earn, no more, no less. You will fail, remain or rise with your thoughts, your vision, your ideal. You will become as small as your controlling desire, as great as your dominant aspiration."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Atomic Energy Commission has allocated 100 kilograms of fissionable material to serve as fuel for atomic reactors abroad. United Nations Ambassador Lodge told the U.N. today that these 220 pounds of fissionable material have been allocated under the President's "atoms-for-peace" plan. Lodge says this is enough to activate a considerable number of reactors throughout the world. Presumably the materials will be earmarked for trasnfer to a proposed international agency. Earlier, Andrie Vishinsky revealed that Russia has given the western powers a series of amendments to the American - supported resolution setting up such an egency.

And Senator Knowland, the Senate majority leader, charged today that Russia is pushing the idea of "peaceful co-existence" as a trojan horse to gain time for an atomic stalemete. He said this will result in ultimate Communist victory. Knowland wants congressional committees to call the nation's state and defense officials to inquire into present policy..and to determine..as he put it.."whether the clear and present danger which appears to me to exist is such that a basic change in the direction of our policy is warranted."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today, but first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: These words were written by James Allen. He was not addressing himself to statesmen, but he might have been when he said: "Into your hands will be placed the exact results of your own thoughts; you will receive that which you earn, no more, no less. You will fail, remain, or rise with your thoughts, your vision, your ideal. You will become as small as your controlling desire, as great as your dominant aspiration."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, November 16, 1954

This is the news:

Republican Senator Bennett of Utah says he will introduce a new censure charge against Senator McCarthy.. a charge that he has attacked the Watkins Committee and Chairman Watkins. Bennett said he will do this to defend the honor of Watkins..who is also a Utah Republican. The announcement came after Senator Watkins told the SENATE that if no other member of the Senate filed the new charge..he would. Watkins said Mc Carthy has called him "cowardly and stupid.." and charged the committee members with being "unwitting handmaidens of the Communists." In a speech to the Senate, Watkins said the insults upon him and his committee were actually insults on all members of the Senate. He asked: "What are you going to do about it?" He asked why Mc Carthy didn't explain his finances to a Senate committee in 1951. He doesn't believe that any other Senator would have refused to testify when his integrity and honor were so involved. Senator Mc Carthy, (who was not present for the Watkins speech,) later told reporters that the whole situation is getting "curioser and curioser." Mc Carthy said: "If they're going to bring a new censure motion every time I defend myself, it looks like we're going to be here indefinitely." And Senate Leader Knowland told reporters that two, three or four discussions are going

on over a compromise on the censure charges.

Yesterday Senator Knowland broke into the McCarthy debate to suggest that Congress review our foreign policy..to see if any basic changes are needed. Today, Democratic Senator Hennings accused Knowland of spreading "confusion and doubt" about our foreign policy. And Secretary of State Dulles told reporters he sees no need for any emergency review. Mr. Dulles also said he supports the President's view that we must find a modus vivendi.. a way of living with the Russians until disputes can be settled. He said there will be Communists and anti-Communists in the world for years to come.

And the President, addressing a meeting of Land Grant Colleges, said the only way we can find a just and lasting peace is for better understanding between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr. Eisenhower said one of the problems of the world is the lack of Russian understanding of American motives and the lack of American appreciation of Russian culture and history.

Defense Secretary Wilson told his news conference that we must live in peaceful co-existence with the Russians or look forward to war. ~~He was asked if he favored co-existence and replied: "I don't know what you~~

~~can do about it. We're all on the same planet. It must be done."~~

And Secretary Dulles--at his newsconference..said again that any Communist attack on the Chinese Nationalist stronghold on Formosa would mean hostilities with the United States. And, he said, our 7th fleet could conceivably go into action to defend the Tachen Islands, 200 miles north of Formosa.

Here in New York, Deputy Undersecretary of State Robert Murphy said the Communist Chinese, for the first time, are now exercising increased control over Communist parties in the free countries of Asia.

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The Moscow Radio said today that Russia and her satellites "will not stand by" to permit the re-armament of West Germany. The Russians say they will "examine further necessary measures" if the West ignors the latest

Soviet call for an All-European security conference.

~~In Washington, the President today received the Frank H. Lahey award for leadership in medical education and said the medical professions is one "we don't want the get under the dead hand of government beaurocracy."~~

The Interstate Commerce Commission today received a recommendation from Examiner Howard Hosmer that it prohibit the "continuance of racial segregation on interstate passenger trains." He said this violates the Interstate commerce act which provides that there shall be no "undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage" among passengers. Another I.C.C. examiner has held that there is no law which prohibits "reasonable segregation" of white and Negro passengers traveling in interstate commerce.

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Edward R. Murrow: November 16, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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The Army withdrew the West Point debating team from competing with the Newark colleges of Rutgers University and explained (in these words): "It is the Department of the Army policy not to have U.S. Military Academy cadets involved in debate on such a controversial subject, on which in any event national policy has already been established."

The Navy banned the discussion of the subject some months ago. It gave as its reason that one side or other would have to argue the affirmative of the recognition issue, and the Department of the Navy went on to say that this would be tantamount to arguing the Communist philosophy and party line. "The Academy's young men in uniform" the statement continued, "are being trained to be naval officers. And to argue, even in debate, the Communist doctrine would be to make them liable to misrepresentation, as well as providing the Reds a tremendous propaganda device."

One must hope that these two far-reaching pronouncements are clear to those who made them, but they leave this reporter in considerable perplexity. For one thing, the Army in so many words suggests that a subject can be too controversial to debate. That is saying that a subject can be too debatable to debate, for the word "debate" is a synonym for controversy. When the Rutgers debate was called off the West Point authorities suggested substituting a discussion of the merits of agricultural subsidies. Does the Army consider this a good question because it is not too controversial? If so, the Army has no idea how controversial the issue of farm prices is in this country.

The Army goes on to say it is against a subject on which national policy already has been established. This reasoning is even harder to follow. It sounds as though the Army believed that something controversial that has become national policy is sacrosanct, is not subject to change and not open to re-examination. But if this is what the Army means, how could it propose to debate agricultural subsidies? National policy on farm prices also has been established.

The Army ruling is not novel. It simply is novel in a democracy, where policies of all kinds are open to debate and change, right down to the

constitution itself. Where the idea is not novel is in the totalitarian countries. There policy is made at the top and has to be accepted by all underlings; there what has been established as national policy is sacrosanct, and is not to be re-examined.

To close off areas of discussion to future officers not only is undemocratic, it may be very short-sighted. For in the world of today, army and naval officers are more and more being drafted to assist in making national policy. Shouldn't a future Eisenhower be trained early to examine both sides of questions, especially in the field of established policy?

There seems to be an innuendo in the two rulings that officers would serve better if they did not examine the pros and cons of national policy. That hardly fits the concept of the citizen army. And when a democracy does something undemocratic, experience shows that this makes mighty good material for Red propaganda.

But saying this only adds to the confusion, for the Navy used the same argument to justify suppressing the debate. The Naval authorities said, in this connection, that if a future naval officer argued in favor of recognizing Red China, even if only in a debate, he would be arguing the Communist philosophy and party line.

This seems to mean that an Annapolis debater can only discuss the pros and cons of American policies that the Communists do not oppose. The moment the Communists object the question has only two sides, the American and Communist side, and the debater must shut up. If this ruling were followed, no debater at Annapolis would be allowed to examine or argue many complex and controversial subjects in foreign policy. To name only two, he would be forbidden to debate the re-armament of Germany, or the supra-national control of arms reductions and nuclear weapons.

President Eisenhower last week spoke out bluntly in rejection of anyone openly preaching destruction of the United States form of government by violence. But, he went on, anyone who openly wanted to talk philosophy, an economy or a social order, he thought that if we didn't examine them we were confessing a fear which he, for one, did not feel. He said he believed the United States system would be upheld by our people in the face of open and exhaustive discussion. This was said without reference to the debate tabus, which weren't yet in the news.

It is not known who initiated the debating policy at West Point and Annapolis. Debaters at Annapolis told debaters at Princeton it had been

the State Department, and Secretary Dulles, an eminent alumnus of Princeton at once received a telegram of protest. But the State Department denied that it originated the policy. One thing is certain, it did not come from West Point's most eminent graduate, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

It would seem that whoever is responsible for calling off the debate on the recognition of Communist China is pretty much in agreement with Oscar Wilde's contention that "conversation should touch everything and concentrate on nothing." However, Joseph Joubert once had occasion to remark:"It is better to debate a question without settling it, than to settle it without debate."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS . RADIO NETWORK

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The Army goes on to say it is against a subject on which national policy already has been established. This reasoning is even harder to follow. It sounds as though the Army believed that something controversial that has become national policy is sacrosanct, is not subject to change and not open to re-examination. But if this is what the Army means, how could it propose to debate agricultural subsidies? National policy on farm prices also has been established.

The Army ruling is not novel. It simply is novel in a democracy, where policies of all kinds are open to debate and change, right down to the

constitution itself. Where the idea is not novel is in the totalitarian countries. There policy is made at the top and has to be accepted by all underlings; there what has been established as national policy is sacrosanct, and is not to be re-examined.

To close off areas of discussion to future officers not only is undemocratic, it may be very short-sighted. For in the world of today, army and naval officers are more and more being drafted to assist in making national policy. Shouldn't a future Eisenhower be trained early to examine both sides of questions, especially in the field of established policy?

There seems to be an innuendo in the two rulings that officers wuuld serve better if they did not examine the pros and cons of national policy. That hardly fits the concept of the citizen army. And when a democracy does something undemocratic, experience shows that this makes mighty good material for Red propaganda.

But saying this only adds to the confusion, for the Navy used the same argument to justify suppressing the debate. The Naval authorities said, in this connection, that if a future naval officer argued in favor of recognizing Red China , even if only in a debate, he would be arguing the Communist philosophy and party line.

This seems to mean that an Annapolis debater can only discuss the pros and cons of American policies that the Communists do not oppose. The moment the Communists object,the question has only two sides, the American and Communist side, and the debater must shut up. If this ruling were followed, no debater at Annapolis would be allowed to examine or argue many complex and controversial subjects in foreign policy. To name only two, he would be forbidden to debate the re-armament of Germany, or the supra-national control of arms reductions and nuclear weapons.

President Eisenhower last week spoke out bluntly in rejection of anyone openly preaching destruction of the United States form of government by violence. But, he went on, anyone who openly wanted to talk philosophy, an economy or social order, he thought that if we didn't examine them, we were confessing a fear which he, for one, did not fee. He said he believed the United States system would be upheld by our people in the face of open and exhaustive discussion. This was said without reference to the debate tabue, which weren't yet in the news.

It is not known who initiated the debating policy at West Point and Annapolis. Debaters at Annapolis told debaters at Princeton it had been the State Department, and Secretary Dulles, an eminent alumnus of Princeton at once received a telegram of protest. But the State Department denied that it originated the policy. One thing is certain, it did not come from West Point's most eminent graduate, Dwite D. Eisenhower.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that whoever is responsible for calling off the debate on the recognition of Communist China is pretty much in agreement with Oscar Wilde's contention that "conversation should touch everything and concentrate on nothing." However, Joseph Joubert once had occasion to remark: "It is better to debate a question without settling it, than to settle it without debate."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday November 17, 1954

This is the news:

The President today asked Democrats and Republicans in Congress to work together on foreign and defense policies for the best interests of our nation. At a White House (MEETING) with the 22 top Republicans and Democrats in the Congress, Mr. Eisenhower said "it was essential to have a continuing bipartisan (APPROACH") to foreign affairs and defense." White House Secretary Hagerty, who relayed this to reporters after the two and a quarter hour meeting, issued a formal statement outlining what Mr. Eisenhower said. And the Democrats, who also listened to a long briefing by Secretary of State Dulles, later told reporters they agreed that co-operation was essential...provided they are consulted on major policy decisions ahead of time. Senator George, who is slated to become head of the Foreign Relations Committee, says the President promised such advance consultation "so far as that is practical." A number of participants in the meeting said there was no discussion of Republican Senator Knowland's plea for a review of our policies.

French Premier Mendez-France arrived in Washington today and was met at the airport by Vice President Nixon and Secretary Dulles. The premier said he is optimistic that the free world is making steady progress toward peace. I'd like to review the background of Mendez-France in a few minutes.

There was a new development today in the debate on censuring Senator Mc Carthy. The Senator went to Bethesda hospital for treatment of an injured elbow. A hospital official says he might be there for several days. The official says Mc Carthy banged his right elbow against a glass table-top last Saturday...it is swollen and painful. Mc Carthy's hospitalization has raised the problem of whether the debate on his conduct should continue in his absence. Republican Senator Case of South Dakota says this raises "serious questions of the Senate's courtesy and attitude toward a fellow senator." Case says if Mc Carthy does not return to the Senate tomorrow this will "be the subject of some consideration." And Republican Senator Jenner says he'll look favorably on any proposal to call off the debate until Mc Carthy returns. Republican Senator Dirksen said earlier he planned to present "some kind of modification" of the

censure resolution tomorrow.

The Justice Department said today it will not appeal from a ruling by Federal Judge Youngdahl who has refused to disqualify himself in the perjury trial of Owen Lattimore. United States Attorney Rover who had accused Youngdahl of "a fixed personal bias and prejudice" in favor of Lattimore says the decision not to appeal was made by his Department. Judge Youngdahl had called the charge "scandalous."

The State Department today warned Moscow that we will "provide the necessary [redacted] defensive protection" for American planes in the Far East --unless the Russians stop "unprovoked attack" by their planes. The warning was in a second protest we sent Moscow over the shooting down of one of our photographic bombers on November seventh.

At the United Nations, the Russians agreed to take part in arranging for an international scientific conference...planned as part of the President's atoms-for-peace proposal. And India offered to give "considerable quantities" of uranium to the plan..if she gets guarantees that it will not be used to make atomic weapons.

The American minister in Budapest...Christian Ravndal..said today that he is at the disposal of Noel and Herta Field...freed by the

Hungarian Communist government after five years in prison. Our officials now know where the Fields are but would not reveal this to reporters.

British Foreign Secretary Eden today asked the House of Commons to approve the Paris agreement for the (Re-ARMAMENT) of West Germany. He said this would be "a deterrent action..to ensure that there shall be no war." He said the West must either approve this or watch West Germany be "sucked into the Soviet system."

The State Department says Ambassador to Russia Bohlen is coming home next week "solely for consultation"..presumably to report on Russia's campaign for "peaceful co-existence."

Here in New York, the Stock Market went up again today setting another 25-year high. For the past 14 months the market has been advancing steadily. And in the two weeks since Election there has been an upward momvement with few pauses. Today was the 7th time in eight sessions that the market average has reached a new 25-year peake.

Edward R. Murrow: November 17, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The man who is described as the most popular French Premier since Clemenceau arrived in Washington for a brief visit late this afternoon. Pierre Mendes-France, well-known by name and reputation, is still a comparative stranger in this country. It is only a short while ago that he shocked Americans by permitting the European Defense Community to die in the French Assembly, and thereby brought American policy in Europe to a jolting stop. But Washington quickly revised its opinion of him when the London and Paris conferences produced agreement on German re-armament and the Premier undertook to stand or fall by its ratification. His stock rose still more when he joined in rejecting the Soviet bid to an all-European conference on security.

It is only natural that Washington should see Premier Mendes-France through the eyes of American interests, hoping and expecting to find that he wants the same free world with the same free values as do Americans. Those who know him best vouch for him on that score. They promise that if differences develop now or later they will be over details, not principles.

There seems to be some contradiction between the inner nature of Mendes-France and the remarkable popularity he now enjoys. For he is not the dramatic type of leader and certainly not theatrical. He has the

searching brilliance of a cold and piercing light. He is logical and incisive. He is Probably the best debater in Europe, and something of a phenomenon in that he can snatch victory from defeat by debating. But he does it with intellect, without the techniques of others who have swept parliaments and masses into enthusiasm. He is not passionate, not mystical, not given to pouring out fervently rhetorical passages.

The French would not be captivated by Mendes-France simply because he reasons. Lots of French politicians do that and do it well. In the few months since he came into power he gave France a new climate. It had been a nation half paralyzed by inner differences. Under Mendes-France it sprang into action. Someone in Paris is quoted as exclaiming that at last one can open a newspaper and find the name of a Frenchman in the page one headlines.

Mendes-France went to Geneva to make peace in Indochina, and made it. He went to Brussels to get the E.D.C. modified to meet French objections. He failed, but refused to bow. He weighed his own power in refusing, and he proved to be right. At London, the British paid the price for agreement they had steadfastly withheld. And at the Paris conference he obtained an agreement on the Saar that his predecessors could not get. He was not too

engrossed by world affairs to fly to Tunis and offer the nationalists a compromise more generous than any other French Premier has dared to make.

His fame and popularity rest on such actions, but foreign affairs or colonial affairs are not his true love. He is an economist. His chief reason for wanting peace and security is to clear the way for sound economic reforms. He knows what it takes to make France prosperous, and he considers it his real task to bring it about. It is because of his faith in restoring to France health, prosperity and power that he has won his hold over the people. He reports to the people regularly by radio. As a speaker he may not be magnetic, but he is lucid. And what he talks about, he does. The approval he has won from the people is now so great that his Assembly critics have to go slow in opposing him. He has critics galore. A man who wins debates and acts ruthlessly is bound to make enemies. Mendes-France has plenty.

But saying all this does not give too good an idea of this visitor. Here are some facts about him. He is young, 47. He works incredibly hard. His aides speak wearily of his hundred-hour week. He hates to waste time at social or state functions, and ducks as many as he can. He drinks milk. That is not because he is a fanatic about temperance, but he believes the

French drink too much for the nation's good, and is seeking ways to cut down consumption of hard liquor. He produced a kind of minor revolution recently by stepping up the milk ration in the army.

He is a man with many close associates and hardly any intimates. That is, he is not lonely but he is solitary. The close associates call him Pierre, not Mr. Premier, but that is as intimate as they get. He has around him dedicated experts on many subjects, but they are not a brain trust. They supply him the facts and analyze the facts. But he makes the decisions, usually without consulting them. He decides swiftly and then orders action. His associates then have to follow through on the action.

He was a brilliant boy, taking doctorates in law and economics simultaneously at 21. He once was France's youngest deputy, and became its youngest minister, serving briefly in Leon Blum's cabinet. During the war he was in the air force, left France for North Africa and was imprisoned for desertion by Vichy. The courts only recently anulled the conviction. He was briefly in De Gaulle's government too, but resigned over financial policy. These two aloof men somehow have kept up a mountain-top sort of association.

The name Mendes is the family name. It is an old Jewish family; one branch has been established for centuries in Portugal. The France in his name signifies simply that he belongs to the French branch. He has a handsome wife, and two sons, aged twenty and eighteen. - For the Present at Least, he can speak for France with real authority. -

Premier Mendes France comes to this country well-equipped for the job at hand: ~~to solidify [redacted] his nation and guns.~~ Lord Chesterfield, some 2-hundred years ago, noted appropriately:"The Frenchman who, with a fund of virtue, learning and good sense, has the manners and good breeding of his country, is the perfection of human nature." In a not altogether perfect world, in which we live, Mendes France can surely be regarded as a pretty solid citizen.

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His fame rests on such actions, but foreign affairs [illegible] or colonial affairs are not his true love. He is an economist. His chief reason for wanting peace and security is to clear the way for sound economic reform in his hand. He knows what it takes to make France prosperous, and this he regards as his real task. It is because of his faith in restoring to France health, prosperity and power that he has won his hold over the people. He reports to the people regularly by radio. As speaker [illegible] magnetic, but he is lucid [illegible] talks about he does. The approval he has won from the people is now so great that his Assembly critics have to go slow in opposing him. He has [illegible]. A man who wins debates and acts ruthlessly is bound to [illegible] make enemies. Mendes France has plenty.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, November 18, 1954

This is the news:

Great Britain today became the first nation to approve the Paris agreement on re-arming West Germany. The vote was 264 to 4. Most of the Labor Party members..except for the four voting against the agreement..abstained. The vote came after Foreign Secretary Eden called on the House to let Britain's decision be made "clearly, so that the whole world can understand it."

In Washington today the Senate voted to take an eleven-day recess, in its debate on censuring Senator McCarthy. The vote was 76 to 2.. with Democratic Senators Lehman and Fulbright voting against the recess. The Senate was informed today by its physician, Dr. George W. CALVER, that Senator Mc Carthy is suffering from an infection in his injured right elbow.. HIS ARM must be kept in a splint for at least five days... then he'll need five days of special treatment. Dr. Calver says, that if McCarthy is released from the hospital before November 29, he might suffer permenent injury. Senate Leader Knowland says Mc Carthy's lawyer has informed him, that the Senator did not want the recess. Mc Carthy is also described, by his counsel, as unable to conduct his own defense. Senators Lehman and Fulbright were agreeable to a postponment but only until

next Monday. As Lehman put it: he wanted "to be merciful but not to postpone the day of judgement." Fulbright asked for assurances from Knowland that there would be a final vote on censure before December 24th..when the special Senate session must expire. Knowland declined any such assurance. And Democratic Senator Lyndon Johnson made it clear that when the recess ends he will insist that the Senate meet early and stay late to take final action on the censure charges. Otherwise, he said, the world will think that the greatest deliberative body in the world cannot come to a conclusion on a matter of morality and conduct. [redacted] Before the vote was taken Republican Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey who had been described by McCarthy as "a living miracle with neither brains nor guts" told the Senate his views on a possible McCarthy apology. He said such an apology should go not to him but to the Senate elections subcommittee before which McCarthy refused to appear. Hendrickson said: if he were maligned then the Senate was maligned or worse; if he were slandered then the Senate was truly slandered. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] And a Democrat, SENATOR Johnson of Colorado..said he wants TO amend the censure resolution to make it clear that the Senate (CONDEMNS) the Communist party and will continue to investigate the party. Johnson said he wants the Communists to know that any vote to censure McCarthy does not imply softness towards Communists.

In a speech not connected directly with the McCarthy debate, Republican Senator Jenner of Indiana charged that Defense Secretary Wilson has fallen for what he called "the political booby-trap of peaceful co-existence with Russia." Jenner said:"Co-existence is war. Our only (CHOICE) is to stop propping up the Soviet Union and Communist China and withdraw diplomatic recognition of Russia."

Senator Kefauver said today that he will oppose the nomination of Willard F. Libby to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. Libby is a chemist-physicist at the University of Chicago. Kefauver is not questioning his scientific qualifications but he says Libby

doesn't know how to run an electric power business. After Libby said he endorses the controversial Dixon-Yates agreement, Kefauver said: "As long as the Atomic Energy Commission is going to be in the power business, I'm going to oppose any member who doesn't have the qualifications to run a power generating plant or pass on questions involved in the power brokerage business."

Federal Judge Youngdahl today asked the Justice Department to admit it was wrong in accusing him of bias in the Lattimore case. Youngdahl filed a memorandum in the district court in Washington saying he regretted that the government had decided not to appeal his refusal to remove himself from the case. He said such an appeal could have helped ease what he called the Justice Department's "thrust against the integrity and independence of the judiciary."

Air Force Secretary Talbott today called for a 25 per cent "across the board" pay increase for all servicemen who re-enlist. He said this would cost the air force 350-million a year. It would cost all the services one billion dollars a year. Talbott says he's alarmed at the number of men leaving the armed forces every year for better paying jobs in private industry. He wants to give them an incentive to re-enlist.

The Justice Department today dropped charges of conspiring to defraud the government against Brigadier General Julius C. Holmes, a state department career officer, and E. Stanley Klein, a New York financier. The charges were dropped because a similar charge against another defendent in the surplus tanker deal, Joseph E. Casey, had been dismissed on the grounds that Casey had acquired immunity by testifying before a grand jury. But indictments are still pending against Aristotel Onassis, a Greek shipowner, two other individuals and six corporations.

At the United Nations today, seven western nations introduced a resolution calling for an immediate start on the President's atoms-for-peace plan. Its indicated that Russia will vote for the resolution.

Queen Mother Elizabeth sailed for her home today with a prayer that "our countries may go forward with deepening understanding, with courage to bear our common burdens and a firm resolve to uphold the ideals we hold so dear."

In Budapest, American officials saw Noel and Herta Field at a secret hideway today..reported that they seemed to be well off, except that Noel is suffering from a stomach ailment. The Fields asked help in maintaining their privacy.

Edward R. Murrow: November 18, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

When statesmen meet there is always an agenda, formal or informal - a list of questions to be discussed. It is not difficult to outline the major subjects ~~to be~~ covered in ~~the~~ conversations between Premier Mendes-France and President Eisenhower --WHICH STARTED TODAY. There will be the whole question of ratification of the Paris agreements linking Germany to the West. There will be talk about the future of Vietnam, and the whole policy to be taken up in Southeast Asia. There is bound to be talk about trade and tariffs. But in conversations of this kind it is also a matter of two men measuring each other.

Mendes-France left Paris persuaded that there is no major basic cleavage between American and French policy. His intimates also say that the French Prime Minister is entirely convinced that President Eisenhower is a peace-loving man who will countenance no rash adventures, and will not block any reasonable arrangements anywhere. Mendes-France is concerned to convince the President that he is exactly the same kind of man, and is not at heart a neutralist or a ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ fellow-traveller. In fact, an intimate advisor of Mendes-France told my colleague Dave Scheonbrun, in Paris, that this was the French Premier's number one objective in this American

visit.

The two men will undoubtedly talk about French troubles in North Africa. Mendes-France understands the traditional sympathy in this country for nationalist movements demanding independence anywhere; and he understands our concern for the security of our atom bomb bases in North Africa. He will argue that he is not a traditional colonialist, and is sincerely trying to bring about substantial reforms in North Africa. And he will contend that he deserves our help rather than hindrance.

The word from Paris is that Mendes-France has no clearcut program for what remains of Indochina, that he is worried about certain pressures in this country aimed at making Vietnam a military bastion. He does not favor any prolonged delay in holding the elections in Vietnam that were promised in the Geneva agreement. The situation in Vietnam is approaching chaos,and civil war remains a possibility. For this situation Mendes-France is in part responsible for failing to take vigorous steps to create a real government of national union, with a concrete program. The French leader feels that no real solution of the Indo-chinese problem can be found, except as part of a general Far Eastern settlement with China. He is likely to press for diplomatic recognition of China, and a deal involving

guarantees that the present situation in Korea and Indochina will be continued; and also that Formosa shall in some fashion be neutralized. In short, he will advocate a sort of package deal with the Chinese Communists, and it is on this point that Franco-American agreement will be difficult and probably impossible. But in this whole area Mendes-France is as much searching for ideas as he is advocating a specific point-by-point program.

On the economic side the French Premier again has no special detailed proposals. But he will do some talking about reducing American tariffs, and will ask for a greater future emphasis on contracts for armaments and loans to replace outright grants and handouts.

Perhaps one of the most important subjects to be discussed - important at least from the French point of view - is the subject of the Saar. On this Mendes-France is expected to ask for an Anglo-American guarantee that the deal with Germany over the Saar will be adhered to. In this vital matter of French relations with Germany, Mendes-France has several irons in the fire. He probably hasn't chosen which one to use, for he is an improvisor. He could pin French foreign policy to the West European union counting on Britain to act as a counterweight against the resurgence of

German power. He could use the French alliance with this country under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a pivot of French policy, in the hope of keeping the Germans in check. Or, he could take the big gamble and shoot the works on real Franco-German economic and cultural union. There are men in his government and in the French Parliament who support these various alternatives. Mendes-France hasn't made up his own mind - he may even try to work all three in tandem. But the primary purpose of his visit is to persuade President Eisenhower that they both want to live in the same kind of world.

There would seem to be no question that the free nations of the world are united in their desire for peace. But as Dorothy Thompson once remarked:"Peace has to be created in order to be maintained. It is the product of Faith, Strength, Energy, Will, Sympathy, Justice, Imagination, and the triumph of principle. It will never be achieved by passivity and quietism."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Great Britain today became the first nation to approve the Paris agreement on rearming West Germany. The vote was 264 to 4. Most of the Labor Party members..except for the four voting against agreement..abstained. The vote came after Foreign Secretary Eden called on the House to let Britain's decision be made "clearly so that the whole world can understand it."

In Washington today the Senate voted to take an eleven day recess in its debate on censuring Seantor McCarthy. The vote was 76 to 2. With Democratic Senators Lehman and Fulbright voting against the recess. The Senate was informed today by its physician, Dr. George W. Calver, that Senator McCarthy is suffering from an infection in his injured right elbow.. his arm must be kept in a splint for atleast five days ..then he'll need five days of special treatment. Dr. Calver says that if McCarthy is released from the hospital before November 29, he might suffer permanent injury. Senate Leader Knowland says McCarthy's lawyer has informed him that the Senator did not want the recess. McCarthy is also described, by his counsel, as unable to conduct his own defense. Senators Lehman and Fulbright were agreeable to a postmonment but only until next Monday.
As Lehman put it: he wanted "to be merciful, but not postpone the day of judgement." Fulbright asked for assurances from Knowland that there would be a final vote on censure before December 24th...when the special Senate session might expire. Knowland declined any such assurance. And Democratic Senator Lyndon Johnson made it clear that when the recess ends he will insist that the Senate meet early and stay late to take final action on the censure charges. Otherwise, he said, the world will think that the

greatest deliberative body in the world cannot come to a conclusion on a matter of morality and conduct. Before the vote was taken Republican Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey who had been described by McCarthy as "a living miracle with neither brains nor guts" told the Senate his views on a possible McCarthy apology. He said such an apology should go not to him, but to the Senate elections subcommittee before which McCarthy refused to appear. Hendrickson said: it he were maligned then the Senate was maligned or worse; if he were slandered then the Senate was truly slandered. And Democratic Senator Johnson of Colorado..said he wants to amend the censure resolution to make it clear that the Senate condemns the Communist party and will continue to investigate the party. Johnson said he wants the Communists to know that nay vote to censure McCarthy does not imply softness toward Communists.

In a speech not connected directly with the McCarthy debate, Republican Senator Jenner of Indiana charged that Defense Secreatry Wilson has fallen for what he called "the political booby-trap of peaceful co-existence with Russia." Jenner said: "Co-existence is war. Our only choice is to stop propping up the Soviet Union and Communist China and withdraw deplomatic recognition of Russia."

Senator Kefauver said today that he will oppose the nomination of Willard F. Libby to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. Libby is a chemist-physicist at the University of Chicago. Kefauver is not questioning his scientific qualifications but he says Libby doesn't know how to run an electric power business. After Libby said the endorses the controversial Dixon-Yates agreement, Kefauver said: "As long as the Atomic Energy Commission is going to be in the power business, I'm going to oppose any member who doesn't have the qualifications to run a power generating plant

or pass on questions involved in the power brokerage business.

Federal Judge Youngdahl today asked the Justice Department to admit it was wrong in accusing him of bias in the Lattimore case. Youngdahl filed a memorandum in the district court in Washington saying he regretted that the government had decided not to appeal his refusal to remove himself from the case. He said such an appeal could have helped ease what he called the Justice Department's "thrust against the integrity and independence of the judiciary."

Air Force Secretary Talbott today called for a 25 percent "across the board" pay increase for all servicemen who re-enlist. He said this would cost the air force 350-million a year. It would cost all the services one billion dollars a year. Talbott says he's alarmed at the number of men leaving the armed forces every year for better paying jobs in private industry. He wants to give them an incentive to re-enlist. The Justice Department today dropped charges of conspiring to defraud the government against Brigadier General Julius C. Holmes, a state department career officer, and E. Stanley Klein, a New York financier. The charges were dropped because a similar charge against another defendent in the surplus tanker deal, Joseph E. Casey, had been dismissed on the grounds that Casey had acquired immunity by testifying before a grand jury. But the indictments are still pending against Aristotel Onassis, a Greek shipowner, two other individuals, and six corporations.

At the United Nations today, seven western nations introduced a resolution calling for an immediate start on the President's atoms-for-peace plan. Its indicated that Russia will vote for the resolution.

Queen Mother Elizabeth sailed for her home today with a prayer that "our countries may go forward with deepening understanding, with courage

to bear our common burdens and a firm resolve to uphold the ideals we hold so dear."

In Budapest, American officials saw Noel and Herta Field at a secret hideaway today.. reported that they seemed to be well off except Noel is suffering from a stomach ailment. The Fields asked help in maintaining their privacy.

When the statesmen meet there is alwass an agenda, formal or informal - a list of questions to be discussed. It is not difficult to outline the major subjects covered in the conversations between Premier Mendes-France and President Eisenhower....which started today. There will be the whole question of ratification of the Paris agreements linking Germany to the West. There will be talk about the future of Vietnam, and the whole policy to be taken up in Southeast Asia. There is bound to be talk about trade and tariffs. But in conversations of this kind it is also a matter of two men measuring each other.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There would seem to be no question that the free nations of the world are united in their desire for peace. But as Dorothy Thompson once remarked: "Peace has to be created in order to be maintained. It is the product of Faith, Strength, Energy, Will, Sympathy, justice, Imagination, and the triumph of principle. It will never be achieved by passivity and quietism ."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Murrow 7:45 P.M., Nov. 19, 1954

Friday, November 19, 1954

This is the news.

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In Bonn, the Paris accords were approved today by the cabinet of West German Chancellor Adenauer... but only after a bitter fight led by members opposed to Europeanizing the Saar. The agreements now go to

the West German parliament, where ratification is expected around the first of the year. ~~The British House of Commons approved the agreements yesterday.~~

Finland today accepted Russia's bid for a European conference, [redacted] provided all the other invited nations also participate. #

At the United Nations, hopes for an immediate vote on President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace plan had to be abandoned when Krishna Menon of India said he wanted to discuss the subject further on Monday.

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Admiral Lewis Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said today he disagrees with those who believe that international tensions will lead to a world reduced to a radio-active cinder. Addressing the F.B.I. Academy in Washington, Strauss said: "I believe that solutions are possible. I do not believe that the Creator permitted man to evolve to this point only to use science to destroy, at one breath, all that

he has achieved---indeed, all the evidence of God's love and grace."

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not "ordinary" traumatic bursitis, since the senator continued to use his arm several days after the injury occurred. A hospital spokesman denied that McCarthy is critically ill. The injury has forced postponement of Senate debate on the censure charges against McCarthy until November 29. Despite talk of a filibuster to kill the censure move, Republican Majority Leader Knowland says he is "certain" the issue will be resolved before the Christmas deadline.

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The debate on so-called peaceful co-existence continues to make news, but the debaters do not agree on the facts in the case. Senator Knowland, who launched the debate, argues that if atomic stalemate is reached between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Kremlin will launch "Operation Nibbling" and try to take over the ~~peripheral~~ Neighboring countries bite by bite. His thesis is that atomic stalemate will be reached some time between 1957 and 1960. He doesn't spell out what he would do between now and the hour when stalemate is reached. Obviously he wants a showdown of some kind. He denies that he wants preventive war, so he must believe that a showdown might produce victory without war. Or he may believe that if it doesn't, there is little point in putting off the ~~defeat.~~ ultimate Test.

His argument rests on there being time before the stalemate is reached. But what if a stalemate already exists? Senator Knowland has information about the atomic race not available to this reporter. But he doesn't have information not available to President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles. And they rule out a showdown that could lead to atomic war. The President is positive that such a world war ~~already~~ would mean defeat for both sides. So he judges that the atomic stalemate is here, at any rate in effect.

If this is so, it doesn't change Senator Knowland's prediction, it only changes his timetable. Instead of waiting till 1957 or 1960 to prepare "Operation Nibbling", the Communists would be working on it now. And that is what they seem to be doing in Asia first of all. And it seems more realistic to hold the debate on that assumption.

Until recently the United States had atomic power that could deter "Operation Nibbling" if it involved military aggression. Now the Soviet Union has atomic power that deters our atomic power. And, in a sense, we are where we were before we had our atomic power exclusively. Today the Communists can choose where to extend their dominion, and naturally they do it where they have greater local power. If they should do it by old-fashioned military aggression that probably would unite the non-communist world against them, most neutrals included. Aggression would invite the danger of self-destruction. So it is probable that "Operation Nibbling" now works by techniques that do not involve open aggression. Certainly the Communists are masters of the methods of expanding without overt attack. And that is cold war. And that, in a sense, is where we came in.

If co-existence means simply that we and the Communists aren't going to destroy each other by all-out atomic war, it has not ceased to mean that

the Communists will go on trying to expand by measures other than open war. Senator Jenner declared yesterday that Secretary Wilson had fallen into a booby trap in saying that the alternative to co-existence was war. The choice, said the Senator, is not peaceful co-existence or war; co-existence IS war. If by war he means cold war, he and Secretary Wilson surely agree and there is no argument. Nobody in Washington is saying the cold war is over or likely to be over. Washington would like it to be over; that is, it would welcome genuine co-operation from the Soviet Union in working out effectively controlled disarmament, in re-uniting Germany on a foundation of freedom and security, and in restoring Austria to independence. Washington would rejoice if the Chinese Communists would halt infiltration in non-Communist countries in Asia, and devote themselves to inner development. Prime Minister Nehru talked about this on his recent visit to ~~Peking,~~ Beijing and when he came back reported that Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai had given assurances on this score. But he spoke without enthusiasm, as though to say: time will tell. But Mr. Nehru had put his finger on the crucial issue.

This reporter hears a great deal of talk about improved prospects for peace in the uneasy co-existence now being shared with the Communist world. If by this is meant simply that the chances of all-out world war have

declined, that seems to fit the facts, especially the facts about the safety of counting on the deterrent power of atomic weapons. But if it means that there is promise that the cold war will end soon, he must say he sees no evidence of it.

In theory the cold war could end in one of two ways: The West could give up its support of the free regions on the ~~periphery~~ edge of the Communist countries, and so condemn itself to ultimate and inevitable defeat without war. That is out of the question. Or it could end by the Communists abandoning the policy of expansion. That they can hardly do and remain Communists. In between these two stark alternatives is the possibility of reducing tensions by taking steps in one direction or the other. As the West grows stronger the Communists find that a policy of expansion is less promising. But if the West shows itself weakening - or growing blind - one must expect "Operation Nibbling" to go into high gear. It might not be open-war nibbling, but only the indirect twentieth-century kind of conquest.

It may be a bleak thought to say that the cold war may go on for a generation. But it also can be cause for special gratitude that if it goes on it can do so without let-up, without surrender of principle, and ~~not~~ perhaps without the danger of ending in total destruction.

The problems of co-existing in a world divided by ideologies is one not easily resolved. But as Edward Bulwer-Lytton once remarked:"There is one form of hope which is never unwise and which certainly does not diminish with the increase of knowledge. In that form it changes its name and we call it Patience." Marie Curie put it another way when she said:"Life is not easy for any of us. But what of that ? We must have perserverance and above all confidence in ourselves."

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Monday, November 22, 1954

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Announcement of Vishinsky's death was made an hour after French Premier Mendez-France had addressed the General Assembly. I'd like to review his speech later. And the French premier said later of Vishinsky's death: "At his grave I place the memory of the days gone by when all of us, side by side, were striving for common victory."

The military leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met in Washington today and completed a scheduled two-day meeting at one long five-hour session. The committee announced that it has reviewed the size and make-up of western defense forces and considered the future role of new weapons. Another meeting has been scheduled for next month.

Foreign Aid Director Stassen said today that we have started informal converations with our European allies in an effort to get help to build up the free nations of Asia. Stassen says such a program would have "great world significance." He feels that the west European nations have ~~sufficient~~ sufficiently recovered from the effects of World War Two so that they could join us in helping improve living conditions in friendly nations in Asia.

The Supreme Court today decided not to hear arguments on what to do about ending segregation in the schools until it has a ninth member. The President has named Federal Judge John Marshal Harland to replace the late Justice Jackson. But a Senate judiciary subcommittee has put off action until January at the request of Senator Eastland, Mississippi Democrat. The court had scheduled arguments on how and when to end segregation in schools to start December sixth. But this has been delayed

"in view of the absence of a full court."

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the affected 450-thousand employes have been hired since the Eisenhower Administration took office.

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The young and vigorous French Premier has one thing in common with the ancient Adenauer in Germany - political discussion in both countries pretty well comes to a halt when someone asks the question: "Who else is there?"

Mendes-France, in the past few months, has been confronted with a seemingly endless string of crises. Yet, through it all, he has exhibited tremendous strength of leadership. Somehow, I'm reminded of these lines from Henry James, who once remarked: "Ideas are, in truth, forces. Infinite, too, is the power of personality. A union of the two always makes history."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: (COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Mendes France, in the past few months, has been confronted with a seemingly endless string of crises. Yet, through it all, he has exibited tremendous strength of leadership. Somehow, I'm reminded of these lines from Henry James, who once remarked: "Ideas are, in truth, forces. Infinite, too, is the power of personality. A union of the two always makes history."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, November 23, 1954.

This is the news:

The Chinese Communists have sentenced 13 Americans to prison terms ranging from four years to life. The Peiping radio says all 13 - reported missing on aerial missions during the Korean war - were found guilty on spy charges. The two highest Americans officers sentenced are Colonel John Knox Arnold of Maryland and Major William Baumer of [redacted] Pennsylvania. They were commander and second-in-command of a B-29 bomber shot down in January of 1953. ~~Two non-military men were given long terms. John Thomas Downey of New Britain was sentenced to life in prison and Richard G. Fecteau of Lynn, Massachusetts was sentenced to 20 years. These two civilians are described as "American espionage agents."~~

In Washington, the State Department says it is filing the strongest possible protest with the Chinese Communist government. We call the charges "trumped up." And the Defense Department says they are "utterly false", and accuses the Communists of "bad faith, insincerity and amorality.

At the United Nations today the western nations and Russia agreed with all other U.N. members in approving the President's atoms-for-peace plan. They CALLED FOR negotiations for an international atomic agency to supervise the program.

The President said today that he sees nothing to indicate any fundemntal change in Russia's attitude. He told reporters: the greatest error we could make would be to lose sight of Russia's objective..world revolution and the dominance by the Communists of a centrally controlled world state. Mr. Eisenhower said he is not taking anything for granted with respect to Moscow's talk of peaceful co-existence. ~~And the President said he is not in favor of any Big Four conference until the Paris agreement is signed, until there is a promise of fruitfulness and until we have time to prepare for such a conference.~~

Mr. Eisenhower also revealed that he understands that the Supreme Court is trying to devise some sort of decentralized method to put into effects its order ending segregation of white and Negro children in the schools. And he said that he, personally, would not forbid Annapolis and West Point cadets of Midshipmen to debate the question whether Red China should be admitted to the United Nations. Such debates have been banned at both schools. The President would let the men argue as strongly as they wanted to argue. And he told White House reporters it would be in the best interests of the country for the Senate to confirm as fast as possible those nominations he has made that do not arouse any deep or real

CONTROVERSY. (But the Senate Judiciary Committee voted unanimously to put off until January consideration of Judge John Marshal Harlan to be a member of the Supreme Court.)

French Premier Mendez-France said here in New York today that under the provisions of the Paris agreements "a united Europe may become a living reality sooner than many people think." In a minute, I'd like to discuss some of the reactions to Mendez-France's speech to the United Nations yesterday.

The government today sued Greek Ship Owner..Aristotle Socrates Onassis and nine others. They're accused of committing fraud to take-over 16 of our war suprplus ships. The government is also suing for 20-million the group is said to have made in profits. An attorney for Onassis says the charge is unfounded and will be fought in court.

A Congressional committee on defense production has accused the United States Tin Corporation of misrepresentation and deliberate concealment of vital information in getting government-backed loans of almost 3-million dollars. The money was to be used for a tin operation in Alaska.

E. A. Darr, the president of the Reynolds Tobacco Company, said today that there is not "a single shred of substantial evidence" to link cigaret smoking and lung cancer directly. Darr says: the anti-cigaret proponents "have relied upon assumptions."

On the Stock Exchange, industrial shares made history when their average climbed above the 1929 all-time record-high peak.

Warden Fred Wilkinson at the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg says Prisoner William Remington has been attacked with a brick concealed in a stocking. Remington suffered multiple lacerations of the face and head, lost much blood and suffered a probable fractured skull. Remington is serving a three-year term for perjury. The warden did not reveal the reason for the attack.

Bethesda Naval Hospital says a small amount of fluid has been removed from Senator McCarthy's injured elbow but "this is not considered technically to be an operation." Yesterday McCarthy told a photographer that the elbow has been operated on.

Sir Winston Churchill said in England today that before World War Two ended he ordered Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery to stack captured

German arms.."so that they could easily be issued again to German soldiers whom we would have to work with if the Soviet advance continued into Europe. "

In Brazil, Treasury Secretary Humphrey told the Inter-American Economic Conference that the President feels the good neighbor policy is no longer sufficient.... the President asked for dedication to the policy of "the good partner."

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The British reaction to the proposal was somewhat less favorable than the American, which may surprise those who think Sir Winston Churchill is pressing hard for Big Four talks at the highest level. The British point out that by May - the date Mendes-France mentioned for a conference - German re-armament would not have begun. They prefer to negotiate with the Russians when it can be done from a position of greater strength. The

British also do not like the suggestion of extending the occupation of Austria for two years just to get a treaty signed. They say that a note is being drafted in reply to Mr. Molotov's latest request for an all-European conference in which the Soviet government is urged to prove good faith by signing the Austrian treaty as it stands, as well as agreeing to free elections in Germany. This note was to have been signed by Britain, the United States and France. Now Mendes-France is offering a concession on his own, and the British regard that as weakening Allied solidarity.

The Paris reaction to the speech is one of disappointment. The Premier worked nearly all night re-writing it, and turned up thirty minutes late to deliver it. This is attributed in Paris to his having shown the text to Secretary Dulles. The Premier's home critics say he felt he had to bow to certain objections raised by Mr. Dulles. What these were is not disclosed, and little is being said either in Washington or Paris about differences. It is stated in Washington that the May date for a conference was not in the draft which Mr. Dulles read, so that he is not even indirectly committed to it.

The Mendes-France proposal has focused on the possibility of negotiations after ratification, and outlined the direction the talks could take. The Soviet reply to ratification, he foresees, will be to arm East Germany openly.

Very well, he says in effect, let the East set up a defense system like that of the West. But let it be sure that it works the same way. He stresses that the arming of the West, Germany included, is unique in being not only purely defensive but also controlled armament. No member of NATO under the Paris treaty can take separate action, and no state can ~~unilaterally~~ by its own decision increase its armed strength. He considers this a kind of preview of the control of armaments both sides can apply in Europe. So he urges the East to adopt the same terms, including an equal amount of publication. If both sides have controlled armament, he points out that in time the controls could be transformed into a binding contract. And when that happens, the same procedures could be adopted in wider areas, and ultimately for the whole world.

In the eyes of Mendes-France it is no contradiction to hope that German re-armament, even when it becomes a reality, can lead to a system of arms control on both sides. And then in time it can be extended to deal with reductions in the agreed levels of armed strength.

It is a familiar doctrine that the one way to assure peace is to control armaments. Obviously the effective control of armaments would lead to greater confidence and would ease tensions. But the trouble about the

doctrine is that it takes increased confidence to get armament controls in the first place. That's what has made progress toward disarmament in the United Nations so difficult. Mendes-France doesn't start with a treaty of controls accepted in advance by both sides. He starts with controls adopted by the West of its own forces, and an invitation to the East to do likewise. If the East declines, then it may be idle to hope for an understanding. But if both sides accept limitation in the size of their armies in Europe, then confidence grows and a situation is created that could lead to a contract.

Perhaps the French Premier already sees himself as mediating this kind of settlement. His suggestion that the Red Army should stay in Austria for two years looks like an attempt to interest the Kremlin in it. It may even be that the Kremlin has already hinted through diplomatic channels that it might buy an Austrian treaty on such terms in preparing for a four-power conference.

Whatever the new proposal amounts to, it can be described as ~~ingenious~~ resourceful. For it keeps the pledge of Mendes-France to re-arm Germany and to negotiate with the Russians at the same time.

In international diplomacy, statesmen are not always governed by idealism or principles. And it is not always easy to follow this bit of advice John Quincy Adams once gave:

"Always vote for a principle, HE SAID though you vote alone and you may cherish the sweet reflection that your vote is never lost." BUT, AS Junius put it:"Integrity in men is to be measured by their conduct, not by their professions."

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The proposal to hold a four-power conference after the ratification of the mutual defense treaties in Western Europe was today the main topic of comment in European capitals. The proposal was the high spot of Premeir Mendes-France's address at the United Nations yesterday, and it drew immediate response in Washington and London. Washington agreed to the idea of a conference, but only if it looked as though it would be fruitful. But State Department did not endorse the French premier's suggestion that the Soviet army be given an extension of its occupation of Austria to two years as an inducement to sign the Austrian treaty before a conference. Under the Austrian treaty now awaiting Soviet signature the Red Army must get out in 90 days. Obviously Washington is not ready to give up the 90 day clause, although at Berlin the Austrians said they would settle for an extension to 18 months just to get a treaty and to have a date for evacuation finally set.

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mentioned for a conference, German rearmament would not have begun. They prefer to negotiate with the Russians when it can be done from a position of greater strength. The British also do not like the suggestion of extending the occupation of Austria for two years in ~~recompense for getting~~ just to get a treaty signed. They say that a note is being drafted in reply to Mr.Molotov's latest request for an all-European conference in which the Soviet government is urged to prove good faith by singing ~~an~~ the Austrian treaty as it stands, as well as agreeing to free elections in Germany. This note was to have been signed by Britain, The United States and France. Now Mendes-France is offering a concession on his own, and the British regard that as weakening ~~the~~ Allied solidarity of ~~the Allies~~.

The Paris reaction to the speech is one of disappointment. The premier worked nearly all night rewriting it, and turned up 30 minutes late to deliver it. This is attributed in Paris to his having shown the text to Secretary Dulles. The Premier's home critics say he felt ~~he should~~ had to bow to certain objections raised by Mr. Dulles. What these were is not disclosed, and little is being said either in Washington or Paris about differences. It is stated in Washington that the May date for a conference was not in the draft

which Mr.Dulles read, so that he is not even indirectly committed to it.

The Mendes France proposal has focused on the possibility of neggotiations after ratification, and outlined the direction the talks could take. The Soviet reply to ratification, he foresees, will be to arm East Germany openly. Very well, he says in effect, let the East set up a defense system like that of the West. But let it be sure that it is the same system. He stresses that the arming of the West, Germany included, is unique in being not only defensive but also controlled armament. No member of NATO under the Paris treaty can take separate action, and no state can unilaterally increase its armed strength. He considers this a kind of preview of the control of armaents both sides can apply in Europe. So he urges the East to adopt the same terms, including an equal amount of publication. If both sides have controlled armament, he points out that in time the controls could be transformed into a binding contract. And when that happens, the same procedures could be adoptedin wider areas, and ultimately for the whole world.

In the eyes of Mendes France is is no contradiction

to hope that German rearmament, even when it becomes a reality, can lead to a system of arms control on both sides. And then in time it can be extended to deal with reductions in the agreed levels of armed strength.

¶ It is a familiar doctrine that the one way to assure peace is to control armaments. Obviously the effective control of armaments would lead to greater confidence and would ease tensions. But the trouble about the doctrine is that it takes increased confidence to get armament controls in the first place. That is what has made progress toward disarmament in the United Nations so difficult. Mendes-France doesn't start with a treaty of controls accepted in advance by both sides. He starts with controls adopted by the West of its own forces, and an invitation to the East to do likewise. If the East declines, then it may be idle to hope for an understanding. But if both sides accept limitation in the size of their armies in Europe, then confidence grows and a situation is created that can lead to a contract.

¶ Perhaps the French premier already sees himself as mediating this kind of settlement. His suggestion that the Red Army should stay in Austria for two years looks like an attempt to interest the Kremlin

in it. It may even be that the Kremlin has already hinted through diplomatic channels that it might buy an Austrian treaty on such terms in preparing for a four power conference.

Whatever the new proposal amounts to, it can be described as ingenious. For it keeps the pledge of Mendes France to rearm Germany and to negotiate with the Russias at the same time.

Wednesday, November 24, 1954

This is the news:

The President says we are doing everything humanly possible "within peaceful means" to get back the Americans now held in Chinese Communist prisons. This was revealed by White House Secretary Hagerty who relayed the President's message to Mrs. Hurley Baumer, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, whose son, Major William Baumer, has been sentenced to eight years in a Chinese prison. And the State Department has informed our consul general in Geneva to demand a face-to-face meeting with Red China's consul general to protest China's imprisonment of 13 Americans on "trumped up" spy charges. Switzerland is a neutral area in which our government and the Communists are represented. Radio Peiping today added details to yesterday's charges. The Communists say that since 1951 in addition to the 13 Americans sent to prison, and five others killed when their planes were shot down..they have killed or captured 212 Chinese Nationalists. The Communists say the Americans and the Nationalists were spies.. The Communists say they all had special espionage training.. and tried to set up guerrilla bases in China. The Communists say some of the Chinese were former officers in Chiang Kai Shek's army. And Radio Peiping adds that many of the so-called agents were "sent and air-dropped

by the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

In Washington, Republican Senator Butler of Maryland told reporters the State and Defense departments has "consistently" pleaded with him during the year to withhold any criticism of our efforts to get the release of all Americans captured tduring the Korean war. (Many of the men now held by the Chinese were captured during the war.) But now, Senator Butler says the government must decide what measures to take "without delay, without compromise and without piecemeal appeasement." And here in New York, (ANTHONY) Nutting, the chief of the British delegation to the United Nations calls the detention of the 13 Americans "outrageous"...and promises that Great Britain will do all in its ppower "to mitigate this greivous wrong."

Air Force Secretary Talbott said today that we cannot rely on anti-aircraft guided missiles to protect this country against enemy bombers. And he said he's not satisfied with the efficiency of interceptor planes. Talbott says he thinks its just about impossible , with present weapons, to intercept long-range (GUIDED) missiles traveling at the rate of 35-hundred miles an hour. He said this would be like pitching needles from the opposite endsof a ball "in the hope the needles might collide." Air Secretary Talbott says it may be that our Strategic Air

Force bombers may be enlarged. But right now a single bomber can carry an explosive load equal to the destructive power carried by all the air forces in World War Two. And Talbott says he "does not believe" that an enemy bomber could get across Alaska without being picked up by our radar stations.

The White House says that former Budget Director Dodge is making a study for the President on the organization...co-ordination and development.. of our foreign economic policy. Dodge is not forming policy. But he's making a study to be incorporated in the President's state of the union message to the Congress.

Attorney-General Brownell today asked the Supreme Court to let the lower courts supervise the integretaion of white and Negro students in the nation's public schools. The Department suggested no deadline for a court decision but it urged that integration should be achieved as "promptly as feasible." The Department suggests that the problems of putting white and Negro students in the same school--where they do not now attend the same school--will vary from area to area. Therefore, the program should be carried out by school authorities under the supervision of the lower federal courts..with the Supreme Court still retaining jurisdiction. The Justice Department

also suggests that the lower courts require school authorities to submit detailed reports on their progress..periodically.

William Remington died today in the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, after being beaten by two inmates with a brick while he was asleep. Remington was serving time after being found guilty of perjury in connection with a Communist spy case. The F.B.I. has accused two men of the murder..George Junior McCoy of Virginia and Robert C. Parker of Washington. Both had been convicted for stealing automobiles. The F.B.I. has not announced the motive for the crime. Mrs. Remington, who lives here in New York, told reporters: her husband was never a Communist.. "a couple of the people down there got whipped up over the accusations against him and this is what caused them to attack him." She added: "This is not a tragedy of mine alone..but also of the country. It is terrible that something like this can happen."

The government announced today that the cost of living went down again in October..for the third straight month. It is now at the lowest level since June of 1953. Falling food prices were mainly responsible for the fractional decline which cost a million and a third auto, aircraft and

farm equipment workers a penny an hour in their pay.

The Stock Market today rose to a new high on the heaviest volume in nearly four years.

And the President and his family are now at Augusta, Georgia, for a long Thanksgiving week-end...accompanied by British Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery.

Mr. Eisenhower's departure from Washington came at a time when many Washington diplomatic experts were taking note of a change of climate in our foreign policy. My colleague Dan Schorr has been following this story closely and tonight we asked him to summarize it for you:

(runs 5 mins.. ending.. And that Ed, is what we face on this thanksgiving eve.)

One more news item from London: A British secret agent testified today that a Russian diplomat had sent a 27-year-old British clerk--named John Clarence--to spy on American naval headquarters and other American offices in London. The case came to light when Clark lost a briefcase containing a document headed "Embassy of the Soviet Union." He's being tried on charges of recording British military information "calculated to be useful to the enemy." #

Here in New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Junior, has turned down an appointment to the Administration of Governor-elect Harriman./ Roosevelt--the only Democrat defeated for state-wide office on November second--says he wants to resume his private law practise.

Tomorrow is Thanksgiving. And if it is your lot to carve up the turkey, you'll appreciate this observation by Bill Nye who said: "It is not alone the fact that the amateur carver misses the joints and tries to cut through the largest bones that fills him with regret and his lap full of sage and onions. It is the horrible thought that the entire company is looking at him."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Mr. Eisenhower's departure from Washington came at a time when many Washington diplomatic experts were taking note of a change of climate in our foreign policy. My colleague Dan Schorr has been following this story closely. And tonite we asked him to summarize it for you.

SCHORR: Moscow radio told the Russian people today that President Eisenhower has refused to enter into four-power talks before the agreements for German rearmament and West European union are ratified. It did not report that French Premier Mendes-France and Britain's Anthony Eden have said substantially the same thing. And Moscow added that once these agreements go into effect, negotiations on German unification would have no point. For once it's the Soviet which must bear the onus of rejecting a conference. Instead of proclaiming its readiness to meet the Communists after ratification, our Administration could have adopted a policy of refusing to meet them at all, a policy that might have been more popular with Senator Knowland and some others in Congress. It chose to ~~xxxx~~ state its policy in terms that would bring unity with France and Britain. Behind that policy was the calculation that the Russians probably would not want to negotiate on the basis of a sovereign West Germany on her way towards being rearmed. For one thing, the purpose of the Soviets in most conferences since World War II has been to stall Western action until the tide would run in their favor. After German rearmament started, the Russians would be negotiating from weakness. They could give up East Germany in return for a guarantee of German neutrality, but that would mean trading valuable real estate, a slave population and uranium mines for a promise. And the Russians don't usually exchange concrete advantages for promises. And being obliged to give up East Germany under such conditions of Western strength might start a chain reaction that could lead to disintegration of the whole Soviet satellite system.

If this was the State Department's calculation, it has apparently paid off. It's one of the fruits of a new climate of American relations with our Allies, a climate in which we talk of partnership with our Allies, not agonizing reappraisal of them, in which the slogan "coexistence" is replaced instead of "massive retaliation". In this climate there's a feeling of give and take with our friends, a tolerance of differences, and when a question is too tough for immediate agreement it's postponed and nobody goes away mad.

When Mendes-France, after consulting Secretary of State Dulles on his United Nations speech, added, without consultation, a proposal for a conference with the Russians next May, the State Department didn't like the date but remained unruffled. When Mendes-France proposed to Mr. Eisenhower and Dulles, as Paris reports say he did, a moratorium on atomic and hydrogen bomb experiments and ran into American opposition, he dropped the question for the time being. When Mendes-France became convinced he'd get nowhere in proposing recognition of Red China, he didn't even raise the question. For behind disagreements on tactics -- and they are many -- there is now a basic agreement among the Western Big Three on the prospects in the cold war, what we really face in the way of coexistence. That word has been so much abused and confused.

Our leaders are now convinced there's no early prospect of a shooting war but that we're in for a long period of political, economic and propaganda warfare, what some call "competitive coexistence". In the preparations for the long haul it's symptomatic that the North Atlantic Chiefs of Staff on Monday took less than five hours, instead of two days as scheduled, to study military plans for the next year. But today the White House announced that former Budget Director Dodge is reviewing the Government's foreign economic policy. Foreign Aid Director Harold Stassen has called on our West European friends to join in an economic development program for Asia. The State Department says plans are being made for a meeting in Bangkok, Thailand,

early next year of the .....? pact nations, even before the pact has been ratified, to take action against Communist subversion.

In the kind of war that looms ahead, the victories will be tallied not in terms of cities destroyed or armies vanquished but in terms of whether India has enough food, whether Japan has markets for her goods, whether Europe can earn dollars by trade and investment, whether nationalist aspirations in North Africa can be satisfied. It will be a hard war to fight because it will call for coolness, patience, determination and, above all, concerted action with our allies. Moscow by proclaiming that there's no point to a conference after Germany is rearmed has in effect announced her intention of waging this ceaseless struggle. The weapons of the Communists are various. One is to try to uproot the fragile flower of American partnership with the free nations. Many American officials believe that Red China in announcing the execution and imprisonment of Americans is seeking to goad us into intemperate statements and threats of reprisal that will frighten our allies and make them shy away from us. From some members of Congress today came demands for drastic action. But Mr. Eisenhower says that everything possible is being done with peaceful means to liberate the imprisoned Americans. That phrase "peaceful means" seems intended to assure our allies that we are keeping cool. Patience and fortitude may not be a very satisfying slogan emotionally, but it's the cost of partnership that we need in a long, hard cold war.

And that, Ed, is what we face on this Thanksgiving Eve.

MURROW: That was Dan Schorr reporting from Washington.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERICAL

MURROW: Tomorrow is Thanksgiving. And if it is your lot to carve the turkey, you'll appreciate this observation by Bill Nye who said: "It is not alone the fact that the amateur carver misses the joints and tries to cut through the largest bones that fills him with regret and his lap full of sage and onions. It is the horrible thought that the entire company is looking at him." Good Night and Good Luck.

Thurs Nov 25 - Thanksgiving

1954

To Edward R. Murrow
% Lowell Thomas
Pawling, N.Y.

This is the news:

The President today assured relatives of the 13 Americans held by the Chinese Communists that our government is "using every feasible means" to get them released. In telegrams sent from the Augusta National Golf Club where he's spending the Thanksgiving holiday, the President expressed his profound sympathy.. gave assurances that we are making strong efforts to secure proper treatment for the prisoners and said he is truly distressed by their imprisonment.

And at the United Nations, Ambassador Lodge issued a statement accusing Communist China of "a new act of barbarism." He said the imprisonment of the 13 Americans on trumped-up spy charges "adds still another item to the long list of reasons why the unspeakable gang in Peiping is unfit to sit in the United Nations." Lodge said the sentencing of the 13 Americans has "aroused indignation Not only Among the American people but all over the free world."

And the British government today called the Chinese Communist action

(more)

outrageous. The Foreign Office , which has been using a conciliatory tone toward the Communists, now accuses Peiping of acting in bad faith in deliberately hiding the fact that the Americans are prisoners. This has been concealed for more than a year since the Korean armistice agreement. ~~The British also say the Chinese are violating the Geneva convention on the treatment of prisoners of war.~~

From Communist China today came another defense of the Red action. Peiping says the sentencing of the 13 Americans was "absolutely necessary and just." The Communists accuse the United States of using Formosa and islands off the South China coast as bases for espionage. And the Chinese Reds say they have "depositions" from the prisoners fully exposing what the Chinese call " the aggressive American clique."

Attorney General Brownell, speaking at the Thanksgiving Day observance of the American Society in Brazil, warned today that "Communism is always ready, we cannot afford to be less so." Brownell said the Communist efforts to damage American prestige abroad have never endagered American-Brazil friendship. ~~And at the Inter-American congress meeting in Brazil, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Anderson asked that Latin American publics work harder for the American~~

~~tourists dollar. Anderson said this is "an important potential source of foreign exchange.~~

In Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, today Acting Warden Wilkinson said he does not feel an anti-communist feeling was the motive for the murder of William Remington in the FEDERAL penitentiary at Lewisburg. Wilkinson said:"We don't feel we are experiencing that in the prison." He said the inmates are "quite angry" over Remington's death. The F.B.I. has not yet suggested a motive for the attack on Remington by two automobile theives .

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer said he's confident that German unification can be achieved by negotiations with Russia. But he said this can be done only after West German rearmament has forged a solid western defense alliance.

~~And the East German communist press accuses Britain's Prime Minister Churchill of starting preparations for a Third World War before World War Two ended.~~

(more)

Throughout his nation today, and wherever Americans are stationed overseas, our second peactime Thanksgiving was celebrated with prayers of gratitude..parades and feasting. One of our colleagues..Charles Ashley..observed the holiday by taking his young son, Jeff, on a tour of Plymouth..the rock..and the museums and the sites. Ashley, who works in Boston, a sked questions..and Young Jeff recalled what he had been taught at school. Here is a recording made on their trip..the Ashleys.

(runs 7;10 ending... Now back to Ed Murrow)

That was Charles Ashley, our correspondent in Boston, recording from Plymouth..with the aide of his 6-year-old son, Jeff.

Tonight the Voice of America is bredcasting direct to thepeople of the Soviet Union a Thanksgiving day appeal from Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont. Flanders is saying:"We Americans have no ambition to conquer any people. We covet no one's territory. And yet we are spendin huge sums of money in arms, armaments and armies. Why? " Because-- ays Flanders.. since the end of the war the Russian government has onquered people after people, and we do not think it is right. We

(more)

therefore feel is necessary to army ourselves to protect the areas of the earth that your government has not conquered."

This is Ed Murrow..I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first here is Bob Dixon.

Perhaps nothing sums up the aspirations of those pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock better than these words by Daniel Webster;"Let our object be our country. And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, Nov. 25, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... One of our colleagues, Charles Ashley, observed the holiday by taking his young son, Jeff, on a tour of Plymouth, the rock, the museum and the sights. Ashley, who works in Boston, asked questions and young Jeff recalled what he had been taught at school. Here is a recording made on their trip. The Ashleys:

ASHLEY: Now we're here in Plymouth, on the waterfront. We're standing under a canopy by an iron rail. Now, Jeff, down in that pit, what is that?

JEFF: Plymouth Rock.

ASHLEY: And what happened on Plymouth Rock?

JEFF: The foreign souvenir-hunters came and chipped most of it away, and then the Pilgrims came and landed.

ASHLEY: You mean the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock and then the souvenir-hunters came and took it all away - and that's why it's in this big pit with these iron railings around it, huh?

JEFF: Yes.

ASHLEY: Jeffie, do you know why the Pilgrims came over here from England?

JEFF: They wanted to worsh' like they wanted to.

ASHLEY: They wanted to what? Worship?

JEFF: Yes.

ASHLEY: Well, that's fine. They wanted to worship God like they wanted to.

Well, here today, this Thanksgiving Day, it's cold and windy in Plymouth Harbor; it's very quiet down here now this morning, because we're recording in the morning. One single boat is moored out here in the harbor. It's a sea-going ketch, black hull, a racing, cruising ketch. People are coming in, parking their cars and walking down here to the Plymouth Rock

under this canopy. And from here, we turn our back to the sea and we see First Street, Port Street and the main streets of Plymouth that lead up to the hill to the Town House and the burial ground.

Jeff, these streets of Plymouth, these streets of old Plymouth these streets and ways ... Isn't there something that your teacher taught you last year, when you were only a first-grader, about up and down old Plymouth Town?

JEFF: Yes.

ASHLEY: How does that go?

JEFF: (sings)

ASHLEY: Well, Jeff, that was back when you were only a first-grader. Now you're a second-grader and you know more. Let's go walking along those crooked paths and ways and see the historical relics left by the Pilgrims.

From the waterfront, walking up the Pilgrims' original First Street, now renamed Laden Street, we come first to the original burial ground. On the top of the burial ground is a statue of Massasoit, the Indian who helped the Pilgrims, those who did survive that first horrible winter, who helped them celebrate that first Thanksgiving. Right near the statue of Massasoit, Jeff, this big monument marks the first burying ground in Plymouth of the passengers of the Mayflower. Of the 104 passengers, more than half died. And it says ... it's very hard to read, but it says: "Here, under cover of darkness, the fast dwindling company laid their dead, levelling the earth above them, lest the Indians should learn how many were in the graves. History records no nobler venture for faith and freedom than that of this Pilgrim band. In weariness and painfulness, in watchings, often in hunger and cold they laid the foundations of a state wherein every man, thru countless ages, should have liberty to worship God in his own way. May their example inspire thee to do they part in perpetuating and spreading the lofty ideals of our republic thruout the world." That's where the Pilgrims who died that first winter, Jeff, are buried.

JEFF: That's where the Pilgrims of the first winter ... that tough, horrible winter were buried.

ASHLEY: That's right, dear. And over here is the big statue of the Indian, Massasoit, who helped the others live. And he was there at their first Thanksgiving, with the other friendly Indians.

JEFF: Yes.

ASHLEY: Now, Jeffie, we're in Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, surrounded by hundreds and hundreds of mementos, relics, dishes, swords, muskets and all the things that the Pilgrims had. And right here in the center, Jeffie, we're standing in front of a boat. It's a boat, oh, about four, five feet long, and it's a model boat - but it's a great big model boat. Do you know what boat that is?

JEFF: The Mayflower.

ASHLEY: How can you tell it's the Mayflower, son?

JEFF: Because I can read that sign.

ASHLEY: (laughs) That's the best way. And do you know what the Mayflower is famous for? How did the Pilgrims get over here?

JEFF: By the Mayflower.

ASHLEY: That's right. They came from England. What do you think of that boat?

JEFF: It looks beautiful. But I didn't know they carried their tenders so big.

ASHLEY: Oh, those are the longboats, son; they're not tenders. Today the tenders are little boats that we tow behind ... (unintelligible) bring them up on deck. That's the longboat. When the Pilgrims came, the Mayflower didn't come right up to Plymouth Rock; the longboat did. And when Miles Standish and the party went looking for water, they used that longboat.

JEFF: They had to go in water to ... If they went looking for water, they had to go ... they couldn't use the boat on land, so why didn't they use a car or the things they had to go around? Because if they're

looking for water, you have to use a boat and you're in water.

ASHLEY: The days of the Pilgrims, son, they didn't have automobiles; they had to walk. They didn't have any horses, they didn't have any bicycles; they had to walk all thru these woods, and it was cold in wintertime.

JEFF: Oh, gee. I wouldn't like to be a Pilgrim.

ASHLEY: Well, son, you've seen as much of Plymouth as you can in one day. It'd take a week, probably, to see everything, all the old houses. You've seen Plymouth Rock, the Mayflower, the first house, the first fort and many other things. What do you think of it all, Jeff?

JEFF: Gee, I'm glad I'm not a Pilgrim.

ASHLEY: Why, Jeff?

JEFF: Well, they had .....? odd things, like the fort, the gardens? You had to get four things and put them in and then you had to use a block and tackle to get the garden back. (?) It's hard. I'm sure .....? Pilgrim like that lady .....? because she's a Pilgrim, and I would-n't like to be like she is.

ASHLEY: Jeffrey, in school they taught you a song about Thanksgiving. Do you remember it?

JEFF: Yes. (sings)

ASHLEY: Thank you, son!

Now back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: That was Charles Ashley, our correspondent in Boston, recording from Plymouth with the indispensable aid of his six-year-old son, Jeff.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President today assured relatives of the 13 Americans held by the Chinese Communists that our government is "using every feasible means" to get them released. In telegrams sent from the Augusta National Golf Club where he's spending the Thanksgiving holiday, the President expressed his profound sympathy ..gave assurances that we are making strong efforts to secure proper treatment for the prisoners and said he is truly distressed by their imprisonment.

And at the United Nations, Ambassador Lodge issues a statement accusing Communist China of "a new act of barbarism". He said the imprisonment of the 13 Americans on trumped-up spy charges "adds still another item to the long list of reasons why the unspeakable gang in Peiping is unfit to sit in the United Nations." Lodge said the sentencing of the 12 Americans has "aroused indignation not only among the American people but all over the free world."

And the British government today called the Chinese Communist action outrageous. The Foreign Office, which had been using a conciliatory tone toward the Communists now accuses Peiping of acting in bad faith.in deliberately hiding the fact that the Americans are prisoners. This has been concealed for more than a year since the Korean armistice agreement.

From Communist China today came another defense of the Red action. Peiping says the sentencing of the 12 Americans was "absolutely necessary and just." The Communists accuse the United States of using Formosa and the islands off the South China coast as bases for espionage. And the Chinese Reds say they have "depositions" from the prisoners fully exposing what the chinese call "the aggressive American clique."

Attorney General Brownell, speaking at the Thanksgiving Day observance of the American Society in Brazil warned today that "Communism is always ready, we can not afford to be less so." Brownell said the Communist efforts to damage American prestige abroad have endangered American-Brazil Friendship.

In Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, today Acting Warden Wilkinson said he does not feel an anti-Communist feeling was the motive for the murder of William Remington in the Federal penitentiary at Lewisburg.

Wilkinson said: "We don't feel we are experiencing that in the prison." He said inmates are "quite angry" over Remington's death. The F.B.I. has not yet suggested a motive for the attack on Remington by two automabile thieves.

In West Germany Chancellor Adenauer said he's confident that German unification can be achieved by negotiations with Russia. But he said this can be done only after West German rearmament has forged a solid western defense alliance.

Throughout this nation today, and wherever Americans are stationed overseas, our second peacetime Thanksgiving was celebrated with prayers of gratitude..parades and feasting. One of our colleagues..Charles Ashley.. observed the holiday by taking his young son, Jeff, on a tour of Plymouth.. the rock..and the museums and the sites. Ashley, who works in Boston, asked the questions...and young Jeff recalled what he had been taught at school. Here is a recording made on their trip.....the Ashleys.

ASHLEY: Now we're here in Plymouth, on the waterfront. We're standing under a conopy by an iron rail. Now, Jeff, down in that pit, what is that?

JEFF: Plymouth Rock

ASHLEY; And what happened on Plymouth Rock?"

JEFF: The foreign souvenire hunters came and chipped most of it away, and then the Pilgrims came and landed.

ASHLEY: You mean the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock and then the souvenire hunters came and took it all away - and that's why it's in this big pit with the iron railing aoound it, huh?

JEFF: Yes.

ASHLEY: Jeffie, do you know why the Pilgrims came over here from England?

JEFF: They wanted to worship like they wanted to.

ASHLEY: They wanted to what? Worship?

JEFF: Yes.

ASHLEY: Well, that's fine. They wanted to worship God like they wanted to. Well, here today, this Thanksgiving Day, it's cold and windy in Plymouth Harbor; it's very quiet down here now this morning, because were recording in the morning. One single boat is moored out here in the harbor. It's a sea-going ketch, black hull, a racing, cruising ketch. People are coming in, parking their cars and walking down here to the Plymouth Rock under this canopy. And from here, we turn our back to the sea and we see First Street, Port Street and the main streets of Plymouth that lead up the hill to the Town House and burial ground.

Jeff, these streets of Plymouth, these streets of old Plymouth..these streets and ways..isn't there something that your teacher taught you last year, when you were only a first-grader, about up and down old Plymough Town?

JEFF: Yes

ASHLEY: How does that go?

JEFF: (sings)

ASHLEY: Well, Jeff, that was back when you were only a first-grader. Now you're a second-grader and you know more. Let's go walking along those corrked paths and ways and see the historical relics left by the Pilgrims.

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ASHLEY: The days of the Pilgrims, son, they didn't have automobiles; they had to walk. They didn't have any horses, they didn't have any bicycles;

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ASHLEY: Jefferey, in school they taught you a song about Thanksgiving. Do you remember it?

JEFF: Yes. (sings)

ASHLEY: Thank you, son. And now, back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: That was Charles Ashley, our correspondent in Boston, recording from Plymouth with the indispensable aid of his six-year-old son, Jeff.

Tonight the Voice of America is broadcasting direct to the people of the Soviet Union a Thanksgiving day appeal from Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont. Flanders is saying: "We Americans have no ambition to conquer any people. We covet no one's territory, And yet we are spending huge sums of money in arms, armaments, and armies. Why? "Because ..says Flanders.. since the end of the war the Russian government has conquered people after people, and we do not think it is right. We therefore feel is is necessary to arm ourselves to protect the areas of the earth that your government has not conquered."

This is Ed Murrow....I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Perhaps nothing sums up the aspirations of those pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock better than these words by Daniel Webster; "Let our object be our country. And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom of peace and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, November 26, 1954

This is the news:

The United States demanded today that the Chinese Communists release "forthwith" the 13 Americans they hold on trumped-up spy charges. We have sent our demand to the Chinese through the British. It says the Communist charges of espionage are "without foundation".. that the detention of the 13 men violates the Korean armistice and international rules for treating war prisoners. And it adds: "The Chinese Communist authorities should bear in mind that the long list of outrages against American nationals, which the American people have borne with restraint thus far, is significantly extended" by the announcement of the imprisonment of the 13 Americans. ~~At almost the same time we were relaying our note, the Chinese Communist radio was claiming that all of the 13 men have confessed to being spies, receiving special training in espionage and guerrilla warfare.~~

~~And today the Chinese Communists stormed a small Nationalist-held island in the Formosa strait. They were driven off. I'd like to discuss this attack in a few minutes.~~

At the United Nations today, the premier of south Korea called on

And at the United Nations we have asked that all 60 members be given a copy of our note. This was the second step in what diplomatic observers feel is a prelude to an American demand for United Nations action against Red China.

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the Russians to permit north and south Korea to be joined in a unified democratic country--as proof of Communist appeals for peaceful co-existence.

An official French source in Saigon told reporters today that the Communist Vietminh is moving war material across the border from China..in violation of the Geneva agreement on Indo-China.

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And the President announced some diplomatic shifts resulting

from the retirement of Jefferson Caffrey, our ambassador to Cairo. He will be replaced by Henry A. Byroade, the present assistant secretary of state for Middle East Affairs. And Byroade's place will be taken by George V. Allen, presently ambassador to India. The President did not nominate a new ambassador to India.

Senator Mc Carthy's lawyer says the Senator will be at his desk when the Senate on Monday resumes considering censure charges against him. [redacted] Its also revealed that the Senator took a Thanksgiving Day drive through Washington yesterday, and he might arrange to speak to a pro-McCarthy rally here in New York Monday night.

The F.B.I. said today that a third person is involved in the slaying of convicted perjurer William Remington at the Lewisburg Penitentiary. He's 17-year-old Lewis Cagle, Junior, of Chattanooga. The F.B.I. says Cagle and two other convicts "planned to ransack Remington's room and the assault took place while there."

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And a committee representing 20 CHRISTIAN and Jewish soci@ties in West Germany reported today that there was a dangerous revival of anti-semitism and nationalism in the country.

Edward R. Murrow: November 26, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The attempt of Chinese Communists to invade Wuchiu, one of the tiniest of Nationalist-held islands, has made headlines all over America that are much blacker than the operation by itself justifies. Wuchiu is one of a large number of coastal islands too small for formal defense, and occupied by ~~only~~ irregular forces when occupied at all. Some of the coastal islands have been prizes in a kind of running checker game of occasional moves, leaps and captures. The game could be played only with small forces, and normally didn't reach the stratosphere of world politics. [But this time it did.]

But before examining what it may mean, it is well to get the measure of the operation itself. Wuchiu is a mile long, and half-a-mile wide; is uninhabited save for some fishing folk; and is ten miles from a larger island held by the Communists. The Communists descended on Wuchiu in the middle of the night, with motorized junks covered by gunboats. It still is not clear whether they actually landed men. At first the Nationalists said they did, and the men were thrown into the sea. Later an official report said only that several junks were sunk by Nationalist planes, and that the operation failed.

The meaning of the operation can only be surmised. It may have been just a training expedition. Maybe it was meant to find out how the Seventh Fleet would react. If so, it learned only that the Seventh Fleet wasn't around to react. It is not far-fetched to assume that the Communists knew the attack would make headlines in America and would aggravate a sense of rising crisis in relations with the United States. In an already tense situation they had struck a major blow for discord in sentencing the U.S. airmen for espionage. And then they tried an actual landing on a Nationalist island. And that brings to a head a sharp issue.

This is not the big and final issue of recognition, which would not be served by a crisis and ~~would~~ could become possible only in an atmosphere of friendliness. The issue now uppermost is the future of the Chinese Nationalists. Peiping has promised the Chinese people to re-take Formosa. The United States has re-affirmed its pledge to protect the island, so Peiping knows it can't re-take it without war with the United States, which it doesn't want. But if Peiping is not to get back Formosa it must have something to show in its stead. It needs it badly. It would like to have the coastal islands.

These islands are more than symbols. They have real strategic value. Without them the Nationalists could not easily maintain the blockade of the

Fukien Coast. This blockade is important, for there is no through land transportation between Foochow and Canton, and the Communist airfields opposite Formosa can only get gasoline ~~from the~~ by sea. Without gasoline any attack on Formosa would be hampered, and indeed Communist air power in the entire region made ineffective. But if the islands are important to the defense of Formosa, they are equally important for an offense against the mainland. And that is an even greater reason why the Communists want them.

The present Communist aggressiveness would be less understandable if United States policy toward the Nationalists had not changed. Not so long ago the Administration encouraged the Chiang regime to believe in a future attack on the mainland. The phrase, "The unleashing of Chiang" was officially used in Washington. Now the role of Chiang has been revised. President Eisenhower denies that the Generalissimo was ordered to do or not to do something. But nobody denies he was told we do not want war with Communist China. And though Chiang has asked publicly and privately that we guarantee the defense of the coastal islands, we have said nothing publicly to satisfy him. Our intentions have not been disclosed, and the only deterrent to the Communists is that they have not been sure what we intend to do about the islands.

This week President Eisenhower designated former Budget Director Dodge to prepare an extensive economic aid program for Asia. This is part of a new Administration doctrine officially called "competitive co-existence", or to use the President's name for it, Modus Vivendi. Either version is the opposite of short-term crisis leading possibly to war.

Now the Communists have taken a step that seems to say they do not feel deterred by the Seventh Fleet in acting against coastal islands. And so do not fear war over the islands. It is a small step. It can be reversed without damage. But it also can be followed by a longer step somewhere else. And it is a legitimate speculation that the Communists now hope to get the islands, lift the blockade of the Fukien Coast and offset the prestige defeat of not getting Formosa. And all this would be done with flamboyant gestures of contempt for America.

If that is the game, it would be a calculated risk. Americans are angry over the ~~conviction~~ jailing of the airmen, and Peiping is playing into the hands of Senator Knowland in his campaign against co-existence under any name. But most Americans also want to stay out of war in Asia, and President Eisenhower's moderation, even though it is being put to the test, has wide support. It could be a shrewd calculation — but it is also as dangerous as a loaded gun.

The Communists, in addition to having to maintain morale at home, are also faced with the problem of losing prestige abroad. William Summner once remarked:"If you want war, nourish a doctrine - the most frightful tyrants to which men ever are subject. Doctrines get inside of a man's own reason and betray him against himself. Civilized men have done their fiercest fighting for doctrines."

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The Communists, in addition to having to maintain morale at home, are also faced with the problem of losing prestige abroad. William Sumner once remarked: "If you want war, nourish a doctrine - the most frightful tyrants to which men ever are subject. Doctrines get inside of a man's own reason and betray him against himslef. Civilized men have done their fiercest fighting for doctrines.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, November 29, 1954

This is the news:

The Senate agreed today to wind up debate and start voting on Wednesday on the question of censuring Senator McCarthy. The proposal was made by McCarthy.

~~This is the news:~~

~~Senator McCarthy proposed today that the Senate limit debate, after Wednesday, on the resolution to censure him.~~ But Republican ~~Senator Langer~~ of ~~North Dakota objected..and this was enough to shelve the McCarthy proposal~~ FDR. In a speech to the Senate, McCarthy said he has been blunt at times. But he never meant to hurt anyone's feelings. He said the charges against him boil down to the accusations that he has used "discourteous and offensive words." But Democratic Senator Lehman disagrees..says the charges against McCarthy go far beyond the mere language used...that McCarthy [redacted] reflected on the loyalty and good faith of every Senator. And Democratic Senator Johnson of Colorado, calling on the Senate to continue to investigate Communism said that McCarthy "has violated both Senate custom and [redacted] decorum AND generally offended against good order and decent respect for the rights and feelings of his colleagues." Republican Senator Mundt said McCarthy's speech was in "the nature of a retraction or personal apology." But McCarthy had made it clear he was not compromising.. — not making any apologies for the views he holds. And Republican Senator Bennett of Utah today introduced an additional charge..holding that McCarthy should be censured for the language he used about the Watkins committee.

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Secretary of State Dulles is making a foreign policy speech in Chicago tonight. It will be heard over many of these stations at 11;30 p.m. eastern time. And today the United States..politely [redacted] BUT emphatically..told Russia THAT our 7th fleet ships and planes will continue to keep a CLOSE [redacted] watch over all shipping around Formosa. And the United States joined Great Britain and France in sending Russia a five-point plan for East-West settlements in Europe. We rejected a Soviet INVITATION [redacted] to a European Security conference..which opened in Moscow today.

At that conference, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov told the delegates..from 7 Communist-ruled European countries and six of the Soviet Union's Republics..that they should form a formal eastern bloc. This bloc, to include East Germany, would counter the western alliance contemplated in the Paris agreements. [redacted] Molotov said the western decision to re-arm West Germany is a "perilous course, dangerous for peace" in Europe. He called on the countries represented to "consolidate their forces and considerably strengthen them in case the Paris agreements are ratified."

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Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens, of the Netherlands, president of the United Nations General Assembly, asked tonight for a return to international law as a basis for international relations. He says that ever since the start of World War Two there has "been a striking and

highly UN desireable neglect " of international law in the conduct of international relations.

The top executives of the National Council of Churches reported to the council's biennial assembly today that Christianity [redacted] at present is struggling in a riptide of both "instiutional strength" and fierce disruptive forces that threaten its influence. They say it is uncertain whether the churches are more or less influential in American life than they were in previous generations.

In Vatican City, Pope Pius has been confined to his bed and placed on a strict diet after being [redacted] stricken with gastric [redacted] disturbances and hiccups for the second time this year. The Pope , who is 78 has been told by his physicians that rest is [redacted] indispensable.

And in Chicago today funeral services were held for Dr. Enrico Fermi, who died yesterday of cancer. He was 53 years old.

Edward R. Murrow: November 29, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

We still do not know in what form the story of the birth of the atomic age will reach posterity, (assuming there will be a posterity.) But it is not too early to know that Enrico Fermi will rank among its founding fathers. He has been called the father of the atomic bomb, he not only discovered some of the first principles which made the bomb possible, but helped perfect the bomb itself at Los Alamos. But the first atomic pile or furnace which he devised and built under the stadium at the University of Chicago also made possible the use of atomic energy like any other energy for the peaceful work of the world. And as a gifted young physicist in Italy Dr. Fermi had been the first to demonstrate that an element could be changed into another element, and so made possible the creation of isotopes, with untold promise of peacetime uses.

The atomic age had many founding fathers and the story is involved. But Fermi's part is clear. He had been the first to slow down the speed of neutrons and show that an atom could be more accurately hit by slow than swift ones.

It was this discovery that won him the Nobel Prize in 1938. And it was the trip to Stockholm to collect the prize that enabled him to move on

to New York to accept a teaching post at Columbia University. He had planned to leave for free America for some time. The Nobel Prize financed the change, and just in time. For Mussolini had just adopted Hitler's anti-Semitic laws, and Mrs. Fermi was Jewish. Dr. Fermi managed to get her a passport that did not reveal her race, so she got through Germany safely. From Stockholm he went on to New York, and arrived at a most fortunate moment. For he was just two weeks ahead of Nils Bohr, the Danish physicist, who came with the secret news that two German scientists had carried Dr. Fermi's experiments a step further and discovered that if neutrons were fired at uranium, the uranium atom was split in two parts. That was the first recognized atomic fission. Fermi and others quickly put the German discovery to the test and verified it. At once he tried to interest the Navy Department in the possibility of developing an explosive based on uranium fission. But nothing had happened by the Summer of 1939, when he and his associates saw the possibility that Hitler might make the atomic bomb first and conquer the world. He and two other physicists went to see Dr. Einstein, to bring him up to date on the frightening developments, and Dr. Einstein signed a letter about them to President Roosevelt. This was the start of what ultimately became the two billion dollar Manhattan

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Anton Chekov once took a long look about the world ~~and the progress~~ ~~it was making~~ and then concluded:"We fret ourselves to reform life, in order that posterity may be happy, and posterity will say as usual - in the past it used to be better, the present is worse than the past." Perhaps Herb Graffis was trying to say much the same thing when he remarked:"Strange that progress jumps at inventing atomic bombs but is stopped cold by a heavy snowstorm."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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exclusion would be shared by other immigrant founding fathers of the atomic age, This is just another reminder that the New Age has begun with dire portent as well as unlimited possibilities of benefit.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Anton Chekov once took a long look abut the world and then concluded: "We fret ourselves to reform life, in order that posterity may be happy, and posterity will say as usual - in the past it used to be better, the present is worse than the past." Perhaps Herb Graffis was trying to say much the same thing when he remarked: "Strange that progress jumps at inventing atomic bombs but it is stopped cold by a heavy snowstorm."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, November 30, 1954

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We have now told Red China that we are indignant over "their deliberate flouting of international agreements and civilized practises"-- in the way the [redacted] handled the 13 Americans. This message was communicated by an American official in Geneva. The Chinese refused to accept the protest. And the Communist radio today broadcast details

purporting to prove that two of the imprisoned Americans were spies.

In Washington tonight, reporters were told that the Administration will ask Congress for authority to join in [redacted] new economic program to help the free nations of South Asia and the Far East. West European nations will be asked to join. There's no suggestion yet on how big the [redacted] will be.

The Senate today heard [redacted] opposing views on whether to censure Senator McCarthy. Democratic Senator Fulbright of Arkansas said his colleagues must demonstrate their honor and self-respect by rebuking Mc Carthy for having "shaken confidence in schools, the churches and [redacted] government." But Republican Senator Mundt said if McCarthy is [redacted] the Communists will misrepresent it as a retreat in the fight against Communism. Fulbright said Mc Carthy has "so preyed upon the fears and hatreds of the uninformed and credulous people that he has started a prairie fire" which neither mm he nor anyone else may be able to control. He said since this debate started the character of his mail has changed. Fulbright said: "It is no longer criticism, it is unadulterated hate, vituperation and abuse. It is highly emotional, irrational and designed to intimidate and over-awe" the

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Defense Secretary Wilson says the next Congress will be asked to extend the draft law for four years beyond its expiration date..now set for the end of June. Wilson says Congress will also be asked to set-up a modified universal military training program.. to train 100-thousand men

a year for six-months periods and then assign them to reserve outfits. Wilson will also ask for pay increases for military men..ranging FROM [redacted] three to six per cent of present schedules.

Field Marshal Montgomery said in Los Angeles today that the United States must be ready to "take it".. and to strike back..if we are to survive in the years of "co-existence with conflict" we face in the future. He said history will measure American success "not so much by the quantity of your dollars as by the quality of your leadership."

~~Great Britain and the Commonwealth [illegible] the free world today honored a British leader, Sir Winston Churchill on his 80-th birthday. I'd like to review the occasion in a minute.~~

South Africa's governing Nationalist party today chose Johannes Strydom mm to be the new prime minister. He favors a stern policy of racial segregation.. would abandon use of the English language.. and make his country a Republic. Its not clear whether he wants South Africa to remain in the British Commonwwealth of Nations.

Edward R. Murrow: November 30, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The British are an emotional, sentimental people, with a great fondness for antiquity. The sentiment and the emotion are seldom displayed, but it happened in London today. The occasion was the 80th birthday of Sir Winston Churchill - a flood of gifts, a joint session of Parliament, non-partisan oratory, a portrait, a fund that may go to three million dollars - all in honor of perhaps the most considerable man to walk the stage of history in our time. His own island, wrapped in the Atlantic mists, was never ~~XXXX~~ a large enough stage for him to play upon. He has served six sovereigns; his experience of war extends from the last full-dress cavalry charge to the Hydrogen Bomb. For 52 years he has sat in the House of Commons. He has not always been right; but never has he been ambiguous.

Today was the most memorable public occasion of his life. Today, in recalling the war years, he said: "The people's will was resolute and remorseless. I only expressed it. They had the lion's heart; I had the luck to be called upon to give the roar."

This ancient aristocrat, born in the tranquil, serene Victorian era, has spent much of his life as a man of war. His recognition of the enemy's freedom was sure and certain. His faith in constitutional procedure was

never shaken. During the late war Sir Winston Churchill presided over a coalition government, equipped with dictatorial powers, and was scrupulous in his regard for the authority of the House of Commons. His political obituary was being written when he had scarce passed 40. He sat for years in the House, warning of the menace of Nazi-ism, while the big clock above the Speaker's Chair ticked off the wasted hours. He was a lonely but not a bitter man, always enjoying the cut and thrust of parliamentary debate, where no man was his match. When he came to power in the Spring of 1940, he brooked no recriminations about the past, lest the future thereby be lost. He mobilized the English language and sent it into battle, to steady his fellow-countrymen and hearten those Europeans upon whom the long dark night of tyranny had descended. He understood the first principle of war, which is to recognize the enemy; and had Hitler invaded Hell Mr Churchill would have found opportunity in the House of Commons to make passing and not altogether unfavorable reference to the Devil.

He is both a humble and an arrogant man. Once, after a particularly savage night raid on the East End of London, he walked and scrambled over hills of broken brick, through puddles of shattered glass; and the gallant, grimy Londoners ceased their digging for buried bodies, and cheered him.

And he said with bewilderment in his voice, and tears in his eyes: "They act as though I had brought them a great victory."

I am sure that if he could pluck one year from the incredible eighty, and print it indelibly in the pages of history, he would choose that one year when Britain stood alone, while those who were half asleep became half prepared. He would choose it, not because of his rhetoric, not because of the Battle of Britain, or the steadiness of the civilian population; but rather because democratic processes, the rights of the individual, did not shrivel or shrink even when held so near the fire of total war.

The British Prime Minister is both a gambler and a crying man - Mr. Lincoln did considerable crying too. One of the greatest gambles in the history of warfare occurred in the Autumn of 1940, when he stripped the Island of its pitiful remnants of armor - most of it had been lost at Dunkirk - and shipped it round the Cape to Egypt.

When the German beam was on London, guiding their bombers in, he would drive up from the country for no other reason than to be there with the other subjects of the King. There was a grim gaiety about the man; a certain fascination with physical danger; a restless, roving mind which caused him to be concerned about minute details - memoranda showering right

and left, reading: "Pray inform me on this matter within 24 hours" - telephone calls to Cabinet Ministers in the middle of the night. And always the ability to savor and taste a well-turned phrase, to polish it until it would come out in the House of Commons in a fashion described by a friend as "a thunderous and well-rehearsed improvisation."

When victory had been achieved his fellow-countrymen turned him out to grass. With one brilliant exception he did not complain. His mind had changed on very few subjects, and it was a time of change. He wrote and he painted, and sought power again. Finally it was his. Scarred and toughened as he was by political wars, the charge that hurt most in that last campaign was that he was a man of war not to be trusted with power. He remains the man of war seeking peace. Younger men, waiting for him to lay down the heavy burdens of office, grow old and impatient while waiting. He moves with uncertain steps; some of the fire has gone from his voice; but his language continues to illuminate the political scene in England and abroad. He said today: "I am now nearing the end of my journey, but I hope I still have some services to render". His services to date have not been inconsiderable, for men who love freedom, and indeed those who now enjoy it, are considerably in his debt. [redacted]

He has enriched our language and fortified our heritage.

When the definitive history of our times is written, there will be a special place in it for Sir Winston Churchill, who in 1943, speaking of nations as well as individuals, said:"The price of greatness is responsibility." Perhaps Sir Winston was too modest to conclude, as Thomas Fuller once did, that "Great hopes make great men." Whatever the case, Will Rogers put it well when he said:"It is great to be great, but it is greater to be human."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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The British are an emotional, sentimental people, with a great fondness for antiquity. The sentiment and the emotion are seldom displayed, but it happened in London today. The occasion was the 80th birthday of Sir Winston Churchill - a flood of gifts, a joint session of Parliament, nonpartisan oratory, a portrait, a fund that may go to three million dollars - all in honor of perhaps the most considerable man to talk the stage of history in our time. His own island, wrapped in the Atlantic mists, was never a large enough stage for him to play upon. He has served six soverigns; his experience of war extends from the last full-dress calalry charge to the Hydrogen Bomb. For 52 years he has sat in the House of Commons. He hasnot always bee right; but never has he been ambiguous.

Today was the most memorable public occasion of his life. Today, in recalling the war years, he said: "The people's will was resolute and remoreseless. I only expressed it. They had the lion's heart, I had the luck to be called upon to give it the roar."

This ancient aristocrat, born in the tranquil, serene Victorian era, has spent much of his life as a man of war. His recognition of the enemy's of freedom was sure and certain. His faith in constitutional procedure was never shaken. During the late was Sir Winston Churchill presided over a coalition government, equipped with dictatorial powers, and was scrupulous in his regard for the authorith of the House of Commons.

His political obituary was being written when he had scarcely passed 40. He sat for years in the House, warning of the menace of Nazi-ism, while the big clock above the Speaker's Chair ticked off the wasted hours. He was a lonely but not a bitter man, always enjoying the cut and thrust of parliamentry debate, where no man was his match. When he came to power in the Spring of 1940, he brooked no recrimination about the past, lest the future thereby be lost. He mobilized the English language and sent it into battle, to steady his fellow-countrymen and hearten those Europeans upon whom the long dark night of tyranny had descended. He understood the first principle of war, which is to recognize the enemy; and had Hitler invaded Hell, Mr. Churchill would have found opportunity in the House of Commons to make pasing and not altogether unfavorable reference to the Devil.

He is both a humble and an arrogant man. Once, after a particularly savage right raid on the East End of London, he walked and scrambled over hills of broken brick, through puddles of shattered glass; and the gallant grimy Londoners ceased their digging for buried bodies, and cheered him. And he said with bewilderment in his voice, and tears in his eyes: "They act as though I had brought them a great victory."

I am sure that if he could pluck one year from the incredible eighty, and print it indelibly in the pages of history, he would choose that one year when Britain stood alone, while those who were half asleep became

half prepared. He would choose it, not because of his rhetoric, not because of the Battle of Britain, or the steadiness of the civilian population; but rather because democratic processes, the rights of the individual, did not shrivel or shrink even when held so near the fire of total war.

The British Prime Minister is both a gambler and a crying man - Mr. Lincoln did considerable crying too. One of the greatest gambles in the history of warfare occurred in the Autumn of 1940, when he stripped the Island of its pitiful remnants of armor - most of it had been lost at Dunkirk - and shipped it aound the Cape to Egypt.

When the German beam was on London, guiding their bombers in, he would drive up from the country for no other reason than to be there with the other subjects of the King. There was a grim gaity about the man; a certain fascination with physical danger; a restless, roving mind which caused him to be concerned about minute details - memorandum showering right and left , reading : "Pray inform me on this matter within 24 hours" - telephone calls to Cabinet Ministers in the middle of the night. And always the ability to savor and taste a well-turned phrase, to polish it until it would come out in the House of Commons in a fashion described by a friend as a "Thunderous and well-rehearsed improvisation."

When victory had been achieved his fellow-countrymen turned him out to grass. With one brilliant exception he did not complain. His mind had changed on very few subjects, and it was a time of change. He wrote and he painted, and sought power again. Finally it was his. Scarred and toughened as he was by political wars, the charge that hurt most in that last campaign was that he was a man of war not to be trusted with power. He remains the man of war seeking peace. Younger men, waiting for him to lay down the heavy burdens of office, grow old and impatient while waiting/

He moves with uncertain steps; some of the fire has gone from his voice; but his language continues to illuminate the political scene in England and abroad. He said today: "I am now nearing the end of my journey, but I hope I still have some services to render". His services to date have not been inconsiderable, for men who love freedom, and indeed those who now enjoy it, are considerably in his debt. He has enriched our language and fortified our heritage.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: When the definite history of our times is written, there will be a special place in it for Sir Winston Churchill, who in 1943, speaking of nations as well as individuals, said: "The price of greatness is responsibility." Perhaps Sir Winston was too modest to conclude, as Thomas Fuller once did that "Great hopes make great men." Whatever the case, Will Rogers put it well when he said: "It is great to be great, but it is greater to be human."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday, December 1, 1954

This is the news:

The Senate of the United States has voted to censure one of its members - something it has done on only three previous occasions. My colleague, Ted Church, has been following the Senate activity throughout a long day which has still not ended. He's up in the radio gallery now. What's happening at the moment, Ted ?

RETURN CUE:

"And that's what's been going on here in Washington today."

This evening, Senator McCarthy told newsmen he's relieved the vote is being taken, so he can get back to his investigation of alleged subversives. He said the number supporting him was greater than he expected...that he had no plans to basically change his behavior...and that the censure vote will not hurt him politically because, McCarthy said "the American people know I am being censured for exposing Communists."

The possibility of a blockade of the China coast came in for more comment today. Secretary of State Dulles told a news conference that he has contacted members of the United Nations on peaceful means of safeguarding American citizens---such as the thirteen imprisoned by Communist China. If these peaceful means fail, he said, we may consider a naval blockade.

Earlier, Senators McCarthy and Jenner had joined in the call for a blockade. McCarthy said it might be done without the use of any of our warships---that we could merely cut off aid to any of our allies who are trading with Communist China.

~~Jenner told the Senate that the Chinese action against the prisoners "is perilously close to an act of war". And he favors a blockade rather than submitting the issue to the UN.~~

The matter came up in the UN political committee during the Korean debate. Russia said Communist China and North Korea should be invited to take part in the discussions. And the Polish delegate went so far as to say that Communist China were invited, [redacted] might be ready to talk about those 13-American prisoners. The United States, leading the opposition to such an invitation, said the action against the prisoners is one reason why Red China should not be invited. [redacted] British Minister Anthony Nutting agreed, arguing

that since the Communists rejected UN authority at the Geneva conference on Korea, it is hardly fitting to invite them now.

In Moscow, Communist China made her contribution to the Russian-sponsored European security conference, warning that if the United States and its allies go to war against the Communist countries, "they will suffer a fate worse than Hitler's". The Chinese Communist Ambassador said his country stands shoulder-to-shoulder with Russia, whose power has become greater than ever before in history. And he echoed previous speakers in favoring formation of an East German army if the West Germans are rearmed.

Further action was announced for strengthening Nationalist held Formosa against any possible Communist attack. Secretary Dulles told a Washington news conference that we have signed a new mutual defense treaty with Chiang Kai-Shek's government. Under that treaty, the United States would take retaliatory action against the China mainland if the Communists do attack Formosa. He explained that it would not necessarily mean a general war with atomic bombs falling all over the map. But he said that any such retaliatory action would be severe enough to show the attacker he would lose more than he would gain. The treaty, he said, follows the pattern of other American security pacts in the Pacific and throws a mantle of protection around Formosa, the Pescadores, and Western Pacific islands under

our jurisdiction. He added that, like the Korean mutual defense treaty and the Manila pact, the Formosa agreement will provide "another link for the defense by the free peoples of the Western Pacific against Communist aggression.

Incidentally, our Defense Department announces that control of THE 7th Fleet has been shifted back to the Commander in Chief of the Pacific, in a move paralleling the withdrawal of five Army divisions from Korea since the shooting war ended. The announcement points out, however, that our forces will still be available in case they have to be re-assigned. And the shift will not change the mission of the naval patrol which has operated in the Formosa straits since the Korean war started.

In Britain's House of Commons, Prime Minister Churchill spoke of another war. He admitted to questioning Laborites that he has not been able to find that controversial message on rearming beaten German troops against the Russians in the closing days of World War-2. He said that when he mentioned the incident in a recent speech, he thought he had sent such a message and that it had been published. It has not turned up however, and the Prime Minister admitted that his memory might have failed him---that the message may never have been sent at all.

(Here) In New York, Adlai Stevenson---the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1952---came back into the news. He was retained by the Radio Corporation of America as counsel in a suit brought against RCA by the Zenith Corporation. Zenith is asking 16-million dollars in damages in a monopoly charge against RCA.

A federal grand jury in Scranton, Pennsylvania has indicted three prisoners at Lewisburg penitentiary on a general charge of murder in the death of former government economist William Remington. Remington was beaten to death in his prison room 10-days ago. One of the three indicted is a 17-year old who was to be released from the prison next Monday.

The government has made another move aimed at saving money where its automobiles are concerned. President Eisenhower signed an executive order reducing the number of the cars used for some civilian purposes. The White House estimates that the order will save the government, eventually, about 40-million dollars a year.

The government also took steps to further protect the unemployed

until they can find jobs. Labor Secretary Mitchell wrote to state Governors, asking them to act through their legislatures to boost both the amount and duration of unemployment compensation [redacted] benefits. To illustrate the need for such action, Mitchell pointed out that during the first nine-months of this year, more than a million-and-a-quarter unemployed ran through all the jobless benefits they had coming without finding new employment.

~~In Cleveland, the state has rested its case against Dr. Samuel Sheppard. The judge is now considering a defense motion for dismissal or a directed verdict of acquittal.~~

The Senate tonight is in the process of reprimanding one of its ~~colleagues.~~ members. And it brings to mind something La Bruyere once said: "Discourtesy does not spring merely from one bad quality, but from several - foolish vanity, from ignorance of what is due to others, from indolence, from stupidity, from distraction of thought, from contempt of others, from jealousy." That was from Bruyere, not the United States Senate!

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: This is the news! The Senate of the United States has voted to censure one of its members, something it has done on only three previous occasions. My colleague, Ted Church, has been following the Senate activity throughout a long day, which has still not ended. He's up in the Radio Gallery now.

What's happening at the moment, Ted?

CHURCH: Well, Ed, almost exactly half-an-hour ago the Senate adjourned until teno'clock tomorrow morning. For a time it looked as though this special session on the McCarthy censure charges might wind up tonight, but, with early votes showing a stiff majority in favor of censure and some Democrats wanting to go to the Democratic meeting in New Orleans, it was decided to go over until tomorrow and they do expect to finish then. The day has been a tense one. There's hardly been a chuckle worth nothing. The galleries and the floor have been filled throughout the day, which went with no recess for lunch. The leadership seemed determined to make things move. It was obvious that it wasn't an easy task for some of the Senators to make up their minds. Senator Everett Dirksen, of Illinois, probably McCarthy's staunchest supporter, said flatly it was a political battle, a legislative matter, not judicial. The session got under way early, well before ten o'clock this morning. The first speaker was Senator Prescott Bush, the Connecticut Republican. Like several others today, he made his position quite clear. He said he had early misgivings about Senator McCarthy, but that he thought he was doing some good inalerting the nation to the dangers of Communism, but he saw, too, that McCarthy was doing harm and it wasn't long, he said, until he was aware that if you did not go along with McCarthy blindly you were charged with being a Communist or a sympathizer or a fool. He coined a name for the Watkins select committee; called it "the brave, unworthy six," and in a voice which broke a bit he said

he could not stand silent in the Senateand hear one of the bravest men he ever knew, Senator Arthur Watkins, called a coward. He said if we go along with McCarthy we will have a Senate of dictators, each making his own rules. That, he considered a government of men and not of law.

As to the millions of petitions he suggested they best be sent to McCarthy to persuade him to treat his fellow-Senators properly.

Senator Gillette, the Iowa Democrat, who was defeated in the last election, delivered a plea for a more dignified Senate, more like the Senate he knew of the past. He said he was afraid something sinister had entered the Senate and it worried him. (coughing) Excuse me! Watkins made a final talk as the voting (unintelligible), repeating his earlier attitude about McCarthy designating him as stupid and a coward. He called it dastardly. Senator Dirksen delivered the only really entertaining ... if I may use that word ... entertaining address of the day. He spoke twice in offering an amendment, actually a substitute to clear McCarthy, and his was a truly impassioned speech. He admitted Joe McCarthy was an alley-fighter,but he said it was fantastic that the leading Red hunter in the United States should be punished by his colleagues just because he used some salty language. Then, he quoted from Senate history a series of mighty salty remarks made by Senators, past and present. How thin-skinned we have become, he remarked. He reminded the Senate it was Christmas and that the strains of "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing" should move Senators to compassion, which brought smiles to some faces on the floor. Later, when he introduced his amendment, he said censure was too great a punishment. In the future, he said, people would point at McCarthy and say: "There goes McCarthy. His colleagues censured him." That, said Dirksen, is real punishment. He said McCarthy had broken no rule, but immediately thereafter Senator Sam Ervin, of North Carolina, a member of the select committee, read that section of the Constitution which gives the rules for the creation and conduct of the Senate and House, which goes: "Each House can punish its members for disorderly behavior." What, asked Ervin, could be more disorderly than McCarthy's talk about our Committee? If that's not disorderly,

God help this country when someone does act disorderly.

There was much more, but they finally got to three o'clock and the voting. The first vote came on the Dirksen amendment, as I said, really a substitute which went down to a surprising 66-21 defeat. It was quite evident right there that things were going to move a lot faster than anyone thought. The McCarthy forces were well organized. Senator Mundt, of South Dakota, was next. He wanted to disavow McCarthy's language but also to make rules that would apply to all Senators. That took an even worse beating, 74-15. Senator Bridges came next. These latter two were not debated much at all. Bridges offered an amendment whichin effect would have cleared McCarthy completely. It went down, 58-20. A bit later they reached the vote on the committee measure which condemns McCarthy for his treatment of the Gillettee Committee and the vote on it stood 67-20 in favor of the condemnation. The most interesting thing about the votes was the solidity of the Democrats; not one strayed from the fold. The Republicans, of course, split and the highest number voting for McCarthy was, I believe, 21.

And that, Ed, is what's been going on here in Washington today.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1954
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Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday - December 2, 1954

This is the news.....

The United States Senate has condemned Senator McCarthy for "obstructing constitutional processes," and [redacted]tending to bring the Senate into dishonor and disrepute and to impair its dignity. The vote - 67 to 22. The Democrats all voted to condemn the Senator; the Republicans split down the middle. Senator McCarthy, the fourth Senator in our history to be so disciplined, loses none of his rights and privileges as a Senator. #

Pope Pius is reported near death tonight - a heart collapse with complications.

Eight Communist nations meeting in Moscow decided to combine their armed forces under a joint command, if the West goes ahead with plans to re-arm West Germany.

The United States will ask the United Nations to help secure the release of Americans now held in Communist China.

Loy Henderson, our Ambassador to Iran, has been named Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

The United States and Nationalist China today signed a mutual security pact of indefinite duration. ~~An attack against the territories of either country~~ We declare that an attack on Formosa would be "dangerous to our

peace and safety, and the Chinese Nationalists say the same thing about us.

~~TAPE CUE~~

The President, at his news conference today, discussed the jailing of 13 Americans by the Chinese Communists. He noted that the Communists never do anything without a purpose. And then, as we recorded it, ~~the~~ Mr. Eisenhower ~~President~~ spoke with unusual candor about the job of being President

(TAPE RUNS 8.40) (COMES AT: 7.47.00)

RETURN CUE:

"...the safety of her men and soldiers no matter where we send them."

Pres. of U.S talking about his job,

In Brazil the Inter-American Economic Conference ended today. Senator Wiley thinks it has done "a bang-up job"; that we proved that the forty billion dollars we spend for national defense each year is spent also in defense of Latin America and the free world.

Dick Hottelet cables me from Berlin that today's Russian threat to establish an East German Army is being laughed off as a piece of cheap melodrama. East Germany already has a sizeable army - reliably estimated at a hundred-and-twenty thousand men, including about a thousand armored combat vehicles - some two thousand pieces of artillery, including heavy stuff and rocket batteries.

Organisation, training tactics are all strictly along Russian lines; uniforms and unit designations are all in Soviet colors. So-called Russian advisors are to be found everywhere in the Eastern zone. And the unified command in the Communist countries in the East has existed for years in fact, if not in name. The best opinion in Germany is that this gesture is very hollow indeed and will not delay German ratification of the Paris agreements.

The Russians lost a diplomatic round at the United Nations today, when Anthony Nutting speaking for Britain turned down a Russian proposal

for a new Korean peace conference. He thought it offered no hope; said that the U.N. and the Communists agree that they want a unified, independent and democratic career; but independent in the Soviet sense means independent of the United Nations; and democratic as the Russians use the word means "essentially Communist." So long as both sides can't agree on single words, there is no point in having a conference.

The President today expressed with simple dignity a hope that all of us share: that through calmness and with perserverance we can avoid another war. John Locke once remarked:"The most precious of all possessions is the power over ourselves - power to withstand trial, to bear suffering, to front danger, the power to follow our convictions however resisted by menace and scorn, the power of calm reliance in scenes of darkness and storms."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, December 2, 1954
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... And, then, as we recorded it, Mr. Eisenhower spoke with unusual candor about the job of being President.

EISENHOWER: Now, if this is a deliberate attempt out there, as it appears to be, to goad us into some impulsive action in the hope of dividing us from our allies, breaking down and destroying all the work that has been going on over the past years to build up a true coalition of free governments, then it certainly makes a mockery of the softer tone that has been used in Russia toward western Europe at times lately even approaching the tone of blandishment. Now, we must not forget what the aims of Communism have always been, announced by themselves, - to divide the free world, to divide us among ourselves as the strongest nation of the free world, and by dividing to confuse and to eventually conquer, to attain through those means their announced aim of world domination.

Now, for us there are two courses and here I should like in a way to talk a little bit personally. In many ways the easy course for a President, for the Administration, is to adopt a truculent, publicly bold or almost insulting attitude. A President experiences exactly the same resentments, the same anger, the same kind of sense of frustration almost when things like this occur to other Americans and his impulse is to lash out. Now, I want to make quite clear that when one accepts the responsibility of public office he can no longer give expression freely to such things. He's got to think of results. Now, that would be the easy way for this reason. Those actions lead toward war. Now, let's think of war for a second. When this nation goes to war there occurs automatically a unification of our people, traditionally. If we get into trouble that involves war the nation closes rank behind the leader, the job to do becomes simply understood - to win the war; there is a real fervor developed throughout the nation that you can feel everywhere

you go; there is practically an exhilaration about the affair. The great (unintelligible) ... it is well that war is so horrible. If it were not so we would grow too fond of it because in the ... in the (intellectual-? (unintelligible) the spiritual contest, the matching wits, and getting along to see whether you can win there comes about something, an atmosphere is created andan attitude is created to which I am not totally unfamiliar. But, ladies and gentlemen, I've also had the job of writing letters of condolence by the hundreds, by the thousands, to bereaved mothers and to bereaved wives and others who have lost dear ones in the battle. Now, that is a very sobering experience and it means that if we are going ever to take such a fateful decision as leads us one step toward war let us by no means do it in response to our human emotions of anger, resentment, but let's do it after we have carefully considered it and found that there, as Wilson expressed it, are no other means of protecting our rights. Let us recognize that we owe it to ourselves and to the world to explore every possible peaceable means of settling differences before we even think of such a thing as war and the hard way is tohave the courage to be patient, tirelessly to seek every single avenue open to us in the hope even finally of leading the other side to a little better understanding, of the honesty of our intentions, and there's no question they honestly, in certain instances, do question our intentions. They do not believe always, or they seem adversely, that we are peaceably inclined. We have got a job (unintelligible) to do as well as to demand action from others, but the courage, patience, to keep after this kind of thing.

Now, I just want to say one word about the idea of blockade. It is possible that a blockade is conceivable without war. I have never read of it historically. A blockade is an act in war intended to bring your adversary to your way of thinking orto his knees. In fact, in the rules of war that were studied in my former life, it was clearly established the conditions that must prevail before you could legally proclaim a blockade. You couldn't, evenif you were a belligerent,merely say "we blockade Antarctica

or any other country." You had to make the blockade effective and you were not justified in stopping anyone's ships unless you had the means present at the spot to make that blockade effective, indicating that the word blockade is, so far as I know, an act of war, a part of war. I have not checked this idea with the constitutional lawyers, but I believe it to be true and, so far as I'm concerned, if ever we come to a place that I feel that a step of war is necessary it's going to be brought about not by any impulsive, individualistic act of my own but I am going before the Congress in the constitutional method set up in this country and lay the problem before them with my recommendations as to whatever it may be. In the meantime, I've got one thought that I must express. At least eleven of these soldiers by the Communists' own propaganda and testimony made public were in uniform. They were soldiers, captured in the Korean war, consequently they were to be treated as prisoners-of-war under the terms of the armistice. Moreover, those men were there in conformity with obligations incurred under the League of ... under the United Nations and were there in fact in accordance with the specific request and resolutionof the United Nations. How the United Nations can possibly disabuse itself of a feeling of responsibility in this matter and retain its self-respect I wouldn't know and so I think the United States doesnot stand alone, merely indicating that we are yet far from exhausting all of our resources. I mention only one of those that is available to us. So far as the honor of the United States is concerned, I merely hope that I shall not live long enough to find myself accused of being insensible to the honor of the United States and the safety of her men and soldiers no matter where we send them.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States Senate has condemmed Senator McCarthy for "obstructing constitutional processes," and tending to bring the Senate into dishonor and disrepute and to impair its dignity. The vote 67 to 22. The Democrats all voted to condemn the Senator; the Republicans split down the middle. Senator McCarthy, the fourth Senator in history to be so disciplined, loses none of his rights and privileges as a Senator.

Pope Pius is reported near death tonight - a heart collapse with com plications.

Eight Communist nations meeting in Moscow decided to combine their armed forces under a joint command, if the West goes ahead with plans to re-arm West Germany.

The United States will ask the United Nations to help secure the release of Americans now held in Communist China.

Loy Henderson, our Ambassador to Iran, has been named Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

The United States and Nationalist China today signed a mutual security pact of indefinite duration. We declare that an attack on Formosa would be "dangerous to our peace and safety" and the Chinese Nationalists say the same ahing about us.

The President, at his news conference today, discussed the jailing of 13 Americans by the Chinese Communists. He noted that the Communists never do anything without a purpose. And then, as we recorded it, Mr. Eisenhower spoke with unusual candor about the job of being President.

EISENHOWER: Now, if this is a deliberate attempt our there, as it appears to be, to goad us into some impulsive action in the hope of dividing us from our allies, breaking down and destroying all the work that has been going on over the past years to build up a true coalition of free governments, then it certainly makes a mockery of the softer tone that has been used in Russia toward western Europe at times lately even approaching the tone of blandishments. Now, we must not forget what the aims of Communism have always been, announcec by themselves, - to divide the free world, to divide us among ourselves as the strongest nation of the free world, and by dividing to confuse and to eventually conquer, to attain through those means their announced aim of world domination.

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MURROW: Dick Hottelet cables me from Berlin that today's Russian threat to establish an East German Army is being laughed off as a piece of cheap melodrama. East Germany already has a sizeable army - reliably estimated at a hundred - and-twenty thousand men, including about a thousand armoured

combat vehicles - some two thousand pieces of artilery, including heavy stuff and rocket batteries.

Orgainzation, training, tactics are all strictly along Russian lines; uniforms and unit designations are all in Soviet colors. So-called Russian advisors are to be found everywhere in the Eastern zone. And the unified command in the Communist countries is the East has existed for years, in fact, if not in name. The best opinion in Germany is that this gesture is very hollow indeed and will not delay German ratification of the Paris agreements.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The President today expressed with simple dignity a hope that all of us share: that through calmness and with perseverance, we can avoid another war. John Locke once remarked: The most precious of all psssessions is the power over ourselves - power to withstand trial, to bear suffering, to front danger, the power to follow our convictions however resisted by menace and scorn, the power of calm reliance in scenes of darkness and storms."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, December 3, 1954

(1)

This is the news:

The condition of Pope Pius the 12th is [redacted] deteriorating. He has failed to respond to treatment following a collapse earlier this week. And the Vatican says it's now possible that the Pope may have to under-go surgery in an effort to save his life. (He's 78 years old.) But doctors who examined the Pontiff said there is still hope that he may [redacted] recover.

The free nations of the world that fought together in Korea decided tonight, to act as a group once again. Representatives of 16 United Nations, meeting here in New York, have voted to bring the case of the eleven American fliers now being held in Communist China before the U.N. [redacted]. Our representative to the U.N., Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., termed the united action "marvelous and inspiring." He said the matter would be brought up at "the earliest possible date."

There had been some indication that a major move in this direction was being contemplated when it became known earlier in the day that Secretary of State Dulles had met with the cabinet and also the National Security Council. After these conferences, he came to New York - [redacted] apparently to [redacted] to give Ambassador Lodge the official go-ahead.

For their part, the Chinese [redacted] (REDS SAY) that all thirteen Americans

~~But the West contends that the [redacted] in uniform were on active duty for the military and [redacted] are entitled to release under the Korean armistice agreement.~~

~~The Chinese Communists don't agree with this. They say all airmen~~ were 'spies' and can't be released under terms of the armistice. Furthermore, the Chinese have refused to consider a plea from India that the men be released. Instead, they had another charge to make against the United States today. The Communist Peiping radio claimed that nine American warplanes "intruded" upon their territory yesterday. They charge that the planes flew over Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces in Southeast China.

[redacted] Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis Strauss [redacted] OFFERED some [redacted] information TODAY on our government's pledge of 220-pounds of fissionable material under the atoms-for-peace program. He told a Chicago audience just what that material would do---said it would provide enough atomic fuel for fifteen highly-effective reactors. It would keep them in operation for approximately five years and still have almost two-thirds of the fuel inventory unconsumed. Just one such reactor, he said, would put a nation into business in many fields of medical, biological, industrial and physical research. And, speaking of the atomic future, Strauss said it

promises to be a period of prosperity and good works such as men have never witnessed.

[redacted]

Other plans for the future were outlined in Washington for some two-hundred of the nation's Mayors and City Managers. General Lucius Clay, Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on a national highway program, gave the details of a proposed 10-year, 26-billion-dollar federal road building program. Clay pointed out that the undertaking is necessary to make room for an additional 27-million cars on the roads in the next 20-years. Aside from this, it would also assist cities in evacuating their populations in the event of an atomic attack.

United States federal courts handed down two important decisions today. In Chicago, District Judge Walter LaBuy dismissed the government's biggest anti-trust case---a complaint against the DuPont Company, members of the DuPont family, their holding companies, General Motors and the United States Rubber Company. Judge LaBuy ruled that the Justice Department failed to prove its accusations of conspiracy, monopoly and restraint of trade in the suit.

In Alexandria, Virginia, a District Judge refused a defense request that he throw out major parts of an indictment accusing Joseph Petersen of [redacted] taking and misusing secret documents of the National Security Agency. The action clears the way for Petersen's trial, set for January 4th.

[redacted] the Senate Elections Subcommittee today turned down a request for a recount and investigation of the Oregon Senate election last month. Democrat Richard Neuberger's close victory over the Republican incumbent Guy Cordon, had given the Democrats a one-vote edge for organizing the new Congress. The recount was requested by Oregon's Republican National Committeeman, but the subcommittee turned it down after Cordon himself declined to join in the petition. Governor Patterson of Oregon says he [redacted] already has signed Neuberger's certificate as a Senator anyway.

The Democratic National Committee opened a two-day conference in New Orleans today for the purpose of choosing a new Chairman to succeed Stephen Mitchell and to smooth out plans for the '56 convention. The race for the Chairmanship appears to have boiled down to three men---Paul Butler of Indiana, James Finnegan of Pennsylvania and Mike DiSalle of Ohio. Another issue to be ironed out is the so-called party "loyalty oath" which almost

split the party x wide open at the convention in '52. / It was settled at that time by a requirement that delegates do their best to get the national ticket on the ballots in their own states.

Edward R. Murrow: December 3, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The Republican Party at present is passing through two internal crises. One is over Senator McCarthy; one is over Senator Knowland. Either one is enough to be disturbing. The two together are shaking the Party badly. The two crises have little in common other than that both are due to a breakdown in discipline.

The Senate has now dealt with Senator McCarthy, but in fact it is the Republican Party that has undertaken to discipline him, for responsibility for the censure action rests with the Republicans. But the condemnation of McCarthy does not get the Party out of trouble. The organization headed by Rear-Admiral Crommelin, which is trying to get ten million pro-McCarthy signatures for a petition to Congress announces that it will try to make itself permanent. These are only words so far, but the words mean that a supposedly grass-roots organization would be created to back a third party led by McCarthy. The Senator denies any such intention - but - One of the leverages McCarthy has with Republicans is this possibility of a third party, which might assure Democratic victory in 1956. Third parties don't automatically work out that way, as Henry Wallace and the Progressives learned in 1948, and Lafollette and his Progressives in 1924. But the Republican Party at present is in a minority, as the Congressional Elections have just shown, so that a split could be

With the censure vote now an accomplished fact, Republican members of the Senate today acknowledged that they weren't sure what effect the action against Senator McCarthy might have on party unity. Senator Bennet of Utah said he thinks that once some "new problems" come along, his Republican colleagues will "forget the heat of this thing." But Senator Barrett of Wyoming told newsmen he's convinced that "emotions aroused by the McCarthy censure fight will not cool off over-night." Senator Young of North Dakota said quite bluntly:"There's no blinking away a division in the party on some fundamental issues." I would like to discuss this matter now.

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There is talk in Washington that if McCarthy should be nominated by a Third Party in 1956, and President Eisenhower should again lead the Republicans, Mr. Eisenhower would attract such a large independent vote as to be certain of election. This, however, is highly speculative, and it would be surprising if the White House was taking the possibility seriously.

The Knowland crisis is something quite different. It is more about policy than behavior, though there is a factor of behavior in it. Though the Republicans in the Senate do not discipline as closely as the Democrats, Mr. Knowland's position as majority leader would seem to make it much too awkward for him to keep that post while challenging the policy of the leader of the Party in the White House. His independence in voting yesterday against the censure of McCarthy was not formal rebellion against the White House, but it was certainly <u>in</u>formal rebellion. And it underscored the deepening rift between the Eisenhower Republicans and the Right Wing. What is more, the Eisenhower forces do not appear to have the strength of desire to remove Knowland as majority leader. Counting pairs and McCarthy himself the pro-McCarthy strength in the Party was twenty-five to twenty-two. ~~And a majority of one would not stand up if Knowland's removal were the issue.~~

Undoubtedly Knowland's immunity from attack is due partly to so many Republicans disliking various aspects of the Eisenhower program. Ever since the Chicago Convention the Party has been divided against itself. The Eisenhower victory was no quiet compromise; it was an open, televised triumph of the middle-of-the-road or liberal faction of the Party over the conservatives. After the elections the divided Party kept its ranks fairly well closed for a time, thanks to the unexpected leadership of Senator Taft. Taft himself moved over to the middle of the road, and he persuaded the White House not to antagonize the Right Wing. But after his death the truce ended.

The Eisenhower forces can thank their stars that its Republican critics don't all dislike the same things. Senator Knowland, who wants strength shown to the Chinese Communists, is not unhappy about a liberal trade and tariff policy. Some Senators who like the President's emphasis on peace shrink from spending large sums on a Marshall Plan in Asia. Some who join Senator Knowland's demand for a stiff policy toward Red China gag at the idea of lower tariffs. A further field of Party differences is the cost of defense, foreign aid and social legislation that gets in the way of budget balancing.

The last Grand Debate, held in Taft's time, was over maintaining strength in Europe on an alliance basis. It reflected the Isolationist views of some Republicans, and these views are still held. Not that the modern version of Isolationism is blind to the Soviet menace. But it believes it can be handled by atomic power alone. President Eisenhower refuses to run risks that could result in both sides using atomic power. So in logic he has to look for possibilities of lessening tensions. To the McCarthy group - and others - that is being soft on Communism.

All these differences add up to more than the normal human disagreements found inside any Party. The future leadership and basic policy of the Republican Party are at issue. In the Congressional elections, President Eisenhower demonstrated that he was more popular than Republican conservatism. This may encourage him to believe that he can now proceed to solidify the Party. If so, he can hardly expect to find the conservatives submissive. He will have to beat them if he is going to re-shape the Party and unite it behind a Liberal or middle course. And the effort conceivably can end in a Party split. If this kind of a fight, with or without a split, is what lies ahead, Washington can look forward to some blistering political weather in the Winter months to come.

The wording of the Senate's resolution dealing with the conduct of one of its members has lent itself to a number of interpertations, ~~depending upon each point of view.~~ Will Rogers once remarked:"The minute a thing is long or complicated it confuses. Whoever wrote the Ten Commandments made em short. They may not always be kept, but they can be understood. And in Moses time people didn't gang up on you and say: you change that commandment or we wont play."

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Monday Dec 6, 1954

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But it also can happen that uncertainty ceases to be a national asset. Words like "liberating oppressed people", "unleashing Chiang-Kai-Shek", and now a "blockade of Communist China" are strong words because, if put into action, they ~~would~~ could lead to war. Since it is not the purpose of a cold war to bring on a hot war, the time can come when the real meaning of cold-war words has to be spelled out.

Senator Knowland in proposing a blockade of Red China to get the imprisoned airmen freed, said he did not believe it would lead to war. But President Eisenhower at once stepped in to put an end to any misunderstanding. A blockade of China, he said, would be an act of war.

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to a place that a step of war is necessary" he said, "it is going to be brought about, not by any impulsive action of my own, but I am going before the Congress in the Constitutional method set up in the country and lay the problem before them with my recommendation as to whatever it may be."

A great deal of important policy is made by Administrative order. The Seventh Fleet was assigned to defend Formosa by such an order. We can recall that an Administrative order might have authorized the use of American air power to defend Dien Bien Phu. Those who advocated this did not intend to by-pass Congress altogether. It has been reported that they were ready to ask for a supporting Congressional resolution. The Congressional leaders consulted boggled at the intervention because not enough allies were in sight to join the action. But what was under consideration was not a declaration of war. This still was to be cold war. Today it would be hard to imagine President Eisenhower calling such an air strike as anything but a step of war. Actually he is credited with having sided with General Ridgway against the other chiefs of staff and Secretary Dulles in vetoing the proposal when it was made.

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United States, if attacked, will still be able to defend itself without waiting for a declaration of war by Congress, but it will not initiate a step of war without such Congressional action. The President's pledge is bound to have a moderating effect on the future language of the cold war. It may moderate it beyond recognition.

It should be noted that the President's pledge is not an isolated instance. The phrase "Constitutional processes" is the key in the treaty signed with the Chinese Nationalists last week. It is not true that this treaty forbids the Nationalists from trying to return to the Chinese mainland without prior approval of the United States. Consultation is provided, though it is only "from time to time". So Nationalist spokesmen are technically right in saying the treaty does not forbid them from returning to the mainland without our consent. But it would be impossible for them to do it if they lived up to the first paragraph of the treaty. In this both signatories are pledged to settle all disputes by peaceful means and to refrain from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. No one will contend that it is a purpose of the United Nations for the Nationalists to re-conquer the Communist mainland by force.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Much of the President's popularity rests on his moderation in foreign

affairs. The most telling speech he made in the recent Congressional campaign was at Indianapolis, when he promised that the Republicans would never go to war to make work. This was in the last days of the campaign, and it was exploited to depict the Democrats as a war Party, since Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and Truman were in the White House when the last three wars were fought. "Vote Republican" said Republican advertisements, "the boy you save may be your own." The Indianapolis speech was not on the level of his statement last week about showing patience in the face of Chinese Communist provocation, but it may have turned the tide in favor of the Republican senatorial candidates in Iowa and Ohio, and it probably cut down the majority of Senator Douglas in Illinois by half. Mr. Eisenhower as a peace President looks at this moment as a candidate to conjure with, even though his Party is divided behind him.

But Washington observers are not sure the President will run again. Certainly no one is on record as saying that the President has said that he would. But likewise no one is on record as having heard him say that he wouldn't. The President dislikes some aspects of political life. His experience has not been what he had foreseen. He certainly does not like the split in the Party. He has spoken his mind on Senator Knowland, and

he publicly praised Senator Watkins for his leadership in the McCarthy affair. Neither action helped unite the Party, --AS McCARTHY SHOWED TODAY-- nor could it have been designed to do so. Certainly nothing the President does looks as though he were silently seeking a second term. Observers are sure that if he consulted his personal preference he would lay down the office. And it is beyond doubt that if Mrs. Eisenhower had her way, her husband would never be a candidate again. But it is difficult for a President to consult his personal preference, or that of his wife. He must serve his policies and his Party, and in the United States a second term counts as an endorsement which both history and practical politics require a President to seek.

One fact should be mentioned. If President Eisenhower accepts a second term and serves it out, he would be the first President in American history to reach the age of seventy in office. Andrew Jackson came within weeks of it, and William Henry Harrison, had he lived, would have been 72, but he died a month after inauguration. Actually Jackson, Harrison and Truman are the only Presidents to have reached 68 while in office. President Eisenhower will be 66 the month before the next Election.

Naturally Washington is talking not only about the chances of Eisenhower accepting a second term, but of what would happen if he didn't.

The outstanding runners-up in the Party at present are Vice-President Nixon and now Senator Knowland. Nixon counts as a Right-Winger, and Knowland in voting against condemning McCarthy lined up with the pro-McCarthy faction. No Liberal Republican is on the horizon as a commanding possibility. Governor Dewey might have been given consideration had Senator Ives carried New York State.

It is realized that a split Party under either Nixon or Knowland would campaign under a serious handicap. The only candidate in sight who could unite the Party is believed to be Chief Justice Warren. So where draft is talked, it is to draft Eisenhower if possible; and if not, to take the Chief Justice off the Bench. It would be unprecedented for a Chief Justice to resign to run for the Presidency; Charles Evans Hughes left the Bench to do so, but he was an Associate Justice and had to wait fourteen years before appointment as Chief Justice. No one has ever given any report on how the Chief Justice would respond to a draft.

~~It would seem that~~ the jockeying for position within the Republican Party is well under way. There will be no shortage of candidates if the President decides not to seek re-election. Of course, as Carlyle once said:"No man lives without jostling and being jostled; in all ways he has to elbow himself through the world, giving and receiving offense." If this be true, Arnold Bennett offered good addvice:"Alyways behave as if nothing has happened, no matter what has happened."

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Much of the President's popularity rests on his moderation in foreign affairs. The most telling speech he made in the recent Congressional campaign was at Indianapolis, when he promised that the Republicans would never go to war to make work. This was in the last days of the campaign and it was exploited to depict the Democrats as a war party, since Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and Truman were in the White house when the last three wars were fought. "Vote Republican" said Republican advertisements, "the boy you save may be your own." The Indianapolis speech was not on the level of his statement last week about shoeing patience in the face of the Chinese Communist provocation, but it may have turned the tide in favor of the Republican senatorial candidates in Iowa and Ohio, and it probably cut down the majority of Senator Douglas in Illinois by half. Mr. Eisenhower as a peace President looks at this moment as a candidate to conjure with, even though his Party is divided behind him.

But Washington observers are not sure the President will run again. Certainly no one is on record as saying that the President has said that he would. But likewise no one is on record as having heard him say that he wouldn't. The President dislikes some aspects of political life. His experience has not been what he had forseen. He certainly does not like the split if the Party. He has spoken his mind on Senator Knowland, and he publicly praised Senator Watkins for his leadership in the McCarthy affair. Neither action helped unite the Party...as McCarthy showed today...nor could it have been designed to do so. Certainly nothing the President does looks as though he were silently seeking a second term. Observers are sure that if he consulted his personal preference he would lay down the office. And it is beyond doubt that if Mrs. Eisenhower had her way, her husband would never be a candidate again. But it is difficult for a President to consult his personal preference, or that of his wife. He must serve his policies and his Party, and in the United States a second term counts as an endorsement which both history and practical politics require a President to seek.

One fact should be mentioned. If President Eisenhower accepts a second term and serves it out, he would be the first President in American history to reach the age of seventy in office. Andrew Jackson came within weeks of it, and William Henry Harrison, had he lived, would have been 72, but he died a month after inauguration. Actually Jackson, Harrison and Truman are the only Presidents to have reached 68 while in office. President Eisenhower will be 66 the month before the next election.

Natuallly Washington is talking not only about the chances of Eisenhower accepting a second term, but of what would happen if he didn't.

The outstanding runners-up in the Party at tresent are Vice-President Nixon and Senator Knowland. Nixon counts as a Right-Winger, and Knowland in

voting against condemming McCarthy lined up with the pro-McCarthy faction. No liberal Republican is on the horizon as a commanding possibility. Governor Dewey might have been given consideration had Senator Ives carried New York State.

It is realized that a split Party under either Nixon or Knowland would campaign under a serious handicap. The only candidate in sight who could unite the Party is believed to be Chief Justice Warren. So where draft is talked, it is to draft Eisenhower if possible; and if not, to take the Chief Justice off the Bench. It would be unprecedented for a Chief Justice to resign to run for the Presidency; Charles Evans Hughes left the Bench to do so, but he was an Associate Justice and had to wait fourteen years before appointment as Chief Justice. No one hae ever given any report on how the Chief Justice would respond to a draft.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The jockeying for position within the Republican Party is well under way. There will be no shortage of candidates if the President decides not to seek re-election. Of course, as Carlyle once said: "No man lives without jostling and being jostled; in all ways he has to elbow himself through the world, giving and receiving offense." If this be true, Arnold Bennett offered good advice: "Always behave as if nothing has happened, no matter what has happened."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1954

This is the news:

The United Nations Assembly today voted to start immediate debate on the eleven American airmen jailed as spies by the Chinese Communists. And Ambassador Lodge appealed to the Assembly to throw its moral force behind the demand for the immediate release of the men. He also called on the Communists to send home hundreds of other United Nations personnel who are still held in China. Lodge said the complete list totals 2,840 names. The Soviet Union, [redacted] Communist Poland and Czechoslvakia insisted in vain that the jailing of the Americans was a domestic Chinese issue..that the Chinese had never signed the Korean armistice agreement & therefore could not be violating it. Ambassador Lodge called this "a fradulent quibble." For Russia..Jacob Malik also charged that the United States had performed what he called "another dangerous act" by recently signing a treaty with the Chinese Nationalists.

And the Peiping Radio today quoted Premier Chou En Lai ... calling this treaty "a grave provocation against the People's Republic of China." Chou said unless we withdraw our forces from Formosa we must assume all the "grave" consequences. He said Formosa is Communist China's territory..and Chiang Kai Shek

is the public enemy of the Chinese people.

In Washington today the President told reporters that the free world's fears of a global war are now at a lower level than at the time he went to Europe to head up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization four years ago. He said: [redacted] "Peace is a situation where a nation may have justificable confidence [redacted] can devote [redacted] its energies to the good of the people, not to protecting them or destroying others. That is the situation now." And Mr. Eisenhower said that in the past year there has been considerable accomplishment on his atoms-for-peace plan offered to the United Nations just a year ago. The President said Secretary of State Dulles would have more to say on this..and Mr. Dulles later issued a statement saying: our diplomatic prodding has produced "an apparent change" in the Soviet position on contributing nuclear materials to the proposed international atomic agency. He called the Eisenhower plan "the most hopeful development in this field since the inception of the atomic age.

At his news conference today, the President--as expected--was asked about Senator McCarthy's charge that Mr. Eisenhower has been weak towards Communism and has tolerated Chinese Communists who torture

American prisoners. The President said--firmly--he was not going to indulge in personal vituperation or quarrels of any kind. He said he would not get into a personal quarrel with anybody..on any subject he could think of. Reporters asked whether what they called "a split in the Republican party" would make the President more or less likely to run for re-election in 1956. He said he doesn't have the slightest idea. Then the President was asked for comment on a statement by Democratic National Chairman Butler who said Mr. Eisenhower lacks the capacity to govern or unite the people. The President said he had heard such things before. He added: "I think too often politicians look into a looking glass instead of THROUGH a window." And in answer to another question the President said he feels the great mass of people want what he called a "group of progressive moderates" handling their business. ~~He said that is exactly what's he is working for..progressive moderates.~~

In Kansas City today, Democratic Chairman Butler said McCarthy's attack on the President yesterday was part of what he called "the evidence of a lack of capacity to govern the people and control the party."

The government reported today that unemployment rose in November by 152-thousand.. a smaller-than-seasonal increase in a month when winter cuts outdoor activity. Labor Secretary Mitchell and Commrce Secretary Weeks call the November figures "a further improvement in the job situation."

In Rome, a doctor who is among the consultants on the illness of Pope Pius said today that the 78-year-old Pope "would have very little chance of surviving an operation." The doctor said this is because of the Pope's age and his weak condition. Today the Pope recorded a message that was broadcast to Roman Catholics everywhere..as he closed the Marian year with a blessing to the world from his sickroom.

A copyrighted article in the magazine Sports Illustrated says tonight that Jim Norris, the president of the International Boxing Club, has been accused of fixing two fights. Sports Illustrated says the charge is made by former Heavyweight Boxer Harry Thomas. Thomas says he threw his fight with Max Schmeling in 1937..and was knocked out by Tony Galento in 1938. Norris, when informed of the story, told reporters:"How silly can you get?" He announced he would file a libel suit against the magazine ..then withdrew the announcement and said he'd confer with his attorneys.

Edward R. Murrow: December 8, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Ambassador Bohlen has gone back to Moscow today instructed to seek informal talks with Soviet officials. Premier Mendes France is sounding out the Kremlin about a Four Power Conference in the Spring. The West is exploring the nature and the scope of the co-existence the Communists are ~~offering.~~ talking about

That there have been some changes in Soviet policy is certain, and in some fields they are more than window-dressing. That was demonstrated in the offer of reconsiliation to Tito, and the release and rehabilitation of a few pro-Tito Communists in satellite countries. It is shown in the disbanding of mixed companies in these countries by which the ~~U.S.S.R.~~ Russians controlled their economies and sucked their wealth for its own benefit. Direct economic and political control seems to be on the way out.

This amounts to a reversal of Stalin's actions that have proved costly to Soviet interests. At the same time the New Look is being introduced in international dealings and for the same reason. When one realizes that Stalin's policies in Korea led to the gigantic re-armament programs of the West, and now to the re-armament of the German Republic, it is not hard to believe that Stalin's successors are trying to reverse some of his methods.

Co-existence, in Communist teaching, is a phase. It can be resorted to when time is needed. It can be departed from just as easily. The Communists may offer it sincerely, but they never offer it permanently. Naturally it is incumbent on Western statesmanship to find out what is being offered, for there might be advantages in it, even if only temporarily. But it is essential to understand just what co-existence means and doesn't mean to the Communists themselves.

On this, independent and reliable testimony is hard to come by. The visit of the British Labor Party delegation to the Soviet Union and Communist China has produced an instructive commentary on precisely this subject. Sam Watson, for fifteen years a member of the Party's Executive Committee, is a coal miner who went into the pits at 14 and put in 24 years at the coal face. He writes in the London Observer how he sat down with Stalin's successor as Secretary of the Communist Party. "Now look here, Comrade Kruschev" he said, "You are a miner and I am a miner, and miners can talk to one another bluntly and openly and with respect for one another's intelligence. Are you ever going to call off your propaganda war against Social Democratic Parties, Britain's included? In short, do you want co-existence in the field of commerce, and chloroform in the field of

politics?" The answer he got was that there could be trade and increased diplomatic intercourse, but no political co-operation. "Co-existence" comments Mr. Watson, "seems to mean peace from a shooting war, but no change in ideology and therefore no respite from political warfare. When I was complaining to Mr. Kruschev of the Communists' intolerant insistence that only their political system can work, and that ours cannot succeed he said: 'In this field there can be no co-existence'".

In China Mr. Watson put the same questions, and was given the same kind of answers. Whatever co-existence means, it is not co-operation. Chinese leaders emphasized the need, desirability and opportunity for mutual trade and mutual security in the military and diplomatic sense, but again no compromise on ideology and propaganda.

The measure of co-existence in Chinese minds is to be found in the attitude toward Formosa. Mr. Watson reports that the Chinese said they wanted to get it back without war, but at the same time said they were going to get it back. And they did not like Clement Attlee's suggestion that for the time being Formosa be given some kind of neutral status.

They were so tough on Formosa, Mr. Watson writes, that he was mindful of two theories discussed in Britain about Chinese policy. One is that

since such an issue of it has been made for four years the government cannot afford to wait much longer, since it would lose enormous prestige. The other theory is that China's rulers really don't want Formosa back for the present. They want to hold it up to the Chinese people as a supreme example of the aggressive and anti-Chinese machinations of the so-called American Imperialists, using this to spur the people to greater efforts in defense production and social reconstruction. Some who believe this, writes Mr. Watson, say the Chinese rulers know perfectly well that if they send an expeditionary force to Formosa it will be blasted out of the water. "But" he goes on, "they would willingly sacrifice a quarter of a million Chinese soldiers on the altar of Formosa for the propaganda value it would give the regime at home, and for the damage the planned catastrophe would do to America's relations with her Allies."

"I asked many questions" writes Mr. Watson, "the answers to which would have dispelled any suspicion that the Chinese would contemplate such a thing. I did not receive the answers, however. The kind of co-existence we are likely to achieve with the Chinese Communists is, if my experiences on this brief visit are any guide, a very limited one."

The problem of successful co-existence boils down basically to the problem of every-day ~~me~~ living. And as ~~[illegible]~~ Wilmont Lewis once remarked:"What mem need today in this time of trouble is not a way out so much as a way of high and manly living within." Booker T. Washington had another solution. He said:"We shall prosper as we learn to do the common things of life in an uncommon manner. Let down your ~~[illegible]~~ buckets where you are."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NET WORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The problem of successful co-existence boild down basically to the problem of everyday living And as Wilmont Lewis once remarked:" "What men need today in this time of trouble is not a way out so much as a way of high and manly living within ." Booker T. Washington had another solution. He said : "We shall prosper as we learn to do the common things of life in an uncommon manner. Let down your buckets where you are."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, December 9, 1954

This is the news:

The Chinese Nationalists report that artillery duels between Nationalist and Communist guns in the Quemoy-Amoy area are again becoming serious. And at the United Nations, as a half dozen countries announced support of our efforts to free the eleven American airmen held in Red China, Jacob Malik of Russia made his big speech. Malik says the eleven men were not United Nations personnel but American agents..sent to establish bases in China for subversion and espionage. He called the allied complaint shameful and "jerry-built." He said the U.N. has no business interfering in a matter that concerns only Red China. But delegates from Greece, Belgium and New Zealand said that holding these men as prisoners on spy charges is a coldly calculated maunver..probably intended to incite the United States to belligerent action. And Ambassador Lodge said he wonders whether Malik's "reasoning facilities have been suspended."

In the U.N's political committee, the Russians charged that we are guilty of aggression against Red China and should be condemned. Arkady Sobolov--who spent four years here as an assistant secretary-general of the U.N.--said that the recent American-Chinese Nationalist agreement is evidence of our "aggressive plans." He accused us of taking

over Formosa and using our 7th fleet to protect what he called "acts of piracy " against shipping in the China Sea. American Delegate C.D. Jackson called this absurd..and he accused the Russians of trying to create the illusion of American aggression.

There was aother warning from Moscow today on the situation in Europe. The Russians have sent Washington, London and Paris notes saying that if west Germany is re-armed Russia and her sattelites will increase their armed forces..."to counter-oppose"..as they put it.."the growing armed forces of aggressive states threatening the maintenance of peace."

In Vatican City, four doctors who are attending Pope Pius examined him for two hours and then made this report: The Pope has showed marked improvement since his near fatal collapse a week ago. But he is still so ill that the doctors have not been able to make vital tests to determine his precise ailment. At the moment they do not know what is causing his illness. In summary they said:"The health of the holy father has improved perceptibly and progressively in the last few days."

In West Germany, the Socialists have made an agreement with three-right wing parties in Bavaria to unite in a coalition government to rule for the next four years. This deprives Chancellor Adenauer of control of strongly Catholic Bavaria..and is almost certain to cause him to lose his tight grip on the Bonn parliament.

The Japanese Lower House today selected a new prime minister... Ichiro Hatoyama.. a pro-American conervative. I'd like to ~~look into~~ examine this development in a few minutes.

In Washington, Republican National Chairman Hall says that Senator McCarthy's break with the President will result in even greater support and unity for the President among Republicans in Congress for the next two years. Hall told reporters he has personally checked key party leaders throughout the country..and sampled Congressional sentiment. He says:"It is noteworthy that they almost unifomrly and unhesitatingly went to the support of the President, even though they took differing positions on the McCarthy issue in the recent Senate proceedings."

And Republican Senator Mundt, who voted against condemning McCarthy, said today that to tried to persuade McCarthy not to make his attack on the President. Mundt said McCarthy wanted Mundt to read the

statement for him. Mundt refused AND told McCarthy: "Everybody knows Ike is not for the Communists." Mundt says McCarthy replied: "They're shooting at me down there (apparently a reference to the White House) and I've got to say something." Mundt said he argued with McCarthy that that attack on the President was "unfair..unrealistic..and can't do you any good or anyone else any good."

The Securities and Exchange Commission today granted attorneys who oppose the Dixon-Yates power contract the right to cross examine the power group's witnesses. The attorneys want to know about private conversations that led up to public negotiations of the Dixon-Yates contract with the Atomic Energy Commission.

In Pheonix City, Alabama, a grand jury today indicted a former chief deputy sheriff and a suspended circuit solicitor on charges of murdering A.L. Patterson, who had sworn to drive racketeers out of the town. The two men indicted..Arch Ferrell and Albert Fuller.... were among the first to investigate the Patterson killing.

Edward R. Murrow: December 9, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The fall of Prime Minister Yoshida of Japan, and the election of Ichiro Hatoyama to succeed him is much more than a change in personalities. It is the end of the epoch that followed Japan's defeat, in which American occupation came to a close, and actual American control was transformed into something properly called predominant influence. Mr. Hatoyama is in for only a brief hour of power. One of the prices of his election was a pledge to the Socialists to dissolve the Diet and hold an election by March 10th. The election probably will strengthen the Socialists and weaken the Right Wing Parties.

The Socialists are certainly less pro-American than the Conservatives. The Right Wing Socialists look on America pretty much as does the Attlee wing of the British Labor Party, and the Left Wing as does the Bevan faction in England. But in Japan the Left Wing outnumbers the Right in the Diet, 71 to 61, and is expected to gain in the election. If present indications hold good, the three Parties - Yoshida's Liberals, Hatoyama's Democrats and the Socialists - will emerge fairly equal in strength, and that might condemn Japan to a future of instability and factionalism of the French pattern. If the two non-Socialist Parties could combine - which they might do in time - they could govern indefinitely, but today they are kept apart

by the bitterest of personal animosities.

There is drama in Hatoyama's choice as Prime Minister. He is a frail man of 71, who has recovered from two paralytic strokes and could not long bear the strain of office. But the few weeks of power are due him. He is the founder of the Liberal Party, Yoshida Party. The name Liberal should not mislead anyone. It is a Conservative Party backed largely by big business. Hatoyama was the Party's first President, and would have become its first Prime Minister if he had not run afoul of a purge by the MacArthur regime. This was the result of an attack by Left Wing newsmen who publicized some of his World War II articles, which were patriotic. Actually during the war he retired to the country and took no part in public affairs, and the purge later was rescinded. But when he was purged he had to give up the presidency of the Party. He chose Yoshida to succeed him. Yoshida had not been a specially close colleague, but Hatoyama thought he was the man most likely to get along with the Americans. He made a bargain with Yoshida that if the Americans took him back into their good graces, Yoshida was to step down from the leadership of the Party. This was a verbal promise made in the presence of an eye-witness. But by the time Hatoyama was rehabilitated the eye-witness had died. Yoshida did not step down.

Hatoyama gathered a number of factions together and organized the Democratic Party, also a Conservative Party. He enlisted 120 members of the Diet; Yoshida held on to 185. But when Hatoyama struck his bargain with the Socialists, Yoshida's power was over.

The new Prime Minister believes in Japan's dependence on the United States, is somewhat more outspoken in favor of re-armament than Yoshida, and favors increased trade with Communist China. It is this item of trade with Peiping that will supply the color of the new era now opening. It will be an era in which relations with Communist China will play a mounting role in Japanese domestic affairs. Hatoyama is no pro-Communist, far from it. Neither are the business interests which back him. But the demand for increased trade is universal in Japan, and the Conservatives like everybody else want to increase it with Peiping. The trade isn't actually forbidden today, but it is frowned on by the Americans and amounted to little more than twenty million dollars last year. The Japanese want the list of forbidden strategic exports to be modified as it has been in Europe. The new Prime Minister is sure to press for this.

The future of Japan's trade will pretty well determine the ultimate

political allegiance of Japan. Last year the trade deficit was one billion, one hundred and thirty-five million dollars, which was only partially offset by about three-quarters of a billion of American military expenditures. But this American spending is declining, and will decline further. Japanese trade is expanding, but if it doesn't grow more rapidly than at present, serious hardships are in store. And from these the Communists alone could benefit. If increased trade is not permitted with the China mainland it will have to be provided somewhere else. This bears on the issues of lowered tariffs in this country, and increased economic aid in Asia.

The immediate outlook is not ominous. The amount of trade Communist China is able to supply is limited by that country's internal needs, which will be compelling for some time to come. Even if the strategic list were to be pared down drastically, Japanese trade with Communist China would probably not exceed two hundred million dollars a year.

But while there is no need to consider Japan's allegiance to be in danger, the time of safety is running out. It will take at least as much wisdom and generosity to succeed with Japan in the new era as in the one now closed. And the need for economic and political education on these problems was never greater in both countries.

The extent to which we insist on maintaining and encouraging restrictive tariff regulations will have a direct ~~relationship~~ bearing on our ~~diplomacy~~ Relations with Japan. Back in 1929, I remember Will Rogers remarked ~~while he was in California~~: "The tariff is an instrument invented for the benefit of those who make against those who buy. As there is more buys than there is makes, it is a document of the minority - but what a minority."

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EDWARD. R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Chinese Nationalists report that artillery duels between nationalist and Communist guns in the Quemoy-Amoy area "are again becoming serious." And at the United Nations, as a half dozen countries announced support of our efforts to free the eleven American airmen held in Red China, Jacob Malik of Russia made his big speech. Malik says the eleven men were not United Nations personnel but American agents...sent to establish bases in China for subversion and espionage. He called the allied complaint shameful and "jerry-built" He said the U.N. has no business interfering in a matter that concerns only Red China. But delegates from Greece, Belgium and New Zeland said that holding these men as prisoners on spy charges is a coldly calculated maneuver ...probably intended to incite the United States to belligerant action. And Ambassador Lodge said he wonders whether Malik's "reasoning facilities have been suspended."

In the U.N.'s political committee, the Russians charged that we are guilty of aggression against Red China and should be condemmed. Arkady Sobolov --who spent four years here as an assistant secretary general of the U.N. --said that the recent American-Chinese Nationalist agreement is evidence of our "aggressive plans". He accused us of taking over Formosa and using our 7th fleet to protect what he called "acts of piracy" against shipping in the China Sea. American Delegate C.D. Jackson called this absurd...and he accused the Russians of trying to create the illusion of American aggression.

There was another warning from Moscow today on the situation in Europe. The Russians have sent Washington, London and Paris notes saying that if West

Germany is re-armed Russia and her sattelites will increase their armed forces..."to counter-oppose"...as they put it..."the growing armed forces of aggressive states threatening the maintenance of peace."

In Vatican City, four doctors who are attending Pope Pius examined him for two hours and then made this report: The Pope has showed marked improvement since his near fatal collapse a week ago. But he is still so ill that the doctors have not been able to make vital tests to determine his precise ailment. At the moment they do not know what is causing his illness. In summary they said: "The health of the Holy Father has improved perceptibly and progressively in the last few days."

In West Germany, the Socialists have made an agreement with three-right wing parties in Bavaria to unite in a coalition government to rule for the next four years. This deprives Chancellor Adenauer of control of strongly Catholic Bavaria...and is almost certain to cause him to lose his tight grip on the Bonn Parliament.

The Japanese Lower House today selected a new prime minister...Ichiro Hatoyama...a pro-American concervative. I'd like to examine this developement in a few minutes.

In Washington, Republican National Chairman Hall says that Senator McCarthy's break with the President will result in even greater support and unity for the President among Republicans in Congress for the next two years. Hall told reporters he personally checked key party leaders throughout the country ...and sampled Congressional sentiment. He says: "It is noteworthy that they almost uniformly and unhesitatingly went to the support of the President, even though they took differing positions on the McCarthy issue in the recent Senate proceedings."

And Republican Senator Mundt, who voted against condemming McCarthy, said today that he tried to persuade McCarthy not to make his attack on

the President. Mundt said McCarthy wanted Mundt to read the statement for him. Mundt refused and told McCarthy:"Everybody knows Ike is not for the Communists." Mundt says McCarthy replied: "They're shooting at me down there"(apparently a reference to the White House)And I've got to say something." Mundt said he urgued with McCarthy that the attack on the President was "unfair...unrealistic...and can't do you any good or anyone else any good."

The Securities and Exchange Commission today granted attorneys who oppose the Dixon-Yates power contract the right to cross examine the power group's witnesses. The attorneys want to know about private conversations that led up to public negotiations of the Dixon-Yates contract with the Atomic Energy Commission.

In Phoenix City, Alabama, a grand Jury today indicted a former chief deputy sheriff and a suspended circuit solicitor on charges of murdering A.L. Patterson, who had sworn to drive racketeers out of the town. The two men indicted...Arch Ferrell and Albert Fuller...were among the first to investigate the Patterson killing.

The fall of Prime Minister Yoshida of Japan, and the election of Ichero Hatoyama to succeed him is much more than a change in personalities. It is the end of the epoch that followed Japan's defeat, in which American occupation came to a close, and actual American control was transformed into something properly called predominate influence. Mr. Hatoyama is in, for only a brief hour of power. One of the prices ho his election was a pledge to the Socialists to dissolve the Diet and hold an election by March 10th. The election probably will strengthen the Socialists and weaken the Right Wing Parties.

The Socialists are certainly less pro-American than the Conservatives. The Right Wing Socialists look on American pretty much as does the Attlee wing of the British Labor Party, and the Left Wing as does the Bevan faction in England. But in Japan, the Left Wing outnumbers the Right in the Diet 71 to 61 and is expected to gain in the eclction. If present indications hold good, the three Parties - Yoshida's Liberals, Hatoyama's Democrats, and the Socialists - will emerge fairly equal in strength, and that might condemn Japan to a future of instability and factionalism of the French pattern. If the two non-Socialist Parties could combine - which they might do in time they could govern indefinitely, but today they are kept apart by the bitterest of personal animosities.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today, but first a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The extent to which we insist on maintaining and encouraging restrictive tariff regulations will have a direct bearing on our relations with Japan. Back in 1929, I remember Will Rogers remarked "The tariff is an instrument invented for the benefit of those who make against those who buy. As there is more buys than there is makes, it is a document of the minority - but what a minority.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday, December 10, 1954

This is the news:

The United Nations today condemned Communist China for jailing eleven American flyers as spies. The General Assembly vote was 44 to 5..with six nations abstaining. The negative votes were cast by Russia and her sattelites. The countries that abstained were: India, Yemen, Burma, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and Afghanistan. The Assembly vote called on Secretary General Hammershuld to seek the release of the eleven Americans and report back to the U.N. by the end of this year. Hammershuld said: "I will do all in my power to serve the interests of the organization." He is also instructed to negotiate with the Chinese Communists for the release of "all other captured personnel of the United Nations Command" still detained by Red China.// The U.N's political committee today rejected...39 to 5.. a Soviet move to condemn the United States for supporting Nationalist China's raids on the China mainland. The Chinese Nationalists announced today that the Communists are building a big new air base on the southeast coast..22 miles west of the Nationalists' Tachen islands. The Nationalist Defense Ministry says the Red base could threaten both Formosa and the American forces on Okinawa.

In Tokyo, new Premier Hatoyama told reporters the best way to avoid

a Third World War is to encourage trade with Communist nations.

~~He said the United States need have no anxiety over this attitude of his government.~~ And with his new foreign minister.. Mamoru Shigemitsu... who signed the Japanese surrender at the end of World War Two.. Hatoyama said:"Japan has no wish to side with the Communists and fight the free nations."

In Moscow today, Foreign Minister Molotov again warned the western nations not to create a West Germany army. At an unusual rally honoring the French-Soviet alliance, Molotov said: if the west re-arms western Germany the Soviets and their satellites will creat forces "no less strong." He said:"If need be the Soviet Union will demonstrate its might and the righteousness of our cause." Molotov went on to say: no force in the world is strong enough to stop the march of Communism... ratification of the Paris agreement would make aimless any negotiations on either the German or Austrian questions...And Molotov said ratification [redacted] will be regarded by Russia as a "military menace"...and "We have such power that no force could stop our progress."

In a few minutes I'd like to discuss the progress being made in western Europe on ratifying the Paris agreement.

Vatican sources reported today that Pope Pius sat up in an easy chair.. ate some broth and an egg..and then returned to bed. The Vatican secretary of state office says the Pope's improvement of yesterday was continued today.

In Stockholm, King Gustav Adolf prsented the 1954 Nobel prize awards. And American Ambassador John Moors Cabot read amessage from Ernest Hemingway, the Literature prize winner, who was unable to attend the ceremonies. Hemingway said: a good writer must lead a lonely life, and "face eternity or the lack of it, each day." He said: "For a true writer each book should be a beginning where he tries for something that is beyond attainment." [redacted]

In Washington today, Senator Millikan of Colorado--leader of the conference of all Republican Senators--told reporters that there is already an "irrestistable demand" among Republicans for the President to run again in 1956. Millikan discounted suggestions of a party split because of the attack Senator McCarthy made on the President.

But Paul M. Butler, the new Democratic national chairman, said again on a visit to Washington that the President "lacks the

capacity" to unite the American people. He said he will not stop his criticism of the President just because of what he called "Republican howls of indignation." He pointed out that former Presidents Roosevelt and Truman were subjected to personal abuse and villification. And Butler said he will never villify the President as McCarthy did this week.

Republican Chairman Hall told reporters he doesn't think the American people will think much of Butler's "judgement in these attacks on the President."

In Los Angeles, the C.I.O. unanimously approved a resolution pledging support to its president, Walter Reuther, in his fight to win guaranteed annual wage agreements with the nation's biggest industries.

And here in New York, Dr. Jonas E. Salk, of Pittsburgh, reported new evidence that his polio vaccine can create powerful and long-lasting protection against polio. Dr. Salk hinted that the information being collected in polio work someday might lead the way to vaccines to give long-term protection against the common cold and influenza.

Edward R. Murrow: December 10, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

December is the month when France and West Germany are due to ratify the Paris treaties that bring the German Republic into the Western Defense system. It also is the month when Soviet maneuvers will reveal how far the Kremlin will go in resisting German re-armament. And it is the month when Premier Mendes-France conducts his parallel negotiations with the Kremlin over the German problem. All three developments now are showing on the screen, like separate actions ~~of~~ IN the greatest political battle Europeans have fought since the war. So far little has happened contrary to expectations, but this is bound to be a tense month.

In France, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly voted to recommend ratification of the Paris treaties by a majority of only one. In Bonn, the Upper House voted for ratification but declined to vote on the Saar Agreement. The Kremlin issued a forceful note to the three Western Powers, threatening to meet military increase with military increase, and saying that ratification would be the end of hopes of German re-unification and of disarmament. And in Moscow the press was openly hostile to the intervention of Mendes-France, who is urging the Soviet Government to sign the Austrian Treaty, and thus assure four-power talks in the Spring. The

Soviet newspapers and the new Soviet Note accuse the French Premier of playing a trick, saying he is trying to assure his people at home that he wants an understanding with Moscow simply to induce them to ratify German re-armament. There had been some worry in Western capitals about Mendes-France doing anything single-handed in Moscow. His friends have denied there was anything to worry about. The Soviet denunciations seem to confirm this assurance.

Perhaps it is being taken too much for granted that the Paris treaties will win. The vote in the French Foreign Affairs Committee was sixteen to fifteen with eleven abstentions. And after it was registered, a Socialist who was for ratification tried to change his vote ~~to abstention~~. That would have meant a fifteen-to-fifteen tie. What the Committee does isn't binding on the Assembly, but it gives the flavor of Assembly opinion, even if it isn't an accurate measure of it. Mendes-France had the good fortune that a Gaullist, General Pierre Bilotte, introduced the resolution. He needs Gaullist help if he is going to keep his promise to get ratification. #

Five Gaullists abstained, along with six members of the popular Republican Party. The Socialists who voted for ratification warned that they are not committed to vote the same way in the Assembly, so the treaties are not yet

in the bag.

The Soviet charge that Mendes-France is playing domestic politics with his parallel negotiations in Moscow is valid enough, for General De Gaulle himself continues to press openly for talks with the Kremlin before ratification. Mendes-France has to put up a show of trying to improve Soviet relations, if he is to muster a majority for the German treaties.

In Bonn, too, the chief objection to ratification is that talks with Moscow ought to come first. This is the contention of the Social Democrats, and most Germans want unification more than they do an alliance with the West. The Social Democrats are sure the Paris treaties close the door on unification for years to come. And this, of course, gives the Kremlin its best opening. It guarantees that there will be no unification if the treaties are approved. The Kremlin said this vigorously in the three identical Notes sent yesterday, which though addressed to the Powers were largely written for German consumption.

But from present indication this argument is not going to defeat ratification in Bonn. Chancellor Adenauer appears to have enough strength to get it through both Houses, unless the Saar Agreement should trip him up. He is in some danger from an obscure source in that he may fall short of a

two-thirds majority in the Upper House. He needs the two-thirds to avoid challenge on the constitutionality of re-armament. He has that majority at present, but he is about to lose it because his opponents in Bavaria have formed a coalition that will control the five Bavarian votes in the Upper House.

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Throughout much of this tired world, we are confronted with two problems of diplomacy: to combat communism and offer a better substitute...~~and at the same time not allow [illegible] to be in the [illegible] things we criticize.~~

Pascal once remarked:"Justice without power is inefficient; power without justice is tyranny. Justice and power must therefore be brought together so that whatever is just may be powerful and whatever is powerful may be just."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Mon - Dec 13, '54

This is the news:

The Administration plans to ask Congress to cancel corporation and sales tax cuts, that would deprive the government of roughly three billion dollars. This was revealed, after a White House meeting at which the President reviewed his legislative program, with Republican leaders of Congress. Tomorrow the President will meet with both Democrats and Republicans, to discuss foreign policy. At today's harmonious meeting, the President's advisors followed-up last week's statement by Treasury Secretary Humphrey, that the budget could not be balanced next year. The current plan is to cancel corporation and sales tax reductions that were to go into effect on April 1. Unless congress agrees to extend these taxes, the corporation tax rate will go down from 52 to 47 per cent.. and sales taxes will come off such items as gasoline, cigarettes, whiskey, beer and automobiles.

Henry G. Riter, the third, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, says "businessmen everywhere were counting on the reduced corporate taxes." He added: "It is a sore disappointment, to hear that the Administration will oppose this needed tax reduction."

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Edward R. Murrow: December 13, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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The Chinese response was not unexpected. The vote in the U.N. put the Communist Government in the stocks for all the world to see. To release the prisoners forthwith would be a confession of wrong-doing. It would hurt the government at home and abroad. Peiping could have taken satisfaction in that the request of the U.N. Secretary General could be presented to the Chinese people as a first step in de facto recognition. But this was not the course chosen.

The handling of the problem of illegally held Western prisoners behind the Iron Curtain presents some of the same difficulties that arise in domestic cases where a person is held for ransom. It is an offense to moral standards to negotiate with kidnapers and pay ransom. But not to do so may be to abandon the prisoner to a dire fate. In the case of the

imprisoned airmen, the State Department is taking the line that there can be no bargaining for their release. Nearly the whole free world is on record that their detention is a violation of the Korean truce terms. The refusal to bargain certainly is understandable and is justified by the facts. But it may not get the men released.

One result of the U.N. vote has been to give the United States a substantial victory. The feeling of sympathy for this country has mounted, and sympathy for Communist China has sharply fallen. No doubt about it, the wind has been taken out of the campaign to get the Communist regime accepted in the United Nations as the Government of China. But that won't help get the men freed, and the pronouncement against bargaining perhaps could be taken too literally.

When prisoners are released from Iron Curtain prisons, often more has to be offered than the opportunity to be virtuous. That was not true in the Oatis case, where this country was in a position to hurt Czechoslovakia by shutting off all export trade and most import trade with the United States, and to forbid American travel to that country. In the Vogler case lighter sanctions were applied to Hungary. That country's consulates in New York and Cleveland were closed, and American travel was prohibited.

But Hungary got more for releasing Vogler than the lifting of these measures. It won the right to take Hungarian property out of the American zone in Germany, which General Clay had suspended as a reprisal for Czech illegalities.

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The United States is in no position to apply such sanctions to Communist China. Our trade with that country already is forbidden, so is American travel. Our Allies still do substantial trade in non-strategic goods with the Communists, and no doubt it would hurt the Chinese if this were suspended. But our Allies could not suspend it without price to their own economies. And before reaching that point they are sure to seek an understanding in other ways.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Communist pattern for international diplomacy consists of many parts. And often it requires considerable time before the peices begin to fit together. This takes much patience. For, as Dale Carnegie once remarked: "When dealing with people, let us remember we are not dealing with creatures of logic. We are dealing with creatures of emotion, creatures bustling with prejudices and motivated by pride and vanity."

Good Night and Good Luck.

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Edward R. Murrow: December 14, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The North Atlantic Council meeting which opens in Paris this week will find itself between the horns of one of the great dilemmas of the atomic age. This is how to use atomic weapons in time to defeat aggression and yet maintain effective civilian control over them. In atomic warfare immediacy may be decisive. The side that can hit first and penetrate the defenses of the opponent can seriously impair the ability of the defender to strike back.

The NATO Council probably will not come to grips with this problem. Certainly the report of its military committee will not recommend that the generals be allowed to decide when to use atomic weapons. But the report will call for planning their use, and this planning means something substantial now that Congress has authorized the United States to give information to its Allies about them.

NATO also will make its annual review of plans for new forces, in which it will set the firm levels for 1955 and the provisional levels for 1956, and put down the goals for 1957. If the tactical use of strategic weapons is to be developed, ground forces perhaps need not be much greater than those in sight, the German divisions included. Planning how to use tactical nuclear weapons is not the same as deciding to use them, but if ground forces

are to be kept at about the present level because of nuclear weapons, that would appear to be a decision to use them. Denmark is reported to be preparing to oppose anything that is the same as an automatic decision to use nuclear weapons.

Field Marshall Montgomery has aroused apprehension by saying categorically the new weapons will be used if war comes in Europe. One of the proposals the NATO Council may have to consider now or later is whether atomic weapons should be held back till the other side uses them first.

On paper, NATO is an alliance of fourteen sovereign states all of whom can prevent action in concert by a veto. That is, Iceland, with a population smaller than the city of Flint, Michigan, theoretically can veto NATO's use of atomic weapons. The United States and Britain, with a long tradition of civilian control over the military are bound to side with anyone insisting on civilian control over NATO's military actions. But both countries will press for the study of tactical nuclear weapons. They are quite right in saying that all armies under political control have to plan for situations about which political decisions have not been made. But that is not an automatic decision to use the weapons. It only means that if a political green light is given, the NATO forces will know what to

do with their tactical nuclear power.

But the dilemma of civilian control in NATO is not so hard to solve as it looks. The small states actually don't have the power to prevent the using of atomic weapons if a defensive war breaks out in Europe. All they can prevent is their use by NATO as such. They cannot prevent their use by the United States and Britain, who alone have atomic weapons. Under Article Five of the NATO treaty, each nation in the alliance, when an attack on another member has taken place, is to assist with such action as it deems necessary. That is, the members can choose whether and how to intervene as individual states. Thus if there is an aggression against a NATO state, the United States is free to unleash all its strategic forces against the aggressor. Indeed, European security rests on the presumption that the United States will do this, quite as much as it does on NATO's own power. So not even in theory can NATO members keep a European war from being fought with atomic weapons.

But it should be borne in mind that the American use of strategic power in war also is not automatic. President Eisenhower, in his pronouncement on taking a Chinese blockade to Congress as an act of war, implicitly bound himself to take any step of war to Congress before ordering

it. In the atomic age, where the ability to strike first may be of immeasurable advantage, any delay required by constitutional procedures in this country can give a military expert gray hairs. So the dilemma of civilian control really is more America's than NATO's. It is not a dilemma that is paralyzing in every contingency. We are not at all helpless to deal with a sneak attack. It remains a basic principle that a commander is justified in taking any steps necessary to secure the safety of his troops. And the Commander-in-Chief can take all steps necessary to the national defense in an emergency. But in other respects the dilemma created by the requirement of political control remains. The Paris meeting of NATO probably will not even try to cope with this problem. But if it does, it seems a safe forecast that it will not be able to solve it.

Winston Churchill, on more than one occasion, has stressed the close connection between atomic weapons and control of the skies. Those attending the NATO meetings, ~~couldn't help be greater~~ must be in agreement ~~than~~ with these words Sir Winston spoke in 1949:"For good or ill, he said, air mastery is today the supreme expression of military power. And fleets and armies, however necessary and important, must accept subordinate rank. This is a memorable milestone in the march of man."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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that all armies under political control have to plan for situations about which political decisions have not been made. But that is not an automatic decision to use the weapons. It only means that if a political green light is given, the NATO forces will know what to do with their tactical nuclear power.

But the dilemma of civilian control in NATO is not so hard to solve as it looks. The small states actually don't have the power to prevent the using of atomic weapons if a defensive war breaks out in Europe. All they can prevent is their use by NATO as such. They cannot prevent their use by the United States and Britain, who alone have atomic weapons. Under Article Five of the NATO treaty, each nation in the alliance, when an attack on another member has taken place, is to assist with such action as it deems necessary. That is, the members can choose whether and how to intervene as individual states. Thus if there is an aggression against a NATO state, the United States is free to unleash all its strategic forces against the aggressor. Indeed, European security rests on the presumption that the United States will do this, quite as much as it does on NATO's own power. So not even in theory can NATO members keep a European war from being fought with atomic weapons.

But if should be borne in mind that the American use of strategic power in war also is not automatic. President Eisenhower, in his pronouncement on taking a Chinese blockade to Congress as an act of war, implicitly bound himself to take any step of war to Congress before ordering it. In the atomic age, here the ability to strike first may be of immearurable advantage, any delay required by constitutional procedures in this country can give a military expert gray hairs. So the dilemma of civilian control really is

more America's than NATO's. It is not a dilemma that is paralyzing in every contingency. We are not at all helpless to deal with a sneak ataack. It remains a basic principle that a commander is justified in taking any steps nevessary to secure the safety of his troops. And the Commander-in-Chief can take all steps necessary to the national defense in an emergency. But in other respects the dilemma created by the requirement of political control remains. The Paris meeting of NATO probably will not even try to cope with this problem. But if it does, it seems a safe forecast that ie will not be able to solve it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Winston Churchill, on more than one occasion, has stressed the chose connection between atomic weapons and control of the skies. Those attending the NATO Meetings, must be in agreement with these words Sir Winston spoke in 1949: "For good or ill," he said, "air mastery is today the supreme expression of military power. And fleets and armies, however necessary and important, must accept subordinate rank. This is a memorable milestones in the march of man."

Good Nite and Good Luck.

Wednesday December 15, 1954

This is the news:

The State Department has made it known that if the Chinese Communists offer us the right proposition we may be willing to swap 35 Chinese students in this country for 57 Americans now held by the Communists. Yesterday, after the Chinese had hinted at some sort of exchange, the State Department said we would make no such deals. Today, Department News Officer Lincoln White said: "Our concern is to get our people safely home." He said we would look carefully at any Communist offer of a swap.. "inspect the nature of the offer and the circumstances of the moment." In addition to 11 airmen sentenced to jail as spies, the Communists hold four other flyers.. and 43 civilians either in jail, under house arrest or by denying them permission to come home. The State Department had no details on the 35 Chinese students in this country.

At the United Nations today the Russians abandoned their charge that we and the Chinese Nationlists are guilty of "piracy" off the red-held coast of China. The complaint faced overhwelming defeat.

And the Moscow radio said today that the Soviet government "fully supports" the Chinese Communist demand for the withdrawal of American forces from Formosa, the Formosa Strait and the Pescadores islands.

Moscow joins Peiping in charging that this is: interference in China's internal affairs...an attempt on Chinese territorial integrity, and a danger to the security of China and Asia. Russia calls for the "cessation of aggressive actions" against Red China..and says the Soviet people understand the "determination" of the Chinese Reds to liberate Formosa.

The Russians also had something new to say to Japan. Whereas in the past Moscow has called Japan a "vassal state" under the thumb of the United States, today Moscow radio made a strong plea for Japanese friendship. The Russians now deny that it would be necessary for Japan to cut her close ties with the West in order to be a friend of the Soviet Union.

In Washington today, the President told reporters that we must be prepared for 50 years to fight a big war. He hopes and prays it will not be necessary to carry on our defense program that long at current levels. He pointed out that we cannot buy 100 per cent security in every little corner of the world. But the President feels that with a strong reserve... the ability to strike back hard at any aggressor..and an active armed force held at minimum levels...we should be able to make sure than no one

GAIN.

will ever attack us with the hope of [redacted]

Soon after Mr. Eisenhower spoke, Defense Secretary Wilson said that he plans to make another cut in military manpower in the new fiscal year that starts next July first. He didn't say how deep the cut would be. But he said it would call for less than the three million 47-thousand man force planned up to now. And he said the principal cuts would be made in the size of the army. Wilson was asked whether the First Marine division will be brought home from Korea. He said the Marines will come home "sooner or later."

The President today confirmed his intentions to ask the new Congress to extend the 52 per cent tax on corporate incomes and to postpone planned cuts in April on certain sales taxes. Mr. Eisenhower said we cannot afford the estimated revenue loss of 3-billion from the scheduled tax reductions. He said to cut taxes we must cut expenses and the Administration already has cut expenditures to what it considers a safe minimum. Mr. Eisenhower also told reporters he expects very real co-operation from Democrats in the new Congress.. on foreign affairs, defense and related matters. And he expects maximum co-operation from his fellow Republicans.

The President also said he is hoping for the best in today's Safe Driving Day.. the nation-wide effort to save lives through traffic caution. At 6 p.m. eastern time only 21 deaths had been reported, since midnight. This compared with a rate nearly three times as high during an Associated Press survey made for comparative purposes on December first.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that the Administration is considering direct trade of some farm commodities with Iron Curtain countries. He feels we should be willing to trade with these countries as long as the trade is in our favor.."whether it be butter or anything else. " We are also considering trade with some countries which may in turn sell to Iron Curtain countries.

In Paris today, the chiefs of staff of the North Atlantic Treaty countries said that their governments must decide when and how the west shall use any atomic wweapons to repel an attack from the west. And the organization also made it known that Russia is increasing its stockpile of atomic weapons under a top priority development program.

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer charged that the French government has acted in bad faith on the controversial Saar agreement. He is going

to try to arrange new talks with French Premier Mendez-France. This could delay the time-table for re-arming west Germany. And in Paris, the cabinet has authorized Mendez-France to make an issue of confidence ~~on~~ in the Assembly any [redacted] attempts to modify or delay the application of the [redacted] agreements on west Germany.

The Vatican reports that Pope Pius spent a tranquil night and showed a slight improvement in his condition this morning.

Edward R. Murrow: December 15, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

This is Bill of Rights Day. The first ten amendments to our Constitution came into force on December 15th, 1791. It is useful and good to remember how this document became part of our Constitution and our heritage, because it offers, in clear language, the citizen's best guarantee against abuse by the State. You will remember that there was considerable opposition to the Constitution as drafted. This opposition was in Congress and in the Country. It was argued that the Constitution was not sufficiently explicit as to the rights of the various states, and the rights of individuals.

It was that first Congress, at its first session, here in New York on September 25, 1789, that voted to submit to the various states what has come to be known as The Bill of Rights. The preamble to the resolution offering the proposed amendments is worth recalling. It said, in part: "The conventions of a number of the states, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a desire in order to prevent misconstruction, or abuse of its powers that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best ensure the benificent ends of its institution, be it resolved....."

It should be remembered that pressure for these amendments came from the people. The state governments were concerned for their rights, and the people for their rights and their dignity. And so, with an economy of words, there was written this document, in a manner both simple and majestic. In times of trial and tribulation, nations dig deep into their past, their great documents and their heroes, for support and sustenance. Even on this day, when there is neither war nor peace, there is no better way to mark the occasion than to repeat the language.....

ARTICLE I: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II: A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III: No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV: The Right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V: No Person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any

person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII: In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX: The Enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights,

shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X: The Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

With the possible exception of the Ten Commandmants, no document of historical importance has ever been written in clearer terms than the Bill of Rights. Its primary objective the protection of the rights of the individual. But, as President Eisenhower once said:"Freedom from fear and injustice and oppression will be ours only in the measure that men who value such freedom are ready to sustain its possession - to defend it against every thrust from within or without."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

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Soon after Mr. Eisenhower spoke, Defense Secretary Wilson said that he plans to make another cut in military manpower in the new fiscal year. that starts next July first. He didn't say how deep the cut would be. But he said it would call for less that the three million 47-thousand man force planned up to now. And he said the principal cuts would be made in the size of the army. Wilson was asked whether the Firet Marine division will be brought home from Kores. He said the Marines will come home "sooner or later."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: With the possible exception of the Ten Commandments, no document of historical importance has ever been written in clearer, terms than the Bill of Rights. Its primary objective: the protection of the rights of the individual. But, as President Eisenhower once said: "Freedom from fear and injustice and oppression will be ours only in the measure that men who value such freedom are ready to sustain its possession - to defend it against every thrust from within and without."

Good Night.

Thursday, December 16, 1954

This is the news:

The Russians today formally warned France not to ratify the agreement to re-arm west Germany. A Soviet note says that if the French do ratify the Paris agreement this will cancel a 1944 Franco-Russian treaty of freindship. And Moscow says the responsibility for this will fall on the French government. The latest Moscow move to prevent the re-arming of West Germany came just a few days before the French National Assembly meets--on Monday--to start a debate on ratification

But French Premier Mendez-France, meeting in Paris today with Secretary of State Dulles and British Foreign Minister Eden, is said to have promised them this Russian note will not change his mind. He still wants the agreement ratified...although he still feels that a four-power meeting with Russia is "possible and desireable" in May. (THAT'S) after ratification of German re-armament.

On the basis of this pledge, and on the assumption that all the western nations will approve the ratification of the agreement, Secretary of State Dulles is said to have informed Eden and Mendez-France: we will again make a pledge to keep American troops on the continent against the threat of a Soviet aggression.

Mr. Dulles is also said to have told [redacted] Great Britain and France that we know of no sure-fire system that can be set up in advance to decide who [redacted] must give the order to use atomic weapons against aggression. Mr. Dulles is said to feel that events..such as a surprise Russian attack..might wipe out any machinery set up by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to make such a decision. The United States is said to believe that Western Europe must decide if it wants to be defended from [redacted] Communist attack..with atomic weapons..or liberated from an occupation later.

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer told his split coalition government that unless the West German republic is re-armed...68-million Germans will be delivered to Red slavery. Then, he said, all Germany will become a battlefield for a new world war

Russia's top soldier.. Marshal Zukov..today accused Prime Minister Churchill and Field Marshal Montgomery of "treachery" during the last war. Zhukov was commenting on Sir Winston's recent statement that he had ordered Montgomery to STACK [redacted] captured German arms for possible use by German troops against the Red army. That was in the closing days of World War Three.

And a former German general.. Von Mantueffel.. who commanded the army that Beseiged Bastogne ten years ago.. said today that the Nazi Wehrmacht was the world's most democratic army. He wants the new west German army to be free of what he called "humiliating limitations."

Pope Pius' personal physician said today that the Pope is suffering from an abnormal bulge in the tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach. After a series of x-ray examinations it was decided that immediate surgery is not necessary.

The Austrian Catholic News Service reports that Josef Cardinal Mindzenty has been freed by Hungarian Communists. He has served six years in prison on treason charges. The Reverend Jacob Friend, chief editor of all Catholic publications in Vienna, says the report that the 62-year-old Cardinal has been freed, was brought out of Hungary by a reliable French businessman. There is no confirmation from any other source. The Hungarian foreign ministry refuses comment.

In Salonika, Greece, shouting students smashed up the United States information agency offices. They were protesting our decision not to support Greek damands for Cyprus. Forty person were injured ad police broke up the demonstration.

The Russians today made another move to win Japan's friendship. Foreign Minister Molotov sent the Japanese a statement expressing "a positive attitude" toward normalizing relations with Tokyo. The Russians have never signed a peace treaty with Japan. The new Japanese government is under strong pressure to start trading with the big Communist market in Asia and Europe.

The Chinese Communist radio said ~~again~~ (AGAIN) today that the United ~~Nations~~ Nations resolution condemning China for jailing 11 American airmen as spies ~~as~~ was "unlawful and void."

And U.N. Secretary General Hammershuld made it known that he has asked for a meeting to discuss the American prisoners with the Chinese ambassador in Stockholm. Hammershuld will be in Stockholm this week-end.

The Navy said today that six of its ~~airmen~~ (AIRMEN) shot down off the coast of China in January, 1953, are listed as missing. But there is a possibility that they have been captured by the Chinese Reds.

In Washington, the President named Nelson A. Rockefeller to be a special assistant to the President....an adviser on how to win

friends and allies in the cold war. Rockefeller will resign as undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare. White House Secretary Haggerty says Rockefeller's new job will be "much broader" than that held by C.D. Jackson, who was in charge of psychological warfare before he moved to a United Nations delegation post.

The White House said today that the President is "quite gratified" to hear that the accident rate in yesterday's Safe Driving Day was lower than normal. The Associated Press says 49 persons were killed in a 24-hour period.. compared to 64 deaths on December first..when an A.P. survey provided a yardstick.

~~Air Secretary Talbott says the growing Soviet submarine menace means that in the event of war we will have to rely heavily on planes for the movement of cargoes and passengers.~~

The American Farm Bureau Federation today unaimously elected Charles B. Shuman of Sullivan, Illinois, to replace Allan B. Kline who has retired because of ill health.

And the United States Court of Appeals in Washington says the Postmaster General lacks legal authority to "authorize the indefinite suppression of periodical publications because one or another issue

may contain obscene ~~manner.~~ Matter." The court voided orders by ~~Postmaster~~ POSTMASTER General Summerfield denying use of the mails to three nudist magazines.

Edward R. Murrow: December 16, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It may be well to point out that if the coming year is to bring about any relaxation of world tensions it will be the result of highly confidential talks. And these talks, to succeed, may have to go a long way toward agreement before the public is told about them. A sharp distinction has to be drawn between cold war debate and genuine negotiations.

By itself, the cold war debate is not capable of producing changes that would improve world relationships. These have to start in private talks, and to get anywhere the talks have to be kept secret, or at least their subject matter must, until the possibility of agreement is in sight. That is to say that any four-power talks at the top level cannot hope to succeed if the framework of the agreement hasn't been worked out in advance. It may have to be left to the top men to make the actual decisions, but the issues have to be drawn up first. The speculation about a four-power conference is meaningless if the confidential talks haven't been held first and shown genuine promise of succeeding.

Any agreement that lessens the gap between the East and West is pretty sure to mean a quid pro quo of some sort. If incomplete terms should be discussed openly and prematurely it could ruin the chances of an understanding.

In countries where politicians or parties have taken up fixed positions on foreign policy, such disclosure would help to line up opinion against the agreement.

This reporter has no information about private negotiations between Washington and Moscow, or even whether they are possible. Ambassador Bohlen has been here from Moscow and has gone back again. He said nothing in public while here about the prospect or the possibility of holding confidential talks. President Eisenhower was asked at his news conference yesterday about Mr. Bohlen's report. The President skillfully ducked the question. Mr. Bohlen, he said, had talked quite frankly without having to weigh what might be thought abroad about what he was saying. So he left Mr. Bohlen's report confidential. The result is that we know nothing about the chances of negotiation, and can't expect to for the present.

Mr. Eisenhower showed himself to be a good diplomat at another point yesterday. He was asked who should have the decision to use atomic weapons in Europe, the generals or the civilians. He replied that the issue was being discussed in Paris this week and he would be wrong to express his own convictions publicly while his representatives were negotiating on the question.

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It doesn't help negotiations to say out loud beforehand what you aren't going to do. Why volunteer the information? Why not find out first what the other side is ready to offer? This would seem to be elementary diplomacy. And above all it doesn't pay to try to negotiate in a public

debate. Granted, that in a cold war the debate has to proceed even if confidential talks are going on or are expected. But if an agreement is wanted, the debate mustn't be allowed to lessen the hope of its being reached.

Diplomats and statesmen who meet in far off places, and attempt to juggle hemispheres, might do well to heed this warning by James Truslow Adams, who maintained:"No form of society can be reasonably stable, in which the majority of the people are not fairly content. People can not be content, if they feel that the foundations of their lives are wholly unstable."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Russians today formally warned France not to ratify the agreement to re-arm west Germany. A Soviet note says that if the French do ratify the Paris agreement, this will cancel a 1944 Franco-Russian treaty of friendship. And Moscow says the responsibility for this will fall on the French government. The latest Moscow move to prevent the re-arming of West Germany came just a few days before the French National Assembly meets.---on Monday -- to start a debate on ratification.

But French Premier Mendez-France, meeting in Paris today with Secretary of State Dulles and British Foreign Minister Eden, is said to have promised them this Russian note will not change his mind. He still wants the agreement ratified...although he still feels that a four-power meeting with Russia is "possible and desireable" in May. That's after ratification of German re-armament.

On the basis of this pledge, and on the assumption that all the western nations will approve the ratification of the agreement, Secretary of State Dulles is said to have informed Eden and Mendez-France: we will again make a pledge to keep American troops on the continent against the threat of a Soviet aggression.

Mr. Dulles is also said to have told Great Britain and France that we know of no sure-fire system that can be set up in advance to decide who must give the order to use atomic weapons against aggression. Mr. Dulles is said to feel that events...such as a surprise Russian attack..might wipe out any machinery set up by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to make such a decision. The United States is said to believe that Western Europe

must decide if it wants to defend from Communist attacks..with atomic weapons... or liberated from an occupation later.

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer told his split coalition government that unless the West German republic is re-armed...68 million Germans will be delivered to Red slavery. Then, he said, all Germany will become a battlefield for a new world war.

Russia's top soldier..Marshal Zukov...today accused Prime Minister Churchill and Field Marshall Montgomery of "treachery" during the last war. Zukov was commenting on Sir Winston's recent statement that he had ordered Montgomery to stack captured German arms for possible use by German troops against the Red Army. That was in the closing days of World War Two.

And a former German general...Von Mantueffel...who commanded the army that beseiged Bastogne ten years ago...said today that the Nazi Wehrmacht was the world's most democratic army. He wants the new west German army to be free of what he called "humiliating limitations."

Pope Pius' personal physician said today that the Pope is suffering from an abnormal bulge in the tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach. After a series of x-ray examinations it was decided that immediate surgery is not necessary.

The Austrian Catholic News Service reports that Joseph Cardinal Mindzenty has been freed by Hungarian Communists. He has serves six years in prison on treason charges. The Reverend Jacob Friend, chief editor of all Catholic publications in Vienna, says the report that the 62-year-old Cardinal has been freed, was brought out of Hungary by a reliable French businessman. There is no confirmation from any other source. The Hungarian foreign ministry refuses comment.

In Salonika, Greece, shouting students smashed up the United States information agency offices. They were protesting our decision not to support Greek demands for Cyprus. Forty persons were injured and police broke up the demonstration. The Russians today made another move to win Japan's friendship. Foreign Minister Molotov sent the Japanese a statement expressing "a positive attitude" toward narmalizing relations with Tokyo. The Russians have never signed a peace treaty with Japan. The new Japanese government is under strong pressure to start trading with the big Communist market in Asia and Europe.

The Chinese Communist radio said again today that the United Nations resolution condemming China for jailing 11 American airmen as spies was "unlawful and void."

And U.N. Secretary General Hammershuld made it known that he has asked for a meeting to discuss the American prisoners with Chinese ambassador in Stockholm. Hammershuld. Will be in Stockholm this week-end.

The Navy said today that six of its airmen shot down off the coast of China in January, 1953, are listed as missing. But there is a possibility that they have been captured by the Chinese Reds.

In Washington, the President named Nelson A. Rockerfeller to be a special assistant to the President...an adviser on how to win friends and allies in the cold war. Rockerfeller will resign as undersecretary of Helath, Education and Welfare. White House Secretary Haggerty says Rockerfeller's new job will be "much broader" than that held by C.D. Jackson, who was in charge of psychological warfare before he moved to a United Nations delegation post.

The White House said today that the President is "quite gratified" to hear that the accident rate in yesterday's Safe Driving Day was lower than

normal. The Assosiated Press says 49 persons were killed in a 24-hour period...compared to 64 deaths on Demember first...when an A.P. survey provided a yardstick.

The American Farm Bureau Federation today unanimously elected Charles B. Shuman of Sullivan, Illinois, to replece Allan B. Kline who retired because of ill health.

And the United States Court of Appeals in Washington says the Postmaster General lacks legal authority to "authorize the indefinite suppression of periodical publications because one or another issue may contain obscene matter. The court voided orders by postmaster General Summerfield denying use of the mails to three nudist magazines.

It may be well to point out that if the coming year is to bring about ant relaxation of world tensions it will be the result of highly confidential talks. And these talks, to succeed, may have to go a long way toward agreement before the public is told about them. A sharp distingtion has to be drawn between cold war debate and genuine negotiations.

By itself, the cold war debate is not capable of producing changes that would improve world relationships. These have to start in private talks, and to get anywhere the talks have to be kept secret, or at least their subject matter must, until the possibility of agreement is in sight. That is to say that any four-power talks at the top level cannot hope to succeed if the framework of the agreement hasn't been worked out in advance. It may have to be left to the top men to make the actual decisions, but the issues have to be drawn up first. The speculation about a four-power conference is meaningless if the confidential talks haven't been held first and shown genuine promise of succeeding.

Any agreement that lessens the gap between the East ans West is pretty sure to mean a quid-pro-quo of some sort. If sncomplete terms should be discussed openly and permaturely it could ruin the chances of an understanding. In countries where politicians or parties have taken up fixed positions on foreign policy, such disclosures would help to line up opinion against the agreement.

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are not comperable with the airmen who sit in prison convicted on false charges. That is true enough. But saying so doesn't get the airmen out And if the Communists would free the airmen while we let the students go home, we should have the better of the exchange. If secretary General Hammarskjold could go to Peiping to discuss the prisoners, he might have brought the students along, tucked away, as it were in his briefcase. But the public airing of the issue has mdee it harder for Peiping to talk about it.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, here's Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Diplomats and statesmen who meet in far off places and attempt to juggle hemispheres, might do well to heed this warning by James Russlow Adams, who maintained: "No form of society can be reasonably stable in which the majority of the people are not fairly content. People can not be content if they feel that the foundations of their lives are wholly unstable."

Good night and good luck.

Friday, Dec. 17, 1954

This is the news:

The President said tonight that after a generation of "ceaseless beating" the drums of war are now stilled...and many parents "enjoy the best Christmas they have ever known." In a Christmas message Mr. Eisenhower challenged the stand of those nations who remain neutral in the struggle with world Communism. He said: "The times are so critical and the differences (between totalitarianism and freedom) are so vital, that grave doubt is cast on the validity of the neutralistic argument." At the same time the President said we will respect the right of self-decision by neutrals. And he said the "world is large enough and the skills of mankind great enough to house mankind in peace."

At the United Nations today, Secretary General Dag Hammershuld announced he will go to Peiping to talk with Communist Premier Chu-en-Lai (JOE) on "pertinent questions" concerning the 11 Americans (FLYERS) jailed by the Chinese (AS SPIES). Hammershuld received a message from Chou indicating that the Communists regard the case as closed. But, said Chou, "in the interest of peace and relaxing international tension" he will welcome Hammershuld in China.

Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says that if Hammershuld fails in his mission to free the Americans, the United States will undoubtedly ask the United Nations to use force.

The U.N's General Assembly today ended its 9th session after rejecting Communist attacks on American policy in the Far East. The Assembly also agreed to hold its 10th birthday meeting in San Fransisco next June.

The Defense Department today made public its new military manpower program...designed to hold our active armed forces down to "reasonable" size..and to build-up a reserve force of 3-million men. I'd like to review this program in a few minutes.

And the Russians charged today that a reported statement by American General Stevenson on atomic weapons is "incompatible" with relations between our two countries. Stevenson, commander of the 49th air division, based in Great Britain, is alleged to have said that some of his bombers..to quote the Russians.."were intended to delay atomic blows by Russia..and this task was given to the division two and a half years ago." The Russians want to know how we "evaluate" the statement. There is no comment yet from the State Department.

The Russians also continued their efforts to try to kill ratification of the western agreement to re-arm West Germany. Moscow has sent at least seven European governments notes expressing displeasure over their absence at the Russian-sponsored conference on European security. Moscow accused all seven of supporting what it calls "the dangerous remilitarization of Germany."

At the same time, the foreign, defense and finance ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty countries, agreed today to use atomic weapons to defend western Europe--if necessary. They agreed on just who shall decide when atomic weapons are to be used..but there is no specific announcement on this yet.

The British say they will make an annual payment of almost 138-million dollars at the end of the year as the principal and interest on a four-and-a-half-billion dollar loan we granted them in 1946.

The doctors attending the ailing Pope Pius say his pulse is too rapid..and they are concerned over his steady weakening in the last few days.

And Catholic officials in Austria are still trying to get more information on the report that Josef Cardinal Mindsenty has been released

from jail in Communist Hungary.

In Washington today, Chairman Straws of the atomic energy committee said he regrets that the controversial Dixon-Yates contract was not negotiated directly with the Tennessee Valley Authority. But he defended the arrangement and said there is no evidence of a plan to destroy T.V.A.

The House un-American activities committee today asked the Justice Department to consider prosecuting the National Resistance Party. The committee considers this New York organization "avowedly fascist".. AND engaged in anti-Semetic and pro-Nazi activities that are "clearly subversive and un-American." The committee adds:"Subversion cannot be combatted by subversion. Those who would support the extreme right today do as great a violence to our national instiutions as do those on the extreme left."

Edward R. Murrow: December 17, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The military manpower program unveiled in Washington today is designed to supply the United States with sufficient manpower to meet the nation's needs as a continental and world power for at least the next four years. The plan will affect every able-bodied young man who reaches the age of eighteen, and he is subject either to the draft and a service in the armed forces, or a six-month training period. Both services have to be followed by long terms in the reserve. The objective is to give the United States a reserve of five million men. Three million of these will be built for the most part from the men who take the six months training. They have to do drills and attend summer encampments similar to National Guard duty. The other two million are made up of men who have completed active service in the armed forces. Reserve duty for the trainees lasts nine and a half years, and lasts six years for those who put in the minimum time at active service.

It should be understood that this is a program, it is not yet a law. Congress has repeatedly rejected universal military service. In 1951 it did approve the principle of six months military training, B4 ~~though~~ providing that it could not be introduced without a new law by Congress, and Congress

deciding what manpower should be made available. The new program will now be put into a bill and laid before the new Congress.

Since less than half the young men in the affected age group will be serving, the Pentagon does not like to call this universal military training. But the term really depends on the physical standard that is set. Within three years about everyone meeting the physical standard will be included in one or the other of the groups.

Approximately 100,000 men a year are to be allowed to elect military training instead of the draft. At the same time the size of the army is to be reduced by 100,000 men, so the number of those actually under the colors is not much changed. Just what is entailed in the matter of cost was not made clear at the long Pentagon news conference this afternoon. There is a saving of about half-a-billion dollars a year in reducing the army by 100,000 men. And it costs about 350 million dollars to train the same number of men under the new program. But the reserve costs mount as the numbers grow, so a comparison is hard to make. Present reserve costs already come to 700 million, and it may be a good guess that the new program will come to about one billion, two hundred million a year. That, of course, is much cheaper than maintaining a large standing army.

The Pentagon has changed its mind about six months being long enough to train a man for the reserve. ~~It takes about 1 month to induct a recruit and nearly a month to process him into private life again. It used to be argued that the remaining four months were much too short to give adequate training.~~ ~~But~~ Improved training methods have been worked out. Now it is expected to give each man thirteen weeks basic training, and then fill the rest of his time with specialized training.

If it comes to forming combat units from the reserve in a national emergency this will need four to six months. It used to take a year, starting from scratch with untrained men. It may be asked if four to ~~XXXX~~ six months are not dangerously long. But President Eisenhower answered the question at his news conference this week. He said that the combat units formed from mobilized reserves would be used overseas. Hence they would have to be transported. It will take time to line up shipping and escort vessels, and in this time the reserves can complete their training for combat duty.

One feature of the program is that it closes a door through which men have been able to avoid the draft by joining the National Guard. By doing this they could stay at home, attend weekly guard drills and summer

encampments. They still are to be allowed to join the National Guard, but only after taking their full six months of training.

Final figures as to how many will be drafted and how many accepted for the training program are not fixed. It depends on the response of the young men themselves. If too many of them choose the draft, the surplus will be put into the training group. If too many choose the training program, the draft will be applied to the surplus. It is not predictable how the two choices will strike the young American. Men in the army get $78 a month and allowances in regular pay. The pay may be increased by the new Congress. The trainee will get $30 a month, and a per diem while doing active duty in the reserve. Only the drafted man has the same chance of promotion as anyone in the regular services, and when he is through he has his G.I. Bill of Rights and Veterans' benefits. And his obligation in the reserve is limited, and it is a year-and-a-half shorter. But he can't escape reserve duty without forfeiting his veteran's benefits and an honorable discharge.

The plan, if adopted, is to be re-examined in 1959, but the principles can be applied as long as world conditions require. No more eloquent and dismaying message as to the state of the world today, and perhaps for years

to come, can well be formulated and sent into every American home. The program was put off a year ago because it was election year. Now there is no excuse to put off a decision about it.

WORD FOR TODAY December 17, 1954

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday December 20, 1954

This is the news:

The Russians have threatened to scrap their mutual assistance treaty with Great Britain. Moscow says, if the British ratify the Paris agreements to re-arm Western Germany, then the Russians would cancel the treaty, that still has eight years to run. This latest Soviet move to try to kill the allied decision to re-arm west Germany, came after a similar note had been sent to Paris. The Russians say they'll consider British approval of the agreement to re-arm west Germany "a gross violation" of the British-Soviet treaty signed in 1942. The House of Commons already has approved the agreement. It now needs cabinet action to make it official. And a British spokesman says the British intend to go ahead with it.

In Paris today, the National Assembly gave Premier Mendez-France a vote of confidence on his Indo-China policies.. a vote ~~which~~ (WHICH) led to consideration of the treaty to re-arm Germany. I'd like to discuss this situation in a few minutes. During today's debate, the Premier said that the United States will contribute about 400-million dollars in 1955 to the economic and military build-up of South Viet Nam.

Belgium's Premier, Paul Henri Spaak, said today that peaceful co-existence between East and West will be possible "for rather a long

period" once equilibrium is re-established in Europe by ratification of the agreement to re-arm west Germany.

And Secretary of State Dulles, returning to Washington from the North Atlantic Treaty meeting in Paris, said:"It was a good meeting. We made some very important decisions unanimously and in good spirits.

The Defense Department announced today that it will cut draft calls in half beginning in February. The call announced at 20-thousand men, will be cut to 10 or 11-thousand. And this lowered draft quota will be maintained at least through next June. Secretary of Defense Wilson also announced plans to start a gradual reduction of 403-thousand men in the armed forces over the next 18 months. He says the First Marine Division, now stationed in Korea, will be withdrawn and assigned to the Pacific Coast in the near future. It will be replaced in Korea by an army division now stationed in Japan. Wilson says that by the end of next June our military strength will number two million 940-thousand persons..that's 100-thousand less than the previously announced strength planned for the end of the 1955 fiscal year.

The Army has named Lieut. General Anthony C. McAuliffe to be commanding general of American army forces in Europe. General McAuliffe was the combat leader in the battle of the bulge during World War Two.

In Stockholm today, Dag Hammershuld, the secretary-general of the United Nations, assumed his seat as a member of the Royal Swedish Academy...replacing his late father. Yesterday Hammershuld conferred for two and a half hours with the Communist Chinese ambassador to Sweden on his trip to Red China. Hammershuld is scheduled to go to Peiping after Christmas to seek the release of 11 American airmen still held by the Chinese Reds.

Another Chinese Nationalist newspaper--on Formosa--today bitterly attacked reports that we might be willing to exchange 35 Chinese students now in this country...for the 11 airmen held by the Chinese Reds. The "China News" says this would "display weakness in moral and ethical principles." And the Nationalist foreign minister said in Washington that he thinks the Communists will release all the eleven flyers "after they get what they want."...."some sort of price, political or otherwise."

The Vatican City newspaper announced today that Pope Pius will give a Christmas eve message and blessing to the world by radio. But because of his illness he will not deliver his annual appeal for peace.

In Athens, (Greek) King Paul told his people that no power on earth can prevent Cyrpus winning the right to determine its own political future. He urged the Greek people to be calm..and to remember that friendly nations..Britain and the United States..guarantee the safety of Greece. The King spoke after a series of anti-British riots on Cyprus.

The Roman Catholic press service in Austria says it has additional information to support its (original report) that Josef Cardinal Mindsenty has been freed from a Hungarian prison.

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In Cleveland there is still no verdict in the Sheppard trial.

Edward R. Murrow: December 20, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The rest of December will be a time of great meaning and possibly great danger to the Western world. Before the year ends the French Assembly will decide the fate of the treaties bringing the West German Republic into the NATO defense system. And in Peiping Secretary General Hammarskjold will have learned whether his mission on behalf of the imprisoned American flyers has any hope of success. With a test of strength and influence in both Asia and Europe, these days may ~~set~~ influence the course of history for some time to come.

In each area the West is in danger because it may suffer a serious reverse. If the French Assembly should reject the Paris accords that would deal a crippling blow to Western unity in Europe. And if the Chinese Communists refuse to budge on the prisoner question the United Nations will sink in world esteem, and in United States opinion in particular.

The vote of confidence in the French Assembly today was about a small French credit to the three Indochinese states. It does not appear to have much of a bearing on the Western crisis in Europe and Asia. But it does have a direct bearing. For if Mendes-France had been beaten over this detail of $25,000,000 the German treaties would have been lost then and there.

For it is taken for granted that only Mendes-France as premier can win a majority in the Assembly for re-arming Germany. He intended the vote on Indochina to count as a foretaste of the coming test on the Paris accords. That is why he insisted on a black-and-white endorsement on an issue in Indochina that by itself was not specially significant.

The premier's majority today was the largest he has received since early October. It was an unexpected majority that came after prophecies of an exceedingly close result, a victory by only two votes, or, if it could be managed, of a single one. His dramatic victory was assured when the M.R.P., the Catholic party, that had sponsored the European army and defense community, decided to abstain.

The vote was 310 to 172, with 146 abstentions. Probably all the abstainers were hostile to Mendes-France, and if they had voted against him he would have fallen. But Western unity also would have crumbled. And it was this knowledge that led so many of his opponents to abstain. And the M.R.P. also bitterly insists that Mendes-France must lead the fight for the treaties and so be the only man who wears the responsibility of giving the Germans a national army.

The Assembly debate today caught that body in one of its poorer moments.

This came when a Socialist deputy, announcing his party was supporting the Premier, declared that Mendes-France certainly has the country behind him. The assertion brought on a chorus of boos and cat-calls, as though it had become somehow blameworthy for a French Premier to enjoy the public loyalty Mendes-France has built up.

One of the arguments against the Premier's Indochina policy was that he was subservient to the United States and had lost parts of both north and south Vietnam by yielding to Washington pressure. The United States also was attacked for cutting its aid to the French military in Indochina to $100,000,000. The Premier vigorously denied that the United States was trying to replace French influence in Indochina, and spoke with the benefit of his talks with Secretary Dulles in the last days in Paris. As to the figure of American aid he gave the assurance that the United States is putting $400,000,000 into Indochina this year for military and economic purposes.

As soon as the vote had been taken on Indochina, the Assembly launched on the long-delayed consideration of the Paris accords regarding Germany. The reports of the eleven committees that have dealt with the accords had to come first. A final vote on the treaties may not be possible before

Christmas.

The debate will be outspoken and emotional. When the Defense Community was beaten in the Assembly it was on a procedural issue, not on the substance of the treaties. Little passion was expended. Now the substance will be given a full airing. And in such an atmosphere the unexpected can happen. But if it doesn't, the final vote on the treaties may be pretty much the same as on Indochina today.

All observers in Paris agree that the barrage of Soviet notes in the last days is not going to change the outcome. If anything, the Kremlin may have stiffened French determination. This has been the busiest Soviet note-writing season, with at least fifteen communications going to the states, large and small, all designed to obstruct the treaties. Both France and Britain have been threatened with cancellation of their treaties of alliance with the Soviet Union, and a number of smaller states have been castigated for refusing to attend the Moscow conference on a mutual defense organization. This feverish diplomacy is without precedent. Some onlookers are worried that it is to be followed by a stormy time in East-West relations, and end the recent period of improved Soviet behavior.

The only way the Kremlin is sure of beating German re-armament is to offer

genuinely democratic German unity at the price of giving up communist domination of East Germany. If this were in prospect one could think of a hundred ways of preparing for it, but not one of them would be to write so many blistering notes to nearly all states on the Soviet horizon.

This, ~~it would seem~~, is the season for diplomats as well as laymen, to write their notes early and mail them fast. The Russians have become quite expert at this. And for a stock answer, these lines from Shakespeare might serve well: "What you have said, I will consider; what you have to say, I will with patience hear - and find a time both meet to hear and answer such high things."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Russians have threatened to scrap their mutual assistance treaty with Great Britain. Moscow says if the British ratify the Paris agreements to re-arm Western Germany then the Russians would cancel the treaty that still has eight years to run. This latest Soviet move to try to kill the allied decision to re-arm west Germany came after a similar note had been sent to Paris. The Russians say they'll consider British approval of the agreement to re-arm west Germany "a gross violation of the British Soviet treaty signed in 1942. The House of Commons already has approved the agreement. It now needs cabinet action to make it official. And a British spokesman says the British intend to go ahead with it.

In Paris today, the National Assembly gave Premier Mindez-France a vote of confidence on his Indo-China policies...a vote which led to consideration of the treaty to re-arm Germany. I'd like to discuss this situation in a few minutes. During today's debate, the Premier said the United States will contribute about 400-million dollars in 1955 to the economic and military build-up of South Viet Nam.

Belgium's Premier, Paul Henri Spaak said today that peaceful co-existence between East and West will be possible "for rather a long period" once equilibrium is re-established in Europe by ratification of the agreement ot re-arm west Germany.

And Secretary of State Dulles, returning to Washington from the North Atlantic Treaty meeting in Paris, said: "It was a good meeting. We made some very important decisions unanimously and in good spirits.

The Defense Department announced today that it will cut draft calls in half beginning in February. The call announced at 20-thousand men, will be cut to 10 or 11-thousand. And this lowered draft quota will be maintained at least through next June. Secretary of Defense Wilson also announced plans to start a gradual reduction of 403-thousand men in the armed forces over the next 18 months. He says the First Marine Division, now stationed in Korea, will be withdrawn and assigned to the Pacific Coast in the near future. It will be replaced in Korea by an army division now stationed in Japan. Wilson says that by the end of next June our military strength will number two million 940-thouuand persons...that's 100-thousand less than the previously announced strength planned for the end of the 1955 fiscal year.

The Army has named Lieutenant General Anthony C. McAuliffe to be commanding general of American arm forces in Europe. General McAuliffe was the combat leader in the battle of the bulge.during World War Two.

In Stockholm today, Dag Hammershuld, the secretary-general of the United Nations, assumed his seat as a member of the Royal Sweedish Academy..replacing his late father. Yesterday Hammershuld conferred for two and a half hours with the Communist Chinese ambassador to Sweeden on his trip to Red China. Hammershuld is scheduled to go to Peiping after Christmas to seek the release of 11 American airmen still held by the Chinese Reds.

Another Chinese Nationalist newspaper--on Formosa--today bitterly attacked reports that we might be willing to exchange 35 Chinese students now in this country..for the 11 airmen helf by the Chinese Reds. The "China News" says this would "display weakness in moral and ethical principles." And the Nationalist foreign minister said in Washington that he thinks the Communists will release all the eleven flyers "after they get what they want." ..."some sort of price, political or otherwise."

The Vatican City newspaper announced today that Pope Pius will give a Christmas eve message and blessing to the world by radio. But because of his illness he will not deliver his annual appeal for peace.

In Athens, Greece, King Paul told his people that no power on earth can prevent Cyprus winning the right to determine its own political future. He urged the Greek people to be calm...and to remember that friendly nations... Britain and the United States..guarantee the safety of Greece. The King spoke after a series of anti-British riots on Cyrpus.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. but first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: This, is the season for diplomats as well as laymen, to write their notes early and mail them fast. The Russians have become quite expert at this. And for a stock answer, these lines from Shakespeare might serve: "What you have said, I will consider; what you have to say, I will with patience hear - and find a time both to meet and to hear and answer such high things."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday Dec 21, 1954.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today the Russians have not changed their basic policy of world domination even though they've shifted from a cooing dove to a tough-talking exterior. And he said any Soviet attempt to invade West Europe would be thrown back at the threshold. Mr. Dulles told reporters that the recent North Atlantic Treaty meeting in Paris agreed that Soviet policy continues undiminished in "its aim of weakening and dividing the western nations." The NATO group also agreed that tactical atomic weapons gradually will become the chief means of defending western Europe. He said the question of using any weapons of mass destruction for strategic purposes must be decided individually. And the Secretary said the reason we are now planning to reduce our armed forces is the belief that we can find better ways of defending against attack. This appears to be in conflict with Defense Secretary Wilson's explanation that we cut our armed forces manpower because of better opportunities for peace. I'd like to discuss this situation in a few minutes. Mr. Dulles told reporters he doubts that there would be any affect on western nations should Moscow carry our its threat to junk its treaties with Britain and France..when West Germany is re-armed.

And the British today curtly dismissed the Moscow warning (RECEIVED) [redacted] yesterday. The foreign office issued a statement saying in part: "Her Majesty's government will continue to pursue their chosen policy of consolidating western European unity." And one British diplomat said of the Russian threat to cancel the Anglo-Soviet agreement: "The Russians have thrown another boomerang."

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United Nations Secretary General Hammershuld is now flying back to this country from Stockholm. He is not expected to make his trip to Peiping..until after he has stopped in India to confer with Prime Minister Nehru.

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In Saigon, Indo-China, American General Collins has turned over a check for 28 and a half million dollars...the first direct American contribution to the non-Communists in Viet Nam. [This will be used to help a half million refugees from the North.]

In Washington, Labor Secretary Mitchell says half of our adult population may be jobless 20 years from now...unless we quickly overcome prejudices against hiring older workers. Mitchell says the number of persons 45 years or older is steadily increasing. Its estimated that by 1975 they will increase nearly 40 per cent to make-up half the

nation's adult population. The Labor Secretary says: "unless something is done to give them job opportunities, an estimated half of (over) adult population will be condemned to a life of economic uselessness."

The Justice Department says the Eastman Kodak Co. has agreed to sell its amateur color film without including a processing charge. This settled an anti-trust suit brought by the Department. In the past Eastman has included a processing charge in the selling price of its color film, preventing other photo finishers from competing for the processing business.

[redacted]

The Weather Bureau, in a special Christmas report, says many millions of Americans will wake up to a white Christmas this year. Snow is predicted on Christmas Day for most of the northeastern part of the nation..as well as for the Rocky Mountain area, the central plateau, the Siera and Cascade country.

And in Cleveland, Dr. Samuel ~~Shperhord~~ SHEPARD was found guilty of second degree murder of his wife, last July 4th. He was sentenced to life in the Ohio State Penitentiary. He'll be eligible for parole after ten years.

Edward R. Murrow: December 21, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Yesterday's announcement of a big cut-back in American armed forces came in the midst of the sound and fury of the Kremlin's offensive against the re-arming of Germany. That, of course, was highly ~~coincidental~~ coincidental, one of those coincidences that add a touch of irony to the contemporary scene. Secretary Wilson said that President Eisenhower had personally ordered the cuts, and that they reflect the Administration's belief that the threat of global war has decreased. Actually there need be no contradiction between this belief and the Kremlin's noisy threats. This clamor may turn out to be a substitute for action, in line with well-known psychological principles. And the army cuts were decided some time ago.

But the reductions announced yesterday do represent a major change in American defense thinking. Just what has made the change possible and just what it amounts to, are questions it should be simple to answer. But they are not being answered. Perhaps it is in the very nature of the cold war that elementary factors of national power should be kept mysterious. Secretary Wilson said the cutbacks are the result of the decrease of the threat of general war. It is just possible that President Eisenhower knows about moves to improve world relations that can't yet be talked about. It

may even be that the United States itself must openly decrease its armed forces to promote a reduction of world tensions. However improbable that sounds, there is an outside chance that it may be true.

But aside from this possibility the reduction in forces is one of a number of fundamental changes in defense theory. We have President Eisenhower's word for it that a world war with nuclear weapons can't be won, and would be catastrophic for both sides. That rules out "massive retaliation" as a chosen action, except in a most dire emergency, and the massive retaliation is confined chiefly to its preventive capabilities. And since both sides have similar nuclear weapons, this deterrent power itself is deterred. So a new power situation emerges. Since the East no longer can safely use military force to produce national or imperial expansion, open aggression is out of date and is not to be expected. Its place has been taken by infiltration. Some room may be left, too, for small wars, the so-called brush fires.

If this is a correct reading of the new facts in power relationships, the big question of the future would be how to deal with infiltration and brush fires. And just as this question looms up the Defense Department comes out with the drastic cut-back of the ground forces. Whatever it

accomplishes, it does not equip us for localized action in the more exposed areas of danger.

One of the striking changes in thinking about defense came to light in Secretary Dulles's talks in Paris last week. He mollified the French about the withdrawal of most of their army from Indochina. He did this by propounding the theory that the independence of the Associated States of Indochina is collectively guaranteed, and the task does not fall on either France or the United States as individual states. It falls to all the signatories of the Manila pact. This is the organization that is expected to become a Far Eastern replica of NATO. Acting on this theory France will reduce its forces in Vietnam from 150,000 to around 30,000 by the end of next year. The Vietnam army is to have no more than 80,000, (certainly not an impressive size.) But this can be done because the protection of the region is taken over by Manila pact powers. If one asks how they intend to do it, part of the answer is ready. The Air Arm of the Seventh Fleet is to be the immediate instrument of the South East Asian treaty organization. This is news of the first order and promises that the Manila pact is about to become more than a gleam in the eye. Since its next meeting has been announced for Bangkok in February, rapid development is to be expected.

But in an era of infiltration and brush fires, air power by itself cannot cope with the dangers. This new theory about the collective guarantee in Southeast Asia would be meaningless without the accompanying programs of adequate economic aid. With this accompaniment, however, the formula is understandable and can be translated into reality, granted other conditions permit.

But a word of caution is in place. Even if the economic program is arranged, and even if the Manila pact takes full form, Southeast Asia cannot be saved by these means alone. In Vietnam, for instance, leaders have to be found who can create a stable state that can accept and direct economic aid. The situation in Vietnam is extremely bad. Money and soldiers cannot redeem a country if it doesn't care to shoulder part of its own ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ responsibilities.

That means that pacts and regiments and dollars and good will cannot remove every danger. This is a precarious world in which even the wisest leaders have to take chances. The cut-back of the armed forces may be a risk, but it probably is no greater risk than not cutting back. It allows substantial savings and these can help pay the economic costs of building up the new nations so that they can help themselves. The big risk at the moment is that there may not be time enough.

~~We are living through tense times. And~~ In a world neither at war nor peace, it requires a maximum human effort to keep from annihilating ourselves. Eleanor Roosevelt once remarked: "We will have to want peace, want it enough to pay for it, before it becomes an accepted rule." And toward this end, Thomas Jefferson advised: "Nothing gives one person so much advantage over another as to remain always cool and unruffled under all circumstances."

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¶ But the reductions announced yesterday do represent a major change in American defense ~~policy~~ thinking. Just what has made the change possible and just what it amounts to, are questions it should be simple to answer. But they are not being answered. Perhaps it is in the very nature of the cold war that elementary factors of national power should be kept mysterious. Secretary Wilson said the cutbacks

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The Weather Bureau, in s special Christmas report, says many millions of Americans will wake up to a white Christmas this year. Snow is precidted for most of the northeastern part of the nation...as well as for the Rocky Mountain area, the central plateau, the Sierra and Cascade country.

And in Cleveland, Dr. Samuel Sheppard was found guilty of second degree murder of his wife last July 4th. He was sentenced to life in the Ohio State Penitentiary. He'll be eligible for parole after ten years.

Yesterday's announcement of a big cut-back in American armed forces came in the midst of the sound and fury of the Kremlin's offensive against the re-arming of Germany. That, of course, was highly co-incidental, one of those coincidences that add a touch of irony to the contemporary scene. Secretary Wilson said that President Eisenhower had personally ordered the cuts, and that they reflect the Administration's bleief that the threat of global war has decreased. Actually there need be no contradiction between this belief and the Kremlin's noisy threats. This clamor may turn out to be a substitute for action, in line with well-known psychological principles. And the army cuts were decided some time ago.

But the reductions announced yesterday do represent a major change in American defense thinking . Just what has made the change possible and just

what it amounts to, are questions it should be simple to answer. But they are not being answered. Perhaps it is in the very nature of the cold war that elementary factors of national power should be kept mystrious. Secretary Wilson said the cutbacks are the result of the decrease of the threat of general war. It is just possible that President Eisenhower knows about moves to improve world relations that can't yet be talked about. It may even be that the United States itself must openly decrease its armed forces to promote a reduction of world tensions. However improbable that sounds, there is an outside chance that it may be true.

But aside from this possibility the reduction in forces is one of a number of fundamental changes in defense theory. We have President Eisenhower's word for it that a world war with nuclear weapons can't be won, and would be catastrophic for both sides. That rules out "massive retaliation" as a chosen action, except in a most dire emergency, and the massive retaliation is confined chiefly to its preventive capabilities. And since both sides have similar nuclear weapons, this deterrent power itself is deterred. So a new power situation emerges. Since the East no longer can safely use military force to produce national or imperial expansion, open aggression is out of date and is not to be expected. Its place has been taken by infiltration. Some room may be left, too, for small wars, the so-called brush fires.

If this is a correct reading of the new facts in power relationships, the big question of the future would be how to deal with infiltration and brush fires. And just as this question looms up the Defense Department comes out with the drastic cut-back of the ground forces. whatever it accomplishes, it does not equip us for localized action in the more exposed areas of danger.

One of the striking changes in thinking about defense came to light in Secretary Dulles's talks in Paris last week. He mollified the French about the withdrawal of most of their army from Indochina. He did this by propounding the theory that the independence of the Associated States of Indochina is collectively guaranteed, and the task does not fall on either France or the United States as individual states. It falls to all the signatories of the Manila pact. This is the organization that is expected to become a Far Eastern replica of NATO. Acting on this theory France will reduce its forces in Vietnam from 150,000 to around 30,000 by the end of the next year. The Vietnam army is to have no more than 80,000, certainly not an impressive size. But this can be done because the protection of the region is taken over by Manila poct powers. If one asks how they intend to do it, part of the answer is ready. The Air Arm of the Seventh Fleet is to be.the immediate instuument of the South East Asian treaty organization. This is news of the first order and promises that the Manila pace is about to become more than a gleam in the eye. Since its next meeting has been announced for Bangkok in February, rapid developement is to be expected.

But in an era of infiltration and brush fires, air power by itself cannot cope with dangers. This new theory about the collective guarantee is Southeast Asia would be meaningless without the accompanying programs of adequate economic aid. With this accompaniment, however, the formula is understandable and can be translated into reality, granted other conditions permit.

But a word of caution is in place. Even if the economic program is arranged, and even if the Manila pact takes full form, Southeast Asia cannot be saved by these means alone. In Vietnam, for instance, leaders have to be found who can create a stable state that can accept and direct economic aid.

The situation in Vietnam is extremely bad. Money and soldiers cannot redeem a country if it doens't care to shoulder part of its own responsibilities.

That means that pacts and regiments and dollars and good will cannot remove every danger. This is a precarious world in which even the wisest leaders have to take chances. The cut-back of the armed forces may be a risk, but it probably is no greater risk than not cutting back. It allows substantial savings and these can help pay the economic costs of building up the new nations so that they can help themselves. The big risk at the moment is that there may not be time enough.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In a world neither at war nor peace, it requires a maximim human effort to keep from annihilating ourselves. Eleanor Roosevelt once remarked: "We will have to want peace, want it enough to pay for it, before it becomes an accepted rule." And toward this end, Thomas Jefferson advised: "Nothing gives one person so much advantage over another as to remain always cool and unruffled under all circumstances."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wed, Dec 22, 1954

Edward R. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

This is the news:

Dag Hammershuld returned to New York today and told reporters: he accomplished exactly what he wanted to do in conferring in Stockholm with the Chinese Communist ambassador. The secretary-general of the United Nations is not yet sure when he will go to Peiping to discuss the eleven American flyers imprisoned by the Chinese as so-called spies. But he said he has now discussed procedural arrangements for this conference.

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(more)

British Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons today that Russia's threat to the west is as strong as ever. He called for a steady military build-up of the North Atlantic alliance. Eden said:"Soviet policy is still aimed and confusing, dividing and weakening the west."

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In Washington today, Major General William M. Creasy, the chief army chemical officer, said it would be an "act of barbarism" to deny American troops the use of biological warfare in a future war. General Creasy, who is the army's authority on germ warfare, writes in the Army Information Digest, that modern developments have given germ warfare "a practicability if did not have before." He said germ warfare is now capable of defeating an enemy "with the least possible expenditure of American lives."

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My colleague David Schoenbrun, who has made many reports to you from Paris through this program, is now home for the holidays. For the past three weeks he has been traveling across the country. And tonight I asked him to sum up some of hisimpressions. How do we look Dave?

(runs 5 mins return cue: A very merry Christmas and a happy New Year to you all)

That was David Schoenbrun, just back from Paris. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the word etc.

word

Big — prosperous and worried.
I suppose when people get rich they start worrying about losing it —
My friends are all successful but few of them seem entitled to feel secure — although in the last few days they've been busy checking up as Christmas spirits start to rise. You know,

Its wonderful to be home for Christmas, doubly wonderful for a foreign correspondent, who has spent many Christmases away, and too many at war, or in places where Christmas is unknown. I have spent Christmas in a foxhole in the Ardennes forest..One Christmas I feasted on roast muttonat a Berber camp in the mountains of Morocco and the tribal chief served me the eye of the lamb as a special holiday morsel--- Id rather have turkey stuffing.One year I spent Christmas in Madrid and on Christmas morning watched the poor of the city emptying the garbage cans in search of a meal...Theyd have been grateful for the eye of a roast lamb.

~~The sight of these garbage pickers taught me to be grateful for all I have even though I dont get many Christmases at home.~~

But perhaps the strangest Christmas sight I ever saw struck me this year, on the trip home, about ten days ago, in that wonderland called Hollywood. I was driving down Sunset Boulevard on one of those rare days when the sun was actually shining in Los Angeles. I was thinking of how unChristmas-like it was in that city of palm trees and pastel stucco cottages. The stores were all decorated with red bunting and snow crystals but it looked unreal on the Strip ...and then I saw a sign that said "Christmas trees for sale" ...I turned into the street and there in a big open lot I saw a great forest of spruce and pine trees of every size ...and every one was bright pink..shades of Kris Kringel & Pere Noel...I thought Id seen everything in my Xmases around

the world, from a Japanese Santa Claus to the eye of a roast lamb, but a forest of pink pine trees topped them all. Why they dyed them pink Ill never know. I didnt dare ask. Id rather not know.

I had been told of course to expect almost anything in Hollywood but I certainly wasnt prepared to see a restaurant whose sign advertised " Bad Food-Poor Service".. with a long line of people waiting to be victimized. Or that sign I saw entering Las Vegas---the Nevada suburb of Hollywood: a sign that said: This is Las Vegas: breakfast served at any hour of the day or night. Or the day I want to Schwobs drugstore and asked for a tube of toothpaste--"What size yer want, asked the clerk. "Small, said I. "Here", said he, handing me a tube clearly marked LARGE. "I said I wanted small, I protested. "Yeah, I know, said the clerk, but large is the smallest size we got. The next size is giant, then comes super. If you want the small size ask for large. To my astonishment the same thing happened to me right here in my own home town, New York, last night. I asked for a small tube of shaving cream and got one marked LARGE. Apparently the word small has been erased from the American lagguage.

I havent made up my mind yet whether this is ~~good~~ bad or good. Over in Europe where I work and live, particularly in France, its just the other way around---the concept of bigness doesnt exist. The French are small and like to be. French business is small ~~biggx~~ business. They feel that if they stay small they wont attract the attention of the tax collector or the envy of their neighbors or the control of the unions. Small, family owned businesses are more flexible, can survive economic crises or fluctations in ~~business~~ business trends. They keep inventories and payrolls low---reserves heavy and never speculate. In fact the worship of smallness over there is a real disease..a kind of pygmyophilia---carried to an extreme that is paralyzing the growth of the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ country.

Over here in America in my trip across the nation these past three weeks Ive seen the very opposite. America is not only big it thinks big and acts big in every apsect of national life from the small tube of toothpaste marked ~~xxx~~ large to the new movie process Ive just seen advertized called superscope. If carried to extremes I suppose that could be just as dangerous as Frances pgymyophilia. Ive talked to industrialists here who told me frankly they had to begin decentralizing their operations because ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ they had gotten so big they were unwieldy and inflexible. Yet this sense of bigness and the accompanying sense of creation and adventure ~~xxxx~~ translate into power and prosperity and physical health. --what a strong dynamic country this is--wherever I went Los Angeles Chicago Milwaukee Hey Rube building ground, Babylon. ...There are however distubing signs ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxx~~ of an inverse reaction in ~~xxxxx~~ terms of mental health. From what Ive seen myself this trip ...from ~~xxxxxxxxx~~, Los Angeles to Milwaukee to New York the country is bigger and stronger and healthier than ever before in our history...yet somehow less secure, more ~~frightxxxxx~~ anxious, much more conformist ~~xxx~~ than it was ten years ago.

Of one thing Im sure as I look at Christmas holiday preparations here back home: if every fellow citizen could travel around the world as I do, and see how other people live and what their troubles are, well, there'd be a lot less dissatisfaction with what we've got...and we'd really mean it when we say: a very, merry Christmas and a happy New Year...

~~to you all~~

~~And may I add a holiday greeting~~

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

ANNC'R: That's my word for today. And here's Mr. Murrow with his WORD FOR TODAY.

MURROW: Now that my colleague David Schoenbrun has had an opportunity to feel the pulse of the American people, more than likely he would agree with Mark Twain's observation that nothing remains the same. When a man goes back to look at the house of his childhood, it has always shrunk. There is no instance of such a house being as big as the picture in memory and imagination called for. But the house hasn't altered. It's just the first time it has been in focus.

Good Night and Good Luck!

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

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It's wonderful to be home for Christmas, doubly wonderful for a foreign correspondent, who has spent many Christmases away, and too many at war, or in places where Christmas is unknown. I have spent Christmas in a foxhole in the Ardennes forest...One Christmas I feasted on roast mutton at a Berber camp in the mountains of Morocco and the tribal chief served me the eye of a lamb as a special holiday morsel...I'd rather have turkey stuffing. One year I spend Christmas in Madrid and on Christmas morning watched the poor of the city emptying the garbage cans in search of a meal...They'd have been grateful for the eye of a roast lamb.

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Thurs Dec 23, 1954

Edward R. Murrow
% Lowell Thomas
Pawling, New York

This is the news:

The circuit court of appeals in Washington today upheld the validity of the McCarran internal security act. Among other things this law requires the Communist party to list its membership with the Department of Justice. The court held..two to one..that the evidence supports a finding by the government's Subversive Activities Control Board that the party is "substantially directed, dominated and controlled by the Soviet Union, which controls the world Communist movement." Dissenting Judge David L. ~~Bazel~~ Bazelon said he would throw the McCarran act out on the grounds of the fifth amendment..that no person shall be compelled to testify against himself in any criminal case.

Suspend In Paris tonight the French National Assembly ~~is heated for an~~ turned down a motion for 4 days on ~~all-night debate~~ on German re-armament. Again Premier Mendes-France called for a big vote. And he promised that as soon as the treaty is approved he will press for an immediate big four conference where he could try to "force the peace" between east and west. There is no indication when the

(more)

final vote will come.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies tonight approved ratitification of the pact to re-arm West Germany. The vote was 355 to 215. The bill now goes to the Senate which is expected to vote before the end of January.

The Vatican newspaper, L'osservatore Romano, which usually reflects the views of the Vatican, charged today that President Peron's regime in Argentina has muzzled religious freedom by jailing priests..and subverted morals by legalizing divorce. Peron has charged that certain Catholic leaders have tried to undermine his regime and worm their way into the labor federation controlled by Peron.

Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito and India's Prime Minister Nehru today issued a statement saying that the civilized world must adopt the principles of peaceful co-existence..or perish. The two leaders say acceptance of peaceful co-existence would "widen the area of peace and diminish the prospect of war." ~~They urged the world and the United Nations to accept solutions based on sovereignty, non-aggression and non-interference in domestic affairs.~~

3 of Brief

The Chinese Communist radio today attacked British Minister of State Lord Reading for saying that the British government does not

(repeat not) regard Formosa as part of the Chinese People's Republic." Peiping calls this "an irresponsible statement."

The State Department says the Russians have agreed to return next summer 27 small naval craft they received under lend-lease during world war two. We are still negotiating over another 121 naval craft we loaned the Russians.

The President today flew to Augusta for the Christmas holiday. And informed sourcesin Washington say Mr. Eisenhower will ask the new congress to cut income taxes on most foreign investments...in an effort to get more American capital working in under-developed parts of the world. These sources say the President is thinking in terms of a 27 per cent cut in taxes on foreign investments.

The Navy says that its has distrubuted its allotment of 13-thousand tickets to the Sugar Bowl game with Mississippi without regard to racial restrictions. The tickets all bore a stipulation that they could only be used by Caucasians. The game is to be played in New Orleans. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued a statemnt saying that the Navy action "apparently means it will ~~xxxxxx~~ uphold the dignity of man without regard to race. If correct"..says the statement..

no matter what the final score is, the Navy has already won the most important part of the game."

This fall my colleague Bill Costello made a general survey of conditions in Asia. Among other things he observed the activities of our Central Intelligence Agency. Tonight I've asked him to report to you from Washington, on the C.I.A.

(runs..

ending..Now back to Edward R. Murrow)

That was Bill Costello reporting from Washington. This is ERM..I'll be back in a moment..but first a word from Bob Dixon.

The Word- There would seem to be some question whether or not we are pursuing the most effective policy in Asia. But what must be kept in mind is that our attitudes toward this part of the world can't be changed overnight. For as Machiavelli once said:"There is nothing more difficult, more perilous or more unsertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things." Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, December 23, 1954
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... This fall, my colleague, Bill Costello, made a general survey of conditions in Asia. Among other things,he observed the activities of our Central Intelligence Agency. Tonight, I've asked him to report to you from Washington on the CIA.

COSTELLO: Here, in Washington, the Central Intelligence Agency is seldom discussed publicly and then only in the vagues kind of generalities. It was a distinct shock, therefore, to this correspondent on a recent survey trip through Asia to discover that the CIAis not nearly so anonymous in foreign parts as it is right here at home. Without my making the slightest X effort to look for evidence of CIA activity,the subject was repeatedly brought to my attention. In fact, in certain areas the agency made itself so conspicuous that it was a common topic of barroom gossip and it would be a disservice now to suppress that fact.

The argument for the CIA's elaborate policy of secrecy in dealing with Congress and the public is that the agency is Uncle Sam's clearing house for the topmost secrets of the Cold War and an Intelligence Agency cannot function properly if it has to do its work in the glare of the public spotlight. One member of Congress, Democratic Senator Mike Mansfield, of Montana, has protested against the present system of letting the CIA operate without adequate congressional liaison . He has twice introduced bills to provide for a monitoringcommittee of some kind and he is preparing now to introduce a third bill in January, calling for the creation of a joint House-Senate committee, somewhat similar to the committee handling atomic energy matters. It is considered likely that Senator Mansfield's proposal next year will get more serious attention thanit has previously. Reason is that CIA is not altogether what it appears to be and there is a growing realization that it might wisely subject itself to a more formalized congressional review.

Immediately after the war Congress,then a Democratic Administration, justified the agency as a non-political, noncontroversial storehouse of information. The emphasis was almost wholly on Intelligence work. And on that score there is every reason to believe today that the CIA has become one of the world's most skillful and efficient Intelligence organizations,but with the onset of the Cold War both the Truman and the Eisenhower Administrations have used the CIA to perform another mission, - to carry on in many parts of the world certain secret underground operations against the Communist Party's conspiratorial apparatus. The law, in effect,permits the President and the National Security Council to use the CIA as a franking agency as well as a collector of information. For the most part the public is not kept informed of these activities. Guesses are made from time to time on the size of the CIA's secret budget and these guesses range all the way from three hundred million dollars a year up as high as eight hundred millions. No one in authority has ever announced a definite figure and everything possible is done to create the impression that every aspect ofthe agency's work is veiled in super-secrecy, but out in Asia this veil of secrecy is pretty flimsy. Probably the most conspicuous of all the CIA operations in Asia is the set-up known as Western Enterprises, Incorporated, on the Island of Formosa. Ostensibly, it's a business concern, but no one is deceived. Everybody talks about the outfit, including the Communist radio at Peiping. Political sophisticates are making it the butt of political jokes and one British correspondent put it in a dispatch: "The activity is an open top-secret." The agents are flippantly referred to as the "spooks." They and their wives and children have a cosy compound covering a hilltop near Taipeh. They have their own transport planes, shuttling agents back and forth. They have a private bar in Taipeh to prevent convivial spooks from talking out of turn with strangers. The spooks are so carefully insulated from all contamination that they have their own supply system. You can see their warehouses any day alongside the road to Keelong-(?) where I inadvertently made inquiries in September.

Western Enterprises and the spooks still talk in figurative whispers,but that doesn't prevent the Chinese from snickering out loud at what they regard as a crude American Intelligence system. Actually, they are not seeing the Intelligence system at all for that operates as secretly as any in the world. What people are laughing at, to the serious detriment of Americanprestige, is an awkward Cold War operation being conducted with apretense of secrecy. Our method of operation gave the Peiping radio this fall a propaganda windfall. The Reds, it happened, captured a Chinese Nationalist guerrilla who spilled everything. Then, Peiping went on the air with a broadcast describing fully the manner in which Western Enterprises has helped in recruiting, training, and arming Chinese guerrillas for work on the mainland. Anyone visiting Taipeh for two weeks would know that the Communist account was substantially correct. Unofficially, Western Enterprises, of course, has its defenders. Officials say privately that it's not fair to condemn an operation just because its cover has been exposed. They say sooner or later all covers wear off and have to be abandoned. In some cases, even if a cover is exposed it is still possible to complete a mission.

Well, despite this rationalization there is good reason to believe that CIA is ready to abandon Western Enterprises as rapidly as its personnel can be reassigned, but even if the operation on Formosa is discontinued there remain two phony businessset-ups in Japan and Indo-China whose identities are well known to the Communists and another in Thailand. In all four cases the pattern chosen as a cover is practically identical and, of course, the minute you assemble in Asia three or four dozen white-skinned westerners with no visible means of support and put them in contact with the foreign officials on a footing of diplomatic privilege then anyone can identify them as secret agents. If you ask why CIA should carry on such operations, why the agency should not limit itself to Intelligence,the answer comes in the form of a question. They ask: "Who else is there to do it?" In 1948,the easw with which the Communist coup was carried out in Czechoslovakia convinced Washington

authorities that a counter-apparatus must be created to head off any future Red seizure of power. No one either in or out of Congress assailsthe logic of this contention, but it is a question whether the operations being carried out in Asia today are properly designed for that part of the world. A closer congressional scrutiny may bring changes in addition to those already contemplated by Administration leaders.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Flood waters ravaged Northern California and Oregon today, claiming at least 12 lives. Five communities are completely inundated. Thousands of persons are homeless, with damage estimated at more than 10-million dollars. The business district in Santa Cruz, 60 miles South of San Francisco, is under five feet of water. And the entire population of Marysville..a town of more than 12-thousand..has been ordered evacuated because of the flooding Yuba and Feather Rivers. The nearby Sacramento weather bureau said: "This is without doubt the greatest flood in the records of this river system." Three deaths are reported in Southern Oregon.

A late report says rivers are receding in Oregon, where colder weather has stopped the melting of snow. Reno, Nevada, has been cut in two by rising floodwaters. But no casualties are reported in that area. More light rain is expected tonight.

In Washington, President Eisenhower has called the floods "a major disas ter", and authorized what the White House called "blank check " financial assistance. Secretary of Agriculture Benson sent telegrams to the governors of California and Oregon, offering surplus food for fllod victim .

Russia has agreed to let the United States resume distribution of a magazine on American life among the Rusian people. In return, we will let Russia publish an English-language magazine in the United States. In announcing the agreement today, the State Department said Moscow will allow 52-thousand copies of the American magazine to be distributed. It will be published by the United States Information agency and sell on Russian newsstands for five rubles. That's about the same price a comparable Russian magazine would sell for.

Publication of a semilar magazine called "Amerika" was suspended three years ago, when Moscow restricted its distribution. At the same time, the United States banned publication of the Soviet Information Bulletin in this country. There are no details on what the new Russian magazine will be like.

The New York Post reported today that the Veterans Amministration had stopped payment of disability compensation to a veteran who lost both legs in World War Two. The veterans Administration had acted on the grounds that James Kutcher of Newark, New Jersey, belonged to the Socialist Workers Party.. an organization the Government has listed as subversive. The party follows the Trotsky line, and is strongly opposed to the Moscow brand of Communism. The ex-GI also was accused of making remarks derogatory of the Government. This afternoon, the disability of payments to Kutcher, as a double amputee, were ordered reinstated..pending outcome of a hearing. The Veterans Administrat ion said it was acting out of "a sense of fair play and to prevent hardship." No date has been set for the hearing.

The provisional government of Argentina decreed today that all its top officials including the new provisional president..are ineligible to run in the forthcoming elections. The decree said the Argentine government wants to observe "absolute non-intervention" in the people's political decisions.

West German authorities today formally arrested Dr. Otto John, former chief of counter-intelligence for the Bonn government. The charge was "suspicion of treason." John defected to the Communists in July of last year. He suddenly reappeared in West Berlin 11 days ago..and has been under interrogation ever since. There are indications he was arrested simply because ther was no other legal way to hold him in custody. And in the end he may go free. My colleague Richard Hottelet reports there apparently is still no real evidence of treason against him.

India announced today that it has established diplomatic relations with Outer Mongolia. Last week, Nationalist China vetoes Outer Mongolia's application for admission to the United Nations..charging it is a "province" fo Soviet Russia, and not an independent state.

Israel and Jordan laid aside their differences today, so that Christian pilgrims would be free to cross their common frontier. The curfew has been lifted in Bethlehem..in the territory administered by Jordon..and Arab and Israeli soldiers are reported relaxing at their posts, among the sandbags, bombed houses, and barged wire.

In Washington, President Eisenhower granted Christmas pardons to 42 convicted criminals..and commuted one death sentence. White House Secretary Hagerty announced that President and Mrs. Eisenhower will attend church on Christmas Day. That will be the first time the President has attended church services since he was stricken in September.

We are approaching a week-end of reunion and rejoicing. We might perhaps spare a thought for those who will not participate in the festivities - who will not be home for Christmas. The mind turns first to hospitals, where nurses and doctors know no holiday; to the policemen on your beat, and the firemen too; to the men who man the radar ramparts; to the crews of civilian aircraft, with that little wreath of holly on the door leading to the flight deck. And to the train crews on the long hauls out across the rich, flat land, and over the Rockies, the Siskious and the Cascades.

An American ship may be entering Suez or clearing the Panama Canal, reported off the Lizard or Sandy Hook. Whatever "containers" Americans may be off travelling in, their thoughts are travelling, home, and their imaginations may possibly create a Christmas free of the crass commercialism that has come to mark this season of the year.

There will even be a few people in the news business working during the week end. We might spare a thought of thanks for the telephone operators, who with courtesy and good humor, perform such casual miracles of communication.

And mention should be made of radio and televisoon engineers who transmit the poice and picture from here to there, and who - unfortunate creatures - must listen to what is tranimitted whether they like it or not.

No one who studies the world scene could term this Christmas either secure or serene. We continue to contend, as we have before, against forces of evil and tryanny. We have no guarantee of success. But the recent past, which has led us to this reasonably tranquil Christmas, has been honorable.

If memories of the past are sufficiently strong, then fear of the future may be considerably diminished.

This is one night of the year when a mere reporter, with an imperfect knowledge of the past and none of the future, may be permitted to remind himself and hislisteners, be they many or few, of one of the world's greatest pieces or reporting - by St. Matthew and St. Mark. They collaborated on the story. They tell us, according to the King James' version of their report, that "When Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the King: "Behold there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying: "Where is he that is King of the Jews?" St. Luke reported that when Mary brought forth her first son, she wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn. "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them - and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them "Fear not, for behold I bring you tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the City of David, the Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

Note well that the first thing the angel said was, "Fear not." Meanwhile, Herod had dispatched his wise men to search diligently for the young child. And the star which they saw in the East went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. When they saw the star they rejoiced, with exceeding great joy. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary, his mother. And they fell down and worshipped him. And when they had opened their treasures they presented unto him gifts - gold, frankincense any myrrh.

The shepherds had been promised by the angel that they would find a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes. And, suddenly, there was with them angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying, "glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will toward men." And so the wise men and the shepherds found Mary and Joseph and the babe lying in the manger.

St. Matthey and St. Luke were good reporters. And they said..they reported that the shepherds were sore afraid. The sights they saw and the circumstances must have impressed and shaken those shepherds more than modern shepherds were shaken by the announcement of the hydrogen bomb. And yet, those two good reporters agree that the first words of the angel were, "Fear not! " Their reporting has survived every effort to supress it. And the angel's advice was never more timely.

Whenever we search for words that combine strength, beauty and hope, we are led back to that one book. It seems to me that we in this country are committed, in good company, to combat evil things. And you will find in that same book and in the same mood you will find these phrases: "Whom shall I fear? Of whom shall I be afraid?" It seems to me that these sentiments are appropriate on ~~this evening~~ today.

~~This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the "Bad for Today."~~

MURROW: This, by Gamiel Bradford: " The legend of St. Nick is the last living relic of the vanishing world of dreams. The faries are gone, the witches and ghosts are gone. Santa Claus alone lingers with us. Let us keep him as long as we can. Children learn to see soon enough, too clearly, too well. After all, in this universe of ignorance, anything may be true - even our dreams."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday December 24, 1954

This is the news.

The world watches and waits tonight amid repercussions of last night's rejection by the French National Assembly of the Paris agreements to rearm West Germany. In the wake of the surprise with which the action caught the Western world, today was devoted for the most part [redacted] to diplomatic conferences, and hopes that the French will reverse their decision next Monday. Premier Mendes-France has called for more votes on the German issue [redacted]---votes which he will make a question of confidence. The Premier says tonight he is confident the Deputies will change their minds.

Today, Secretary of State Dulles talked by telephone from Washington twice with President Eisenhower in Augusta. Later, the President issued a warning that the French decision was of "utmost seriousness". And he said, "we cannot believe that this represents the final French decision in the matter".

Secretary Dulles also conferred with British Ambassador Sir Roger Makins during the day, and both diplomats renewed their agreement that West Germany must be armed soon---with or without French approval. The British Foreign Office took [redacted] the same stand in an unusually stern statement on the French action. The British pointed out that the issue before the French Assembly is "not whether the German [redacted] Republic will rearm, but how". And

the British went on to say that the French decision of last night imperils the unity of the Western world. Dulles and Ambassador Makins are said to have agreed that these points represent the basic positions of their governments. They took [redacted] similar policy stands last Summer when the French killed the European Defense Community plan.

Secretary Dulles is said to feel that the vote of rejection last night was a political miscalculation on the part of the French Deputies, and that playing politics with so momentous an issue is highly irresponsible. This raises the question in the minds of top American officials whether the French nation can produce and support a government capable of making the necessary decisions or whether it is voting itself out of any responsible part in world affairs and into oblivion.

As for West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer drove immediately to his office when he heard the news from Paris. He called an emergency conference of his advisers, but he and other West German officials are withholding official comment until after the French votes on Monday.

Those votes will be watched [redacted] closely by the United States too, for, in their light, this government undoubtedly will decide how to proceed with the rearming of West Germany.

An action behind the iron curtain is causing wonderment tonight also. It is the mysterious report by the official news agency of Communist Hungary that Americans Noel and Herta Field---recently released from a Communist prison---have asked for and been granted political asylum in Hungary. There has been no official word from the Hungarian government and our Legation in Budapest says it had heard nothing of such a decision on the part of the Fields. Our Minister to Hungary, Christian Ravndal, is also in the dark on the matter.

But in Washington, American officials appeared not too surprised at the reports. They said there have been some doubts that the Fields would return to the West, pointing out that when Ravndal offered them aid after their release, they did not ask for American passports. But the question now is: What move will our government make. It may ask Hungary officially for a report on the Fields, or it may ask for a face-to-face meeting with the Fields to ask them if they made the decision of their own free will. Some authorities can't believe that this is the case in view of the severe treatment the Fields recieved at the hands of the Communists. Neither can they understand why the Communists would have freed them in the first place if they wanted to keep them out of Western hands.

At the United Nations, a spokesman for Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold had a word of advice for newsmen who wish to cover his mission to Peiping to try to win release for [redacted] imprisoned American airmen. Hammarskjold wouldn't mind [redacted] Western newsmen on hand for the talks, but he won't take them along. That, he says, is a matter between the newsmen and the Peiping government. If they want to be there, they will have to get permission from Communist China.

Christmas Eve has brought the people of Western Europe relief from the [redacted] storms which have plagued them for three days. The storms have abated and the peril that faced lowland homes is ended. The main sea defenses of Britain, Holland and Belgium [redacted] withstood the [redacted] pounding of the waves, and there were only minor breaks in the dikes of Holland. But the toll was high for the three days of storm---more than 120-persons are dead or missing, hundreds are injured and 23-ships were wrecked.

There is [redacted] good news too for Iron Curtain victims of last Spring's floods along the Danube and other rivers in East and West Germany. Four American ships, carrying surplus corn, wheat and butter to these people, are nearing European ports. In fact, they may already have docked. [redacted]

5-5-5-5-5

A couple of political notes. One high Republican party leader says that, barring unforeseen development, President Eisenhower has agreed to run again in 1956, keeping Vice President Nixon as his running mate.

And in South Carolina, Democratic Senator Charles Daniel has resigned and Senator-elect Strom Thurmond was appointed to finish his term. Thurmond was not to have taken office until the new Congress convenes on January 5th. But Daniel resigned now in order to give Thurmond seniority over eight other recently-elected Senators.

Daniel was filling out the term of the late Burnet Maybank.

~~Agriculture Secretary Benson has offered the chance for another job in his department to Wolf Ladejinsky, recently ousted as Agriculture Attache in Tokyo. The ouster brought Benson under fire in some quarters. Now, he says he is ready to hold a hearing to determine whether Ladejinsky should be employed in a Department job he formerly held.~~

Edward R. Murrow: December 24, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

This is the first Christmas at home for this reporter in many a hastening year; and memory turns to those Americans at home and abroad who work on Christmas Eve - in Korea the outposts will be manned - weapons ready - hand grenades neatly laid out on the sandbags; there will be night patrols out in the de-militarized zone, searching for "unauthorized personnel." There will be a Christmas tree back at the platoon C.P. on the reverse side of the hill, and some of the stars will have been cut out of beer cans. There'll be plenty of oil to keep the tents warm, and before midnight a lot of youngsters, and some not so young will be looking at pictures of family and friends. Farther back the starting generators will be hooked up to the F-86's, ready to get them off the ground in less than three minutes. Early in the morning the choppers will set down on the high hill positions with the last batch of Christmas mail and packages. #

Out in the straits of Formosa the little destroyers and the bigger ships, and the men in them will be working. On Formosa and in Indochina, American officers will take the day off from planning and preparing schedules for troop training.

In Europe, from Turkey to Norway, American officers and men will be doing their jobs - but their hearts will be turning West again. In

Turkey and Morocco and Spain the bulldozers, concrete mixers and earth-moving gear, used for building and stretching airfields will be silent.

Right now a flight of strategic bombers may be over Saudi-Arabia. A MATS aircraft, laden with men or technical gear, may be calling the tower at Anchorage, Mishimia, Wake, ~~XXXXXXX~~ Abadan or Haneda. Tomorrow morning in the far north a light plane will land on skis to service an isolated Radar outpost. ~~THEXEAGE~~ The Eagle's Brood has indeed been scattered round the world in the last ten years. But Americans this Christmas are not only engaged in manning ramparts. On Formosa they are helping to finish the most successful land distribution and development scheme put into effect since the war. In India they are teaching peasants how to use something other than a crooked stick to till the soil - how to plant and harvest the food crops on which the life of three hundred and fifty million people depends. They are advising the Indian Government on its gigantic irrigation projects designed to make India a two-crop instead of a single-crop country.

Americans are helping to survey and prepare a great T.V.A. in Colombia; assisting the Brazilians and the Mexicans in an educational campaign to wipe out illiteracy. Our doctors and scientists are working

with local medical practitioners and government agencies throughout the world, in fighting epidemics, malaria and endemic illnesses.

There are thousands of members of our Foreign Service and Information Services gathering data on foreign lands, and interpreting American policy to foreign peoples. There are American students abroad, learning languages, history and equipping themselves to deal with understanding and tolerance with foreign lands and people.

Here at home the mind goes first to hospitals, where nurses and doctors know no holiday; to the policeman on your beat & the firemen too -no holiday either; to the crews of civilian aircraft, with that little wreath of holly on the door leading to the flight deck; and to the train crews on the long hauls out across the rich, flat land, and over the Rockies, the Siskious and the Cascades. As the exhausts of the big Diesels bounces off the canyon walls, similar Diesels are operational in Pakistan and elsewhere.

An American ship may be entering Suez, or clearing the Panama Canal, reported at Land's End or off Sandy Hook. Whatever "containers" Americans may be travelling in, their thoughts are travelling home, and their imaginations may create a Christmas free of the crass commercialism that has come to mark this season of the year.

There are even a few people in the news business working tonight - all of them, I doubt not, grateful for the freedom they still enjoy; grateful, too, to the postmen who deliver letters not only of praise and abuse, but also a wondrous assortment of newspapers, magazines and books. # And it would indeed be churlish for any reporter to stint his gratitude toward telephone operators who perform such casual miracles of communication with such courtesy and good humor. / And then in this medium there are the engineers who speak a strange jargon - transmit the voice from here to there - and who, unfortunate creatures, must listen to what is transmitted whether they like it or not.

No one who studies the world scene could term this Christmas either secure or serene. We contend, as we have before, against forces of evil and tyranny. We have no guarantee of success. / But the recent path which has led us to this reasonably tranquil Christmas has been an honorable one; and as we celebrate and face another brief year we may in truth "greet the unknown with a cheer."

Perhaps the best part about Christmas for many of us is the opportunity it gives us to once again be "young in heart." For Christmas, after all, is for children -- of all ages. William Hazlitt once put it well when he said: "There is a feeling of Eternity in youth which makes amends for everything. And to be young is to be as one of the Immortal Gods." Merry Xmas.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, December 27, 1954

This is the news:

The French National Assembly has voted to admit West Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Premier Mendez-France who made a last-minute appeal to the Assembly was given a 38-vote margin. And within minutes of the vote (which I'd like to discuss in a few minutes) the President made it known that he was "gratified." But White House News Secretary HAGERTY reserved a formal statement until all action has been completed in the French Assembly.

Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said the French vote to admit the West Germans to NATO "is welcome news to all the free world." He predicted that the Russians would now start another diplomatic offensive in an effort TO upset German re-armament either by "soft talk of co-existence " or threats of reprisals. And Democratic Senator Mansfield of Montana told reporters: "The western alliance is saved and the free world can once again breathe easily."

The President spent the day in Augusta "watching and waiting" for the results of the vote in Paris. He conferred once, at least, with Secretary of State Dulles. And he met for more than two hours with his top economic advisors. Later the White House said Mr. Eisenhower will send his budget message to the Congress on January 17th with his economic report following three days later.

Dag Hammershuld, the secretary-general of the United Nations, returned to his headquarters today to complete plans for his trip to Red China. His office says he'll announce tomorrow the names of the small party that will accompany him in his effort to free the eleven American airmen held by the Communists.

A Chinese Nationalist newspaper on Formosa said today that Hammershuld is "making a fool of himself and a mockery of the United Nations" by his trip to Red China. This paper says Communist Premier Chou en Lai already has made it clear that he will not discuss the case of the imprisoned Americans...and that, therefore, the Hammershuld trip will be usless.

Chou en Lai today again boasted that his people will never

halt until their flag flies over Formosa. He says Formosa is Red China's territory...the "Chinese people resolutely demand that the United States withdraw all its forces from Formosa". Chou also warns that Red China is no longer a weak nation and will not beg for peace at the price of surrendering her territorial claims.

In Yugoslavia today, the vice president in charge of economic affairs called for a conference of his country's creditor nations... to try to find a way to ease Belgrade's debt problem..and put the country on a pay-as-you-go basis. The United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Isreal are among Yugoslavia's creditors. And the vice president says Yugoslavia is in debt because of bad weather..which has given the country three poor harvests in the past four years. He also lists, as reasons for Yugoslavia's economic troubles the concentration on industrialization at the expense of agriculture... the high cost of defense and the increase of prices on the foreign market for essential imports.

The Vatican indicated today that the health of Pope Pius continues to improve. He has received another transfusion of plasma and whole blood..and continues to devote much time each day to church MATTERS.

Representatives of the State and Defense departments and the air force conferred today on a proposed agreement with Spain concerning the Americans who will tend our bases being established in Spain. The proposal would make inter-faith marriage of Americans in Spain (subject) to approval of the Roman Catholic church. The Reverend Raymond M. Stadta, a lieutenant colonel in the air force, who negotiated the proposed agreement IN MADRID, says it will mean fewer legal difficulties than chaplains of all faiths now encounter in England and France..when Americans want to marry there. ~~Father Stadta says the agreement he negotiated already has been approved by Francis Cardinal Spellman, archbishop of New York, and Roman Catholic military vicar (for our) forces, and by Major General Charles I. Carpenter, a Methodist, who is chief of air force chaplains.~~

The final count on the traffic deaths over the holiday week-end now reads 387..with Texas reporting 31 traffic deaths...California 29 and Pennsylvania 25.

And the air force announces that Lieut. Col. John Paul Stapp has reached the fastest ground speed on record. He traveled 632 miles an

hour at the Holloman Air Development Center in New Mexico. Colonel Stapp rode on a rocket-propelled sled..propelled by the 40-thousand pound thrust of nine rockets. He attained the 632 miles an hour speed in five seconds after starting..and within a space of 28-hundred feet. His "sled" slammed to a dead stop in one and a half seconds after hitting its top speed. The colonel was strapped in by a nylon web harness on shoulders, legs, chest and lap. He suffered only some blood blisters from dust particles and two black eyes..as a result of their sudden movement forward against his eyelids.

Edward R. Murrow: December 27, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

In Paris Premier Mendes-France is engaged in a political battle of monumental proportions; not only is his political life at stake, the whole fabric of West European defense is in the balance. In recent days he has been told by the Russians that if France ratifies the Paris agreements to re-arm West Germany, the treaty of friendship between Russia and France will be terminated, and Russia will proceed to form an East European coalition, which has in fact already been done. The Russians have also threatened to break off their treaty with Great Britain. On the other hand Mendes-France has been told by his allies, the United States and Great Britain, that an unfavorable vote will isolate France, won't prevent Germany from being re-armed, and will in effect leave France to go it alone.

Mendes-France has decided to gamble everything on three votes of confidence. The first, the approval of the entry of Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to be coupled with a complete agreement between France and Germany on the Saar. That vote, a crucial one, was carried tonight by 289 to 251.

Next there was to be a second vote of confidence which was scheduled to occur tonight. This involved the rejection of two amendments that in effect would postpone German re-armament for at least a year, in the hope that there might occur during that time new and fruitful negotiations between the three Western Powers and the Soviet Union. Those amendments have just been withdrawn - Another victory for Mendes -

The final test, however, will not come until Wednesday - or perhaps later - and that one will involve a reversal of last Friday's decision, when the French rejected the inclusion of Germany in the West European union, which is the very heart of the whole defense plan for Western Europe.

Today Mendes-France talked to a dead silent and attentive Chamber. He said that if he had believed that final negotiations with the Russians were possible before the ratification, he would have tried to persuade the British and the Americans to seek such a conference. But the Americans and the British and Mendes-France believed that negotiations could be carried on better after the ratification. He said: "If we give in now (to Russian threats) it would lead to the belief we had given in because of fear. If we do not ratify, a four-power conference would have less chance of success. There might be a conference of two or three nations, but we

would not be invited, because we would have left the Atlantic alliance." And Mendes-France asked: "What would be our political credit with Great Britain and the United States and our European partners, in case of rejection?" And he added: "Even with Russia, it is doubtful that a country which had broken with all of its allies could have much credit." He said that after four years of French hesitancy and indecision France's allies are no longer willing to listen to alternatives. He contended that it is no longer possible to forbid Germany to re-arm. That is painful for all Frenchmen, but it is unavoidable. The French Premier contended that the entire Atlantic Pact was at stake, which France must preserve and maintain with her Allies, or else allow those allies to organize their defenses without France.

Mendes-France has won his first 2 votes of confidence, but the third and most difficult remains. That is the one bringing Germany, with the right to re-arm, into the seven-nation West European Union. That's the one on which he was beaten last Friday by a vote of 280 to 259.

French politics is as unpredictable as the weather, but as of tonight it appears that a sufficient number of Deputies have changed their minds to give him the majority he needs on the three votes of confidence. This

is because a number of Independents and De Gaullists have changed their votes.

Seldom in recent history has a sovereign nation been exposed to such blunt and unremitting pressure, both from its enemies and its friends. If Mendes-France succeeds in the final test, it will mean that the Western nations in Europe maintain by however narrow a margin a common political and military purpose in Western Europe. And that will be something they have not yet been able to achieve in Asia. It will mean, too, that in terms of French politics the pressure for early conversations between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union will increase. The mere ratification of the Paris agreements will not bring a German army into being overnight, nor will it diminish the appetite of those Europeans in France and elsewhere who want to have another try at talking with the Russians before giving up hope that some method can be found of living in the same world with them without facing the constant alternative of destroying or being destroyed. If the French agree finally to the re-arming of Germany, it must be regarded not as the climactic ending of a book, but rather the beginning of a new chapter which will not be lacking in surprise and suspense.

Mendes France, from the time he assumed the Premiership, has attempted to lead from strength, staking a career and reputation on the outcome. For a politican, this demands considerable personal courage. Canon Wescott once observed:"Great occasions do not make heroes of cowards; they simply unveil them to the eyes of men. Silent and imperceptible, as we wake or sleep, we grow strong or we grow weak and at last some crisis shows us what we have become."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The French National Assembly has voted to admit West Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Premier Mendez-France who made a last minute appeal to the Assembly was given a 38-vote margin. And within minutes of the vote -- which I'd like to discuss in a few minttes -- the President made it known that he was "gratified". But the White House News Secretary Haggerty reserved a formal statement wunit all action has been completed in the French Assembly.

Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said the French vote to admit the West Germans to NATO "is welcome news to all the free world." He Predicated that the Russians would now start another diplomatic offensive in an effort to upset German re-armament either by "soft talk of co-existence" or threats of reprisals. And Democratic Senator Mansifeld of Montana told reporters: "The western alliance is saved and the free world can once again breathe easily."

The President spent the day in Augusta "watching and waiting" for the results of the vote in Paris. He conferred once, at least, with Secretary of State Dulles. And he met for more than two hours with his top economic advisors. Later the White House said Mr. Eisenhower will send his budget message to the Congress on January 17th with his economic report following three days later.

Dag Hammershuld, the secretary-general of the United Nations, returned to his headquarters today to complete plans for his trip to Red China. His office says he'll announce tomorrow the names of the saall party that will accompany him in his effort to free the eleven American airmen held by the Communists.

A Chinese Nationalist newspaper on Formosa said today that Hammershuld is "making a fool of himself and a mockery of the United Nations" by his trip to Red China. This paper says Communist Premier Chou en Lai already has made is clear that he will not discuss the case of the imprisoned Americans.. and that, therefore, the Hammershuld trip will be useless.

Chou en Lai today again boasted that his people will never halt until their flag flies over Formosa. He says Formosa is Red China's territory.. the "Chinese people resolutely demand that the United States withdraw all its forces from Formosa." Chou also warns that Red China is no longer a weak nation and will not beg for peace at the price of surrendering her territorial claims.

In Yugoslavia today, the fice president in charge of economic affairs called for a conference of his country's creditor nations....to try to find a way to ease Belgrade's debt problem...and put the country on a pay-as-you-go basis. The United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Israel are among Yugoslovias's creditors. And the vice president says Yugoslavia is in debt because of bad weather...which has given the country three poor harvests in the past four years. He also lists, as reasons for Yugoslavia's economic troubles the concentration on industrialization at the expense of agriculture...the high cost of defense and the increase of prices on the foreign market for essential imports.

The Vatican indicated today that the health of Pope Pius continues to improve. He has received another transfusion of plasma and whole blood.. and continues to devote much time each day to church matters.

Representatives of the State and Defense departments and the air force conferred today on a proposed agreement with Spain concerning the Americans who will tend our bases being established in Spain. The proposal would make inter-faith marraige of Americans is Spain subject to approval of the Roman

Catholic church. The Reverend Raymond M. Stadta, a lieutenant colonel in the air force, who negotiated the proposed agreement in Madrid, says it will mean fewer legal difficulties than chaplains of all faiths now encounter in England and France when Americans want to marry there.

The final count on traffic deaths over the holiday week-end now reads 387 with Texas reporting 31 traffic deaths..California 29 and Pennsylvania 25.

And the air force announces that Lieutenant Colonel John Paul Stapp has reached the fastest ground speed on record. He traveled 632 miles an hour an Holloman Air Developement Center in New Mexico. Colonel Stapp rode on a rockket-propelled sled...propelled by the 40-thousand pound thrust of nine rockets. He attained the 632 miles an hour speed in five seconds after starting...and within a space of 28-hundred feed. His "sled" slammed to a dead stop in one and a half seconds after hitting its top speed. The colonel was strapped in by a nylon web harness on shoulder, legs, chest and lap. He suffered only some blood blisters from dust particles and two black eyes...as a result of their sudden movement forward against his eyelids.

In Paris Premier Mendes-France is engaged in a politicaal battle of monumental proportions; not only is his political life at stake, the whole fabric of West European defense is in the balance. In recent days he has been told by the Russians that if France ratifies the Paris agreements to re-arm West Germany, the treaty of friendship between Russia and France will be terminated, and Russia will proceed to form an East European coalition, which has in fact already been done. The Russians have also threatened to break off their treaty with Great Britain. On the other hand Mendes-France has been told by his allies, the United States and Great Britain, that an unfavorable vote will isolate France, won't prevent Germany from being

re-armed, and will in effect leave France to go it alone.

Mendes-France has decided to gamble everything on three votes of confidence. The first, the approval of the entry of Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to be coupled with a complete agreement between France and Germany on the Saar. That vote, a crucial one, was carried tonight by 289 to 251.

Next, there was to be a second vote of confidence which was scheduled to occur tonight. This involved the rejection of two amendments that in effect would postpone German re-armament for at least a year, in the hope that there might occur during that time new and fruitful negotiations between the three Western Powers and the Soviet Union. Those amendments have just been withdrawn...another victory for Mendes.

The final test, however, will not come until Wednesday - or perhaps later - and that one will involve a reversal of last Friday's decision, when the French rejected the inclusion of Germany in the West European union, which is the very heart of the whole defense plan for Western Europe. Today Mendes-France talked to a dead silent and attentive Chamber. He said that if he had believed that final negotiations with the Russians were possible before the ratification, he would have tried to persuade the British and Americans to seek such a conference. But the Americans and the British and Americans to seek such a conference. But the Americans and the British and Mendes-France believed that negotiations could be carried on better after the ratification. He said: "If we give in now (to Russian threats) it would lead to the belief we had given in because of fear. If we do not ratify, a four-power conference would have less chance of success. There might be a conference of two or three nations, but we would not be invited, because we would have left the Atlantic alliance." And Mendes-France asked: "What would be our political credit with Great Britain and the United States and our

European partners, in case of rejection?" And he added: "Even with Russia, is is doubtful that a country which had broken with all of its allies could have much credit." He said that after four years of French hesitancy and indecision France's allies are no longer willing to listen to alternatives. He contended that is is no longer possible to forbid Germany to re-arm. That is painful for all Frenchman, but it is unavoidable. The French Premier contended that the entire Atlantic pact was at stake, which France must preserve and maintain with her allies, or else allow those allies to organize their defenses without France.

Mendes-France has won his first 2 votes of confidence, but the third and most difficult remains. That is the one bringing German, with the right to re-arm, into the seven nation West European Union. That's the one on which he was beaten last Friday by a vote of 280 to 259.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a mintue with the Word for Today. But first, here's a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Mendes -France, from the time he assumed the Premiership, has attempted to lead from strength, staking a career and reputation on the outcome. For a politician, this demands considerable personal courage. Cannon Wescott once observed: "Great occasions do not make heroes of cowards; they simply unveil them to the eyes of men. Silent and imperceptible, as we wake or sleep, we grow strong or we grow weak and at last some crisis shows us what we have become."

Good Night and Good Luck

Tues. Dec. 28 1954

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The President today named Connecticut's Republican Governor Lodge to be THE new ambassador to Spain. Lodge, who is the brother of Henry Cabot Lodge, our chief delegate to the United Nations, was defeated for re-election. Lodge will replace Ambassador Dunn who goes to Brazil to replace Ambassador James Kemper who is retiring.

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Surgeon-General Scheele, of the United States Public Health Service, estimates that this year marked the biggest boom in babies in

our history. He says for the first time, this year, births will go over four million. And he also forecasts that this year will show the lowest death rate in history. His figures also show a drop in both marriages and divorces.

The State Department says it has received no official word from Communist Hungary saying that Noel and Herta Field have decided to remain in Hungary rather than return to this country.

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Japanese Prime Minister Matoyama says he'd like to see more trade and travel with Russia and Red China. He says he's "Certain" this would not create any difficulty with the United States.

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And the Yugoslav government tonight accused the biographer and former close friend of Marshal Tito of betraying his country and the Communist party. The Parliament has ordered Vladimir Dedijer tried on criminal charges.

Once each year most of our foreign correspondents come home...We will be doing a full hour of conversation on Radio and TV Sunday afternoon... Tonite two old friends are here for some talk...David Schoenbrun from France and Dick Hottelet from Germany....Both have contributed much information to this report over the years...this is my chance to say thanks publicly...

My two colleagues - David Schoenbrun and Dick Hottelet - are not often in agreement in so far as France and Germany are concerned. But I suspect they might go along with this observation Will Rogers once made. ~~Back in 1928 he said~~: "You can ask a Russian any question in the world, and if you give him long enough he will explain their angle, and it will sound plausible enough. Communism to me is one third practice, and two thirds explanation. And more words aint good for anything except to bring on more argument."

Good Nite and Good Luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Once each year most of our foreign correspondents come home. We'll be doing a full hour of conversation on radio and television with them on Sunday afternoon. Tonite two old friends are here for some talk: David Schoenbrun from France and Dick Hottelet from Germany. Both have contributed much information to this report over the years, and this is my chance to say thanks to them publicly.

David, are the French going to ratify the agreements to rearm Germany?

SCHOENBRUN: Yes, I think they will in the Assembly tomorrow, Ed. But I'm not sure that that is the end of the story, unfortunately.

HOTTELET: Dave, one thing the Germans are very worried about is that, even tho the National Assembly may pass these treaties tomorrow, that something will happen to impede or delay final ratification.

SCHOENBRUN: That's what I was referring to, Hottelet. In France, as in most of the countries in Western Europe, a bill does not become law until it has been ratified by both houses of Parliament. The important vote tomorrow is taking place in the National Assembly, but then it must go to the Council of the Republic, which used to be known as the Senate of France. Now, the Council of the Republic is merely a consultative body there, I think probably with about the same powers as the Bundesrat in Germany, and they can turn it down, but it can be overridden again in a second reading in the House. Now, this jockeying back and forth is very complicated. We don't have to go into details. Suffice it to say that it is possible that despite ratification tomorrow, the process can be strung out for as long as six months. Now, what the French are watching for, of course, is -- to throw the ball back to you, Dick, which is what's happening in Europe -- the French will pass it tomorrow in the lower house and then, I think, they're going to sit back and watch what happens in Germany. Now, we've heard in

Paris that Konrad Adenauer is having great difficulties himself in Germany. I'd like to know from you your estimate of whether or not this thing is going to go thru the German Parliament.

HOTTELET: There are four treaties involved in Germany: the NATO treaty, Western European Union, the sovereignty treaty and the position of -- I'm sorry, five -- position of troops in Germany and the Saar. All five will come up before the Bundestag, which is the lower house of Parliament, some time at the end of January. They will come up if, as you say, the French Assembly ratifies them in Paris. I think -- and the consensus seems to be -- that Chancellor Adenauer has a majority in the Bundestag to get all five of them thru, but there is a question mark about the Saar. And that is one thing that one has get to take into account in the German picture. The vote in Paris and, much more important, the debate in Paris and everything that's gone before may end with a mathematically happy solution, with a mathematical majority in the Assembly and in the Council, but the damage done to the idea of friendship between Germany and France, to the idea of integrating these two old neighbors and enemies may cause some considerable difficulty in the Bundestag and may bring Chancellor Adenauer into greater embarrassment than he suffered a couple of weeks or so ago ...

SCHOENBRUN: If I understand you, Richard, the Germans are not prepared to forgive the French for being hesitant about rearming them?

HOTTELET: This is not a moral judgment, Dave. I don't think it's a question of forgiving. It's a question of assessing the possibility of getting together with someone who seems to be demonstrating, as indeed the Germans have in the past, that there is a great deal of emotion and history and injustice on both sides to divide them.

SCHOENBRUN: Well, I don't think anybody in Paris -- and altho I'm not speaking for the French; I'm speaking as an American -- I don't think anybody in Paris, myself as an American included, would say that there is an equal history of bad ... of behavior on the part of the French and the Germans.

HOTTELET: Well, look, this all depends on how far you go back. You

know, this is the old argument; we have this every year. If you go back a hundred years, the Germans have been the villains of the piece. But I live in the Rhineland in Germany - and, by golly, you can count the castles that were burnt down, ravaged, the countryside which was destroyed by Louis XIV. But this, I mean, this is ... (interruption)

MURROW: .... a little updated from Louis XIV. Hottelet, is there any worry in Germany about their reacquiring an army?

HOTTELET: Yes, there is, indeed, Ed! There is worry on two scores. One, of course, is the Russian threat that the establishment of a West German Army and its inclusion in a Western alliance would perpetuate the split -- there are in Germany the division between East and West -- and also, as the Russians say, greatly increase the danger of a new world war. But there is also an internal worry. The European Defense Community, which was the original basis for the rearmament of Germany and which provided all kinds of international safeguards and security for the growth of this army along democratic lines, of course, has now been killed; and the German Army that goes into NATO will be a national army, will leave free scope for the ambitions and the power of all kinds of people who are not necessarily European-minded and who could inject into German politics and into the power that goes with building up an army a national note, which could cause us considerable trouble.

MURROW: Well now, are you two saying that if this agreement is reached it will be a marriage of necessity and that the old suspicions and doubts will still be there?

SCHOENBRUN: Unfortunately, yes. I'd agree with Hottelet that it was a great tragedy and, I think, an enormous error for France to have rejected the European Defense Community, which was not only the safest way to rearm Germany but which gave real support, a real framework for the embryonic German democracy to develop into a very lusty human being. There's great fear now that the impact of the German Army in Germany itself may disturb that - and if it does, the French will be the ones to blame. And so, at

the moment, I think it is a marriage of necessity. The reluctance in France has been very marked. Nobody's in favor of German rearmament. They're passing it because they have no choice, because their allies, the British (sic) and the French, are telling them ... the British and the Americans are telling them to do so. I think it's a very great error that the French have made. I'd agree completely with Hottelet on that.

MURROW: Well, it's most remarkable when you agree with Hottelet on anything. Go ahead, Dick.

HOTTELET: I have just one last question. Dave, does this situation not pose a challenge which is recognized in France, that something must be done that national impulses don't gain the upper hand in Germany?c I mean ...

SCHOENBRUN: I think so. The key phrase is in Western European Union treaty - and that is, "progressive integration". They've got to get back to it. They've turned down EDC, but when you find out as you take a close look at it, they haven't really embraced German rearmament; and this very word, "Western European Union" ... union means integration, and we don't have it now. As Hottelet reported, we have a coalition, we have a national German army, a general staff, which Eisenhower and Dulles have said repeatedly are a great menace to Europe. And so, there must be an attempt to get back to integration, or else we're all in very great danger.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Dick Hottelet and Dave Schoenbrun.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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SCHOENBRUN: I think so. The key phrase is in Western European Union treaty - and that is, "progressive integration". They've got to get back to it. They've turned down EDC, but then you find out as you take a close look at it, they haven't really embraced German rearmament; and this very word, "Western European Union" ... nion means integration, and we don't have it

now. As Hottelet reported, we have a coalition, we have a national German army, a general staff, which Eisenhower and Dulles have said repeatedly are a great menace to Europe. And so, there must be an attempt to get back to integration, or else we're all in very great danger.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Dick Hottelet and Dave Schoenbrun. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: My two colleagues - David Schoenbrun and Dick Hotteltt are not often in agreement in so far as France and Germany are concerned. But I suspect they might go along with this observation Will Rogers once made. "You can ask a Russian any question in the world and if you give him long ehough he will explain their angle and it will sound plausible enough. Communism to me is one third practice and two thirds explanation. And more words aint good for anything except to bring another argument."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wed - Dec. 29, 1954

This is the news:

The French National Assembly tonight reconfirmed its approval for West Germany to enter the North ~~Atlantic~~ Atlantic Treaty Organization. ~~The [illegible] vote was [illegible] to 250.~~ But because of parliamentary technicalities the Assembly decided to put off until tomorrow its vote on re-arming the Germans as partners in the Western European Union. Correspondent Blair Clark has been following this story for us in Paris. And here is his report, recorded a few minutes ago.:

This is the news:

The French National Assembly has postponed until tomorrow its final vote on the Western European Union. A number of deputies who are opposed to re-arming West Germany forced the postponment until 11 a.m. eastern time tomorrow. Before the decision to postpone, Premier Mendez-France told the Assembly "the country will not understand a negative vote." And he asked everyone "especially those abroad" to retain one thing from the Assembly's debate. He said:"Frenchmen of all parties have a feeling of pain at the re-arming of their old enemies. They want to be certain that the controls and limitations will be enforced."

All day today the President--at Augusta--waited for the French to make their decision. Mr. Eisenhower discussed the problem by phone with Secretary of State Dulles in Washington. And News Secretary Hagerty told reporters there would be no comment from the President until the French vote is counted..and official.

Here in New York today the Stock Market continued to move up. Almost four and a [redacted] half million shares were traded..the biggest number since December of 1950. And the average price of industrial

stocks broke through the $400 mark for the first time in history. Steels and coppers turned in the best all-around performances.

The American Public Power Association today urged an investigation of what it called an "extremely grave alleged attempt to exert pressure on a witness" who testified against the proposed Dixon-Yates contract. The Association has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to trace the source of the pressure and determine whether or not the law has been violated.

Senator McCarthy said today he thinks the President has done "a substantially good job in Europe" but a disastrous job in Asia. He says the Administration's policies in Asia "are wrong to the point that we might have a catastrophe."

The Department of Agriculture says there was a drop of about three per cent in cigaret smoking this year...combined with a drop in the production of cigars, pipe tobacco and chewing tobacco. The Department says "publicity relating to smoking and health in the past year has been a factor that adversely affected cigaret consumption."

David D. Lloyd, the executive director of the Truman Library Corporation, said today that more than one million dollars of the Library's one and three quarter million dollar goal has now been donated.

In Indonesia today, prime ministers of five south Asian countries called for a meeting at the end of next April of 30 Asian and African countries. They would include Japan and Communist China but not Nationalist China. The idea of the meeting would be to promote world peace and co-operation. A Communique by the five sponsoring powers called--among other things--for [redacted] an end to atomic and hydrogen weapon tests.

Edward R. Murrow: December 29, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

As we said last night, this is the season of the year when our foreign correspondents come home to compare notes and argue one with another, and to prepare a full hour review of the past year for next Sunday afternoon. The chief of our European Correspondents is Howard K. Smith, who makes his headquarters in London - (his weekly commentaries from there have been a credit to radio reporting for the last nine years.) He is just back from six weeks in South Africa, and is here in the studio tonight. Howard, what did you learn in South Africa that you didn't know before? + How does your balance sheet look at the end of the year

outstanding man in Rank '54

Fear of U.S. doubted why?

Much of my youth and much of my heart were spent in England. And I think my colleague, Howard K. Smith would agree, as I do, with these words spoken by Sir Winston Churchill back in 1918:"Ask what you please,look where you will, you can not get to the bottom of the resources of Britain. No demand is too novel or too sudden to be met. No need is too unexpected to be supplied. No strain is too prolonged for the patience of our people. No suffering or peril daunts their hearts."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: THIS IS THE NEWS:

The French National Assembly tonite reconfirmed its approval for West Germany to enter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But because of parliamentary technicalities the Assembly decided to put off until tomorrow its vote on rearming the Germans as partners in the West European union. Correspondent Blair Clark has been following this story for us in Paris - and here is his report, recorded just a few minutes ago.

CLARK: The French Assembly has taken another vote on German rearmament, but it was not the vital vote the world is waiting for. It was a re-vote of what has already been passed, and unofficially the results show a loss of 15 votes from yesterday's 38 majority to 23. The sovereign National Assembly got itself tied up in such tight procedural knots that it won't be able to take the key vote on rearming Germany before tomorrow afternoon. Just a few minutes ago, after a long and bitter wrangle, Premier Mendes-France got up, looking pale and haggard, and attacked the Assembly for its .... delay. "Foreign countries just can't understand our red tape," said the Premier. "If you could read the dispatches from ~~xxxxx~~ abroad that I have to read every day," he told the Deputies, "you wouldn't allow artifices of procedure to delay this vote." There were boos and exclamations from the angry Assembly when Mendes-France said this, but the sovereign Assembly insisted on remaining sovereign, no matter what the world thought of it. It was not influenced by the fact which the French Premier mentioned earlier in the nite, that France was largely responsible for four years of delay on the German question.

Tonite's tempest came about this way: A Right-wing Deputy had proposed an amendment to the Paris accords which would have set up legislative watchdog committees over their applications. Mendes-France accepted this amendment in order to win votes from this group. Then, this afternoon the amendment's author withdrew it. The question was whether this caused a

new legislative situation or whether the confidence vote on rearming Germany could be held with the watchdog committee amendment withdrawn. Common sense, as more than one speaker said, ...(drowned out) ... vote should be held as scheduled. But the rule book triumphed over common sense, and the Assembly's Steering Committee decided that there would have to be a new twenty-four-hour delay. Mendes-France fought it but lost. But he insisted ... (drowned out) further action tonite ... (drowned out) ... preliminary results. So he forced the Assembly to take such vote -- the one they have already voted and approved -- on the entry of Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the restoration of its sovereignty. So seventeen orators have orated in the French National Assembly today - and now they are not voting on the issue they were talking about. That issue, of course, is the law which would actually allow Germany to rearm, the law which, to the world's shock and astonishment, was rejected by the Assembly the day before Christmas. It was this rejection of the key article of the Paris accords that forced Mendes-France into the series of confidence votes that were to be all over by tonite. Mendes-France said earlier tonite that he could understand what he called "the immense anguish" with which Frenchmen looked on the rearming of their ancient enemy, Germany, necessary as it now was. The charitable explanation is that it is this anguish that has made the Assembly do what it has done tonite: once again put off the fateful decision.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

(MORE)

MURROW: As we said last nite, this is the season of the year when our foreign correspondents come home to compare notes and argue one with another and to prepare a full-hour review of the past year for next Sunday afternoon. The chief of our European correspondents is Howard K. Smith, who makes his headquarters in London. His weekly commentaries from there have been a credit to radio reporting for the last nine years. He is just back from six weeks in South Africa, and he's here in the studio tonite.

Howard, what did you learn in South Africa you didn't know before and how does your balance sheet look at the end of this year?

SMITH: Well, Ed, it's so seldom that it's possible to end the year on a fairly optimistic note, that I think we ought to make as much of it as we can.

MURROW: Good!

SMITH: As recent years have gone, I had the impression that 1954 has been a pretty good year for the Western world. I think it's generally agreed here in America now, as it has been among our European allies and, I believe, behind the Iron Curtain, too, that the prospect of a general war is a greater distance from us than in past years. 1954 has seen the last local war in the world, that in Indochina, come to an end. For the first time since the 1930s there's no formal war in progress anywhere. There have been many evidences of more consumer goods being allowed to the public in Communist countries. Since something else had to give for that to be possible, it's likely that the rate of rearmament has been cut in those countries - and certainly on our side that is happening. Already last year our European friends began reducing their rate of rearmament, and now it's been announced here that the United States will do the same.

In the realm of economics our allies overseas are almost matching the boom that is current in this country. And it's amazing to anybody who worked in Europe in the late '40s, when there was permanent crisis and national collapse was near at hand in every West European country, it's

amazing now to see the difference, in Britain in particular, where rationing has just been ended after fifteen years, and there are signs of economic health that are almost overpowering in that country we all thought, I think, was decadent some time ago.

In the realm of diplomacy the mortality rate among tough, old problems has been terrific in 1954. The Iranian oil issue has been settled, the Trieste dispute between Yugoslavia and Italy has been settled, the Suez dispute between Britain and Egypt has been resolved. I'm not arguing that everything is perfect; I'm just saying that things are less unsatisfactory than in the past. I suspect that from now on, for some time, our main problem is not going to be pressure from communism, which has probably shot its expansive energies for a time and needs a breathing spell; our problem, I would suggest, is going to be facing a few weaknesses within. Of those, there are two general ones. First, the problem of reorganizing our side. Europe is still made up of too many small, uneconomic national units to enjoy genuine prolonged strength. Unification of Europe is still, I think, as live an urgent a question as ever. Whether in that respect a step is going to be made forward or backward is one of the big year-end stories you've just been talking about - that is, the matter of the vote to take place in the French Parliament tomorrow on whether Germany is to be integrated in Western defense.

Unless steps toward European unity are made, Ed, I feel sure the present prosperity in Europe and the West's present position of parity with the Communist world in armed strength cannot be maintained.

The other general problem we're facing -- and I think it's an even tougher problem -- is finding a new kind of relationship between us and what are called the backward peoples of Asia and Africa. In Asia the rebellion of peoples tired of being subordinate, their demand for a place in the sun, is by now an old question. We've had to deal with about a dozen wars since World War II because of that. But in Africa it's new. It

exploded in Kenya, the British Crown Colony, in a kind of blind, aimless campaign of murders of white people last year. It is, in my opinion, coming to a head now in a much more important place - the Union of South Africa, where I've just visited. There, the native Africans outnumber whites 4 to 1, and their numbers are rising all the time. They're being drawn into cities in great numbers by a kind of belated industrial revolution. There, in the city, they attain a certain sophistication, a capacity for articulating discontent, an awareness that higher standards are possible. In fear of these increasing numbers, the white people there are maintaining in power a radical nationalist government whose policy is never to permit the black man integration and equality in South African society.

I'm afraid, Ed, that I came away convinced that a social explosion is almost inevitable if those policies continue; and if it occurs in South Africa, the most populous, richest and most influential territorial unit in Africa, it will almost certainly spread thruout the rest of that part of the continent south of the Sahara Desert. To paraphrase what Lenin is supposed to have said: Communism's direct way to London and Paris and New York has been blocked; perhaps another way can be found via Johannesburg. Ed, I really left South Africa feeling that we haven't really got problems up here; we're doing pretty well. They have problems down there!

MURROW: Thank you very much, Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent. And if there is a better correspondent working in Europe, I have yet to meet him.

Howard, one final question: Who's the outstanding man in Europe last year?

SMITH: I think the man you're talking about - Mendes-France. He's really injected a lot of drama into the situation, and here we're all waiting for a decision he's about to reach.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Howard K. Smith.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the WORD FOR TODAY.

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner.

-30-

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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CLARK: The French Assembly has taken another vote on German rearmament, but it was not the vital vote the world is waiting for. It was a re-vote of what has already been passed, and unofficially the results show a loss of 15 votes from yesterday's 38 majority to 23. The soverign National Assembly got itself tied up in such tight procedural knots that it won't be able to take the key vote on rearming Germany before tomorrow afternoon. Just a few minutes ago, after a long and bitter wrangle, Premier Mendes-France got up, looking pale and haggard, and attacked the Assembly for its...delay. "Foreign countries just can't understand our red tape," said the Premier. "If you could read the dispatches from abroad that I have read every day, " he told the Deputies, "you wouldn't allow artifices of prodedure to delay this vote." There were boos and exclamations from the angry Assembly when Mendes France said this, but the soverign Assembly insisted on remaining soverign, no matter what the world thought of it. It was not influenced by the fact which the French Premier mentioned earlier in the night, that France was largely responsible for four years of delay on the German question.

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watchdog committees over their applications. Mendes-France accepted this amendment in order to win votes from this group. Then, this afternoon the amendment's author withdrew it. The question was whether this caused a new legislative situation on whether the confidence vote on rearming Germany could be held with the watchdog committee amendment withdrawn. Common sense, as more than one speaker said.....(drowned out).....vote should be held as scheduled. But the rule book triumphed over common sense, and the Assembly's Steering Committee decided that there would have to be a new twenty-four-hour delay. Mendes-France fought it but lost. But he insisted...(drowned out) further action tonite...(drowned out)...preliminary results. So he forced the Assembly to take such vote -- the one they have already voted and approved -- on the entry of Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the restoration of its soverignty. So seventeen orators have orated in the French National Assembly today - and now they are not voting on the issue they were talking about. That issue, of course, is the law which would actually allow Germany to rearm, the law which, to the world's shock and astonishment, was rejected by the Assembly the day before Christmas. It was this rejection of the key article of the Paris accords that forced Mendes-France into the series of confidence votes that were to be all over by tonite. Mendes-France said earlier tonite that he could understand what he called "the immense anguish" whih which Frenchmen looked on the rearming of their ancient enemy, Germany, necessary as it now was. The charitable explanation is that it is this anguish that has made the Assembly to do what it has done tonight: once again put off the fateful decision.

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MURROW: All day today the President -- at Augusta --waited for the French to make their decision. Mr. Eisenhower discussed the problem by phone with Secretary of State Dulles in Washington. And News Secretary Hagerty told

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Much of my youth and much of my heart were spent in England. And I think my colleggue, Howard K. Smith would agree, as I do, with these words spoken by Sir Winston Churchill back in 1918: "Ask what you please, look where you will, you can not get to the bottom of the resources of Britain. No demand is too novel or too sudden to be met. No need is too unexpected to be supplied. No strain is too prolonged for the patience of our people. No suffering or peril daunts their hearts.

Good night and Good Luck.

Thursday Dec. 30, 1954

This is the news:

The French National Assembly..by a margin of 27 ~~votes~~..has approved the re-arming of West Germany. This vote on the key West European Union will bring the French and Germans into the organization with five other countries..including a half million West German soldiers. In the western world there was general satisfaction with the French vote. Although Premier Mendez-France, a great personal victory behind him, had no comment, the President issued a statement in Augusta saying: This is a matter of great gratification not only for the United States but to the entire free world." Secretary of States Dulles called it "a good augury for the years ahead." The British foreign office is "heartened." The West Germans hailed the vote. Rome expressed its profound satisfaction. But in all quarters there were warnings of difficulties to come. Mr. Eisenhower said there is more work to be done. The British point out ~~that~~ that "further steps are needed." West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer says many difficulties lie ahead..the debate in Paris "showed the extraordinary psychological and political differences which still lie ahead." And from radio Moscow the statement that the action in France today

has but one meaning..."it aggravates the danger of a new war."

Dag Hammershuld, the secretary general of the United Nations, left New York by plane today, bound for Communist China..and an attempt to secure the release of eleven American airmen, and other allied personnel, held by the Communists. Hammershuld said:"I can only say that I shall do my best. I do not know what the outcome will be."

In Washington, Secretary of Commerce Weeks predicts, the new year will bring a moderate upswing in business activity, with high employment, and a rise in the standard of living.

The Defense Department says, that in the two years ended last June 30th, it cut military manpower strength by nine per cent..and its civilian roles by 6 per cent. And the Department says this was done without weakening combat power. The report says, that in this two year period, the military found almost 213-thousand uniformed and civilian positions "unnecessary to the accomplishment of their primary defense objectives." This resulted [redacted] in a saving of some 900-million dollars a year.

Attorney General Brownell today named 27 organizations that he proposed to add to his list of subversive groups. That would

bring the list to 282 organizations.

The Army reported today that of the 35 civilian employes suspended at the time of Senator McCarthy's investigation at Fort Monmouth, 24 have been reinstated to their jobs after security checks. Eight have been dismissed as security risks. Three cases have not yet been decided.

Federal Judge McLaughlin, in Washington, today upheld the right of the General Electric Company to fire employes who (REFUSE) to answer Congressional committee questions about communism..espionage..and sabotage. The judge ruled that the company policy to suspend and fire such workers does not violate its collective bargaining agreement with the United Electrical Workers.

The Court of Military Appeals today refused to set aside the sentence of life imprisonment for Mrs. Dorothy K. Smith who killed her army colonel husband with a knife two years ago. This court, which is the highest court for servicemen, in effect upheld the military code which makes it very difficult to win a plea of not guilty on grounds of insanity.

Federal District Judge Holtzoff said in Washington today that Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter "attaches no binding character" to

Supreme Court decisions in which he disagrees with the majority. Holtzoff asked whether divided Supreme Court opinions are to be regarded as "controlling precedents" on lower courts. Justice Frankfurter in a recent opinion upsetting a Holtzoff ruling said that Holtzoff had let himself become personally embroiled instead of "representing the impersonal authority of the law."

Postmaster General Summerfield says that after next March city and town deliveries of "junk mail" will be discontinued. This is the mail, usually advertsing material, that is addressed simply to "householder" ..or "patron" ..or "boxholder"..without any specific street address.

The Navy says that the atomic submarine Nautilus will not undergo its sea trials until early March. These tests originally were scheduled to begin last October. Then there was a three months delay because of a mixup in the installation of steam piping. The tests were scheduled for January..and are now delayed until March.

The White House announced tonight that Vice President Nixon and his wife will make a good-will tour of the Caribbean area in February. The trip is being made at the request of the President and Secretary of State Dulles. Last year the Nixons travelled 45-thousand

miles on a tour of 19 countries.

abt Kendrick - Vienna -

~~MURROW: Introduction, when~~, What's going on in Yugoslavia?

KENDRICK: Frankly it looks like a purge, and despite a good deal of liberalization in the last couple of years under Western influence, it proves that Yugoslavia -- as Yugoslav leaders keep telling us -- is still a Communist state. The point is that no matter how you liberalize a one-party system, as has been done in Yugoslavia, you still can't allow any room for real fundamental opposition. Opposition is treason. And so former Vice President Milovan Djilas, who was once Tito's fair-haired boy and logical successor, and Vladimir Dedijer, who was Tito's biographer and close friend, are up on criminal charges today for advocating a two-party system.

Actually it's a bit more complicated than that. In addition to demanding more democracy in Yugoslavia, Djilas and Dedijer have also attacked the Party hierarcy, Djilas in a very personal way. Personal animosities are very much involved in this case. I guess Communism doesn't change human nature after all.

Both accused men are new-type, post-war Communists, made in the forests in the fight against Germany, not impressed by Stalinist doctrine or interested in Communist power politics.

Vlado Dedijer as you know, is a real war hero; he carries a silver plate in his head. He and Djilas are widely known in the West; they were Tito's official contact men with the West. Djilas is a real student of French philosophy and Vlado writes English better than I do. They feel themselves part of Western social thought -- although they have been violently anti-American on occasion, because they thought they were being pushed around during the days of the Morgan Line in Trieste.

But they refused to be pushed around by the Russians, either, and since the break with Moscow six years ago they have been openly anti-Soviet, not just anti-Stalin. As a matter of fact, their chief crime is probably that they are more Titoist than Tito himself.

On the other side you have the old-time party functionaries , the international revolutionaries and underground agents who have been following the Moscow party line for years, no matter where it led. Men like Tito's present successor and new Vice President, Kardelj, in fact like Tito. There's always been a conflict between these two strains in Yugoslav Communism, and now it seems to have come to a head.

MURROW: Is it then only an internal matter?

KENDRICK; A year ago, when the Djilas case started, I would have said yes -- in fact, I did. Even as an internal matter it would be disturbing enough. Now I'm not sure it is all internal.
As long as Stalin lived and the Russians and their satellites were hostile to Tito, all Yugoslav Communists had to stick together in order to survive that intense pressure from the Kremlin. Now that Malenkov has eased up and is uttering soft words, maybe they're becoming unstuck. Maybe the Russians are striking pay-dirt in their co-existence campaign. It remains to be seen.

MURROW: How does Tito personally fit into all this?

KENDRICK: Well, he's visiting India and Burma, but I'm sure this isn't being done without his knowledge. In addition to the ideological concession to the Russians that this Djilas-Dedijer affair seems to represent, it may even be that the succession to Tito is being decided -- and it looks like Kardelj. The strange thing is that this is happening after Tito had proved to the world that he couldn't be downed by the Kremlin and could get along very well without it. Now it's true that Tito hasn't made any real political or economic concessions to this Russian wooing, but as I've said, this may be an ideological concession.

MURROW: What does that mean?

KENDRICK: Either nothing, or a lot. Ideology, differences over Party doctrine, was the excuse used by the Russians to exert political, economic and even the threat of military force against the Yugoslavs. Now if the advocates of the one-party system, the Party machine, the old look -- get rid of the opposition in this fashion, this ideological concession to the Russian system may lead to other concessions. In any case, I think most people feel this latest development in Yugoslavia is a step backward. And yet the fact that Djilas and Dedijer have to be purged in this way would indicate they must have had a good deal of support in just ordinary non-Party circles, which are still the majority in Yugoslavia. Incidentally there's a report out of Vienna tonight that Tito may cut short his Asiatic tour and hurry back to Belgrade to handle the situation personally. So it may be that the crisis in the Yugoslav Communist Party created by Kardelj's obvious orders to try Djilas and Dedijer won't be completely resolved by a mere court trial. In conclusion, I would say don't sell this Russian co-existence drive short. If it can have effects in Yugoslavia, I would say it could have effects almost anywhere.

Of Russian diplomacy it can be said that few opportunities are lost to make friendships - either of convenience or necessity. Logan Pearsall Smith once put it well when he said: "We need new friends. Some of us are cannibals who have eaten their old friends up. Others must have renewed audiences before whom to re-enact an ideal version of their lives." As of the moment, Yugoslavia serves this purpose well for the Russians.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1954
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The French National Assembly,.by a margin of 27 votes...has approved the re-arming of West Germany. This vote on the key West European Union will bring the French and Germans into the organization with five other countries...including a half million West German soldiers. In the western world there was a general satisfaction on the French vote.

Although Premier Mendes-France, a great personal victory behind him, had no comment, the President issued a statement in Augusta saying: This is a matter of great gratification not only for the United States but to the entire free world." Secretary of State Dulles called it "a good augury for the years ahead." The British foreign office is "heartened." The West Germans hailed the vote. Rome expressed its profound satisfaction. But in all quarters there were warnings of difficulties to come. Mr. Eisenhower said there is more work to be done. The British point out that "further steps are needed." West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer says many difficulties lie ahead...the debate in Paris "showed the extraordinary psychological and political differences which still lie ahead." And from Radio Moscow the statement that the action in France today has but one meaning..."it aggravates the danger of a new war."

Dag Hammershuld, the secretary general of the United Nations, left New York to plane today bound for Communist China...and an attempt to secure the release of eleven American airmen, and other allied personnel, held by the Communists. Hammershuld said: "I can only say that I shall do my best. I do not know what the outcome will be."

In Washington, Secretary of Commerce Weeks predicts the new year will bring a moderate upswing in business activity with high employment, and a rise in the standard of living.

The Defense Department says thet in the two years ended last June 30th, it cut military manpower strength by nine percent...and its civilian roles by 6 per cent. And the Department says this was done without weakening combat power. The report says that in this two year period the military found almost 213 -thousand uniformed and civilian positions "unnecessary to the accomplishment of their primary defense objectives." This resulted in a saving of some 900-million dollars a year.

Attorney General Brownell today named 27 organizations that he proposed to add to his list of subversion broups. That would bring the list up to 282 organizations.

The Army reported today that of the 35 civilian employees,suspended at the time of Senator McCarthy's investigation at Fort Mommouth, 24 have been reinstated to their jobs after security checks. Eight have been dismissed as security risks. Three cases have not yet been decided.

Federal Judge McLaughlin, in Washington, today upheld the right of the General Electric Company to fire employees who refuse to answer Congressional committee questions about Communism...espionage...and sabotage. The judge ruled that the company policy to suspend and fire such workers does not violate its collective bargaining agreement with the United Electrical Workers.

The Court of Militray Appeals today refused to set aside the sentence of life imprisonment for Mrs. Dorothy K. Smith who killed her army colonel husband with a knife two years ago. This court, which is the highest court for servicemen, in effect upheld the military code, which makes it very difficulty to win a plea of not guilty on grounds of insanity.

Federal District Judge Holtzoff said in Washington today that Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter "attaches no binding character" to Supreme Court decisions in which he disagrees with the majority. Holtzoff asked whether decided Surpeme Court opinions are to be regarded as "controlling precedents" on lower courts. Justice Frankfurter in a recent opinion upsetting a Holtzoff ruling said that Holtzoff had let himself become personally embroiled instead of representing the impersonal authority of the law."

Postmaster General Summerfield says that after next March , city and town deliveries of "junk mail" will be discontinued. This is the mail, usually advertising material, that is addressed simply to "householder" ...or "patron"...or "boxholder"...without any specific street address.

The Navy says that the atomic submarine Nautilus will not undergo its sea trials until early March. These tests originally were scheduled to begin last October. Ther there was a three months delay because of a mixup in the installation of steam piping. The tests were scheduled for January...and now are delayed until March.

The White House announced tonight that Vice President Nixon and his wife will make a good-will tour of the Caribbean area in February. The trip is being made at the request of the President and Secretary of State Du les. Last year the Nixons travelled 45-thousand miles in a tour of 19 countries.

Tonight another of my colleagues is home. He is Alexander Kendrick, normally stationed in Vienna. He has also spent a great deal of time in the Balkans.

Alex, what's going on in Yugoslavia?

KENDRICK: Frankly, it looks like a purge, and despite a good deal of liberalization in the last couple of years under Western influence, it proves

that Yugoslavia -- as Yugoslav leaders keep telling us -- is still a Communist state. The point is that no matter how you liberilize a one-party system, as has been done in Yugoslavia, you still can't allow any room for real fundamental opposition. Opposition is treason. And so former Vice President Milovan Djilas, who was once Tito's fair-haired boy and logical successor, and Vladimir Dedifer, who was Tito's biographer and close friend, are up on criminal charges today for advocating a two party system.

Actually it's a bit more complicated than that. In addition to demanding more democracy in Yugoslavia, Djilas and Dedijer have also attacked the Party hierarcy, Djilas in a very personal way. Personal animosities are very much involved in this case. I guess Communism doesn't change human nature after all.

Both accused men are new-type, post-war Communists, made in the forests in the fight against Germany, not impressed by Stalinist doctrine or interested in Communist power politics.

Vlado Dedijer as you know, is a real war hero; he carries a silver plate in his head. He and Djilas are widely known in the West; they were Tito's official contact man with the West. Djilas is a real student of French philosophy and Vlado writes English better than I do. They feel themselves part of Western social thought -- although they have veen violently anti-American on occasion, because they thought they were being pushed around during the days of the Morgan Line in Trieste.

But they refused to be pushed atound by the Russians, either, and since the break with Moscow six years ago they have been openly anti-Soviet, not just anti-Stalin. As a matter of fact, their chief crime is probably that they are more Titoist than Tito himself.

On the other side you have the old-time party functionaires, the international revolutionaries and underground agents who have vee following the

Moscow party line for years, no matter where it led. Men like Tito's present successor and new Vice President, Kardelj, in fact like Tito. There's always been a conflict between there two strains in Yugoslav Communism, and now it seems to have come to a head.

MURROW: Is it then only an internal matter?

KENDRICK: A year ago, when the Djilas case started, I sould have said yes -- in fact I did. Even as an internal matter it would be disturbing enough. Now I'm not sure it is all internal. As long as Stalin lived and the Russians and their satellites were hostile to Tito, all Yugoslav Communists had to stick together in order to survive the intense pressure from the Kremlin. Now that Malenkov has eased up and is uttering soft words, maybe they're becoming unstuck. Maybe the Russians are striking pay-dirt in their co-existence campaign. It remains to be seen.

MURROW: How does Tito personally fit into all this?

KENDRICK: Well, he's visiting India and Burma, ant I'm sure this isn't being done without his knowledge. In addition to the ideological concession to the Russians that this Djilas-Dedijer affair seems to represent, it may even be that the succession to Tito is being decided -- and it looks like Karlej. The strange thing is that this is happening after Tito had proved to the world that he couldn't be drowned b the Kremlin and could get along very well without it. Now it's true that Tito hasn't made any real political or economic concessions to this Russian wooing, but as I've said, this may be an ideological concession.

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MURROW: Thank you, Alex Kendrick. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Of Russian Deplomacy it can be said, that few opportunities are lost to make freindships - either of convenience or necessity. Logan Pearsall Smith once put it well when he said: "We need new friends. Some of us are cannibals who have eaten their old freinds up. Others must have renewed audiences before thom to re-enact an ideal version of their lives.

As of the moment, Yugoslavia serves this purpose well for the Russians.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday, Dec. 31, 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the West has made substantial gains in the battle for freedom in the year that ends a few hours from now. But, at his news conference, Mr. Dulles cautioned against overconfidence next year. [We'll hear some of his recorded remarks in a few minutes.] And in London, Prime Minister Churchill told his people in a New Year's message: "For the first time in many years the world finds itself free of major wars, whilst record unity of Western Europe assures strength to the alliance of free peoples." All of free Europe tonight reports a ~~splurge~~ wave of spending unequaled since the thirties. From many capitals come reports of the biggest celebrations in years. But Moscow's Pravda insists that 1955 is here with "poverty and sorrow and the absence of any prospects for any stable improvement of the future" in the capitalist world.

And on Formosa, Chiang Kai Shek, after conferring with Admiral Radford, the chairman of our joint chiefs of staff, told his people: "A full-scale war may break out at any time." Chiang said the Communist attacks on Nationalist off-shore islands are "an overture to the battle

of Formosa strait." Chiang said:"The year 1955 will witness further deterioration of international relations."

And Communist China announced today that 12 more persons have been sentenced to death..and two to life in prison..on charges of acting as "American Chiang Kai Shek agents". A Moscow broadcast indicates all 14 are Chinese.

The Peiping Radio broadcast what it called coded messages supposed to have been sent by Americans the Communists now hold as spies.

Dag Hammershuld, the United Nations secretary general who is now on his way to Peiping, conferred in London today with Foreign Secretary Eden. Hammershuld had nothing to say about his mission to secure the release of eleven American airmen. Tomorrow he confers in Paris with French Premier Mendez-France.

Communist Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany today pledged to work together against what they called "German militarism." They say the old martial German spirit is being awakened by the Paris treaties.

~~And a British government official predicts that after the Russians sulk awhile over French ratification of the Paris agreements they will ask for a meeting with the west, possibly using some Eastern issue.. such as Formosa or Korea, as a reason for a conference.~~

The British announced today that they'll pay approximately 130-millions to Washington early in 1955 as part of an annual installment to pay off World War Two debts.

And a search for an estimated 2 million 800-thousand ~~mmm~~ dollars worth of diamonds is now underway in the lowlands of the Prestwick airport in Scotland. On Christmas Eve, a British plane crashed there..killing 28 persons. Its now revealed that the plane carried a cargo of rough diamonds bound for the United States. One dealer in diamonds called it "one of the biggest single losses the trade has ever known." So far three diamonds have been found at the crash site.

The Suez Canal is blocked tonight..and may be for another eight days..because an oil tanker smashed into a bridge. Some 70 ships already are jammed up at both ends of the canal.

Here in New York the Stock Market closed out the year with new gains. At today's close, industrials showed a gain for the year of

44 per cent...rails gained 56 per cent for the year and utilities 20 per cent.

The Army said today it will release some 44-thousand draftees next May and June before they complete their two-years of service. This is being done to conform to new lower manpower ceilings. And the Army-Navy Journal in Washington says Army Chief of Staff General Ridgeway has taken the unusual step of writing to the President to protest the manpower cut. The Army has no comment on this story.

Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota today called for action "on the White House level" in the case of Wolf Ladejinsky who has been ousted from his job as agricultural attache in Tokyo. The Department of Agriculture has issued a statement saying anti-Semitism played no part in its decision to to continue Ladejinsky in his job. The statement was issued after Milan D. Smith, executive assistant to the Secretary, reported, told of a letter from a White Russian emigre supporting the Department's action... a letter which made a reference to the number of revolutionaries found among Russian Jews. Ladejinsky called the letter "crude... a vicious, anti-semetic fascist brand of writing."

The Department of agriculture said today that anti-semitism played no part in its decision not to keep Wolf Ladejinsky in his job as agricultural attache in Tokyo. The statement was issued after Milan D. Smith, executive assistant to Secretary Benson, told of a letter from a White Russian emige supporting the Department's decision. The letter made reference to the number of revolutionaries found among Russian Jews. Ladejinsky, a Jew, born in Russia, came to the United States 32 years ago.

Edward R. Murrow: December 31, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

This afternoon Secretary of State Dulles gave his balance sheet outlining what he regards as the important events in the field of foreign affairs in the course of the last twelve months. The statement was brief and comprehensive, and we recorded it for you in its entirety:

DULLES TAPE: runs 4.30. END CUE: "....the blessings of liberty".

There will be those who feel that Secretary of State Dulles was rather optimistic in his survey of accomplishments during the past year. The settlements in Trieste, Suez, Iran and Indochina were impressive. The results of Mr. Hammarskjold's mission to Red China have yet to be measured, although the prospects of success do not appear to be good.

There has indeed been a lessening of obvious and overt tensions between the Communist world and the free world, but nothing has happened to indicate that the Communist objective of world domination has been changed. The immediate future does not appear to be either catastrophic or tranquil. It is more likely to be "more of the same" - another episode in what Mr. Dulles called "the long haul", requiring from us what the late Mayor La Guardia used to call "a combination of patience and fortitude."

On this New Year's Eve, in this uncertain world there is at least one

fact - (at least it's a fact unless the census bureau made a mistake) - there are more of us in this country than ever before. We start the New Year with a population of a hundred and sixty-three million, nine hundred thousand. That's an increase of about two million, seven hundred thousand during the past year.

Perhaps it is permitted for one middle-aged reporter to wish an especially happy New Year to the new arrivals. The world into which they have been born is not likely soon to become a boring one; and may they ~~XXXX~~ some time look back in health, wisdom and serenity upon this period of continuing tension, fear, frustration and intellectual famine, as "the bad old days." And to all those within sound of this voice - which has not always uttered words that were wise or right - permit me to say Happy New Year to one and all, ~~XXXX

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... This afternoon Secretary of State Dulles gave his balance sheet outlining what he regards as the important events in the field of foreign affairs in the course of the last twelve months. The statement was brief and comprehensive, and we recorded it for you in its entirety.

DULLES: As we close the books for 1954, we can feel a measure of satisfaction. The year has had its disappointments and reverses. However on that balance thare has been substantial gain. Most of all this gain has been in a demonstrated capacity of the free nations to develop cooperatively a unity and strength. As a result, the danger of general war recedes.

One setback has been the Indo-China armistice, which reflected the military reverses of the French Union. But out of this setback there has come the Manila Pact, which, if adequately implemented, can limit the scope and consequences of the loss. Another setback was the defeat in France of the European Defense Community. But out of that has come the plan for Western European union which reproduces much of the good contained in EDC. This new plan has now been approved by the French Assembly in the face of unparalleled pressure from the Soviet Communist bloc.

Thus where there has been adversity, the free world has shown a capacity to react to it. In addition, the free nations have solved, or are in a good way to solve, many highly controversial issues which threatened their unity. Among these matters may be mentioned a dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia about Trieste; the dispute between Britain and Egypt about the Suez base; the oil dispute between Britain and Iran; and the dispute between France and Germany about the Saar.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has adopted major decisions, which, when implemented, will give it vastly increased defensive power.

In this hemisphere, the American states, through the Caracas declaration, have made a momentous announcement with reference to international

communism. This, as I have said, may serve the needs of our time as the Monroe Doctrine served the needs of the last century.

In Iran and Guatemala, Communist positions of strength have been vigorously erased.

In the Middle East, the Northern Tier contept is taking form under the leadership of Turkey and Pakistan.

From a military standpoint the Free Nations continue strong and have found the way to maintain and develop their strength consistently with their economic well being. What we call the "long haul" concept has been brought into application both in this country and in others which had been operating on emergency plans.

In the western Pacific, the security base has been rounded out by the United States treaty with the Republic of Korea, and by the pending treaty with the Republic of China, as well as by the Manila Pact.

Our relations with our Allies are intimate and marked by mutual confidence born out of President Eisenhower's "good partner" concept.

The United Nations has this year shown increased vigor and we have joined in entrusting to it the task of obtaining the release of United States prisoners of war wrongfully imprisoned by Communist China in violation of the Korean armistice agreement.

Under the auspices of the United Nations, there is rapidly taking form the Eisenhower plan for using atomic energy to enrich and uplift all humanity.

All of this enables us to face the New Year with confidence. But we must beware of over-confidence. Hostile forces remain strong and implacable and they are operating with even greater guile than heretofore. In the face of that undiminished power and guile we cannot expect an unbroken series of successes. Indeed, we cannot hold our own, much less increase our net gain, unless we maintain our vigilance and our efforts on a basis of national unity.

Peace will never be won if men reserve for war their greatest efforts. Peace, too, requires well directed and sustained sacrificial en-

deavor. Given that, we can, I believe, achieve the great goal of our foreign policy, that of enabling our people to enjoy in peace the blessings of liberty.

MURROW: ....

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

Dec 31
1954

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, Jan. 3, 1955

This is the news:

The United States, in an obvious protest against travel restrictions in Russia, today imposed some restrictions of its own. The State Department says that beginning immediately, areas of 39 states...most of the Mexican border...and the Great Lakes section of the Canadian border are closed to all persons with Soviet passports now in this country. The only exception are the 50 or so Russians ~~mr~~ employed at the United Nations.

The new ruling affects roughly 4-hundred Russians - the total number in this country. He [redacted]

The State Departments says the places were chosen by reasons of "reciprocity and security." It was stated frankly that this maneuver is designed to encourage the Russians to relax their travel restrictions applying to Americans. It [redacted]

A special nine-man House Committee set up to study the strategy of Communist aggression reported today that it feels the Russians are going along with "peaceful co-existence" in an effort to gain time for future aggressions. The Committee, headed by Representative Kersten of Wisconsin (he was defeated in the November election) said the only course we can take to avoid an all-out war is to initiate a bold, positive political offensive on a bi-partisan basis.

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And the National Safety Council, reporting 295 traffic deaths over the Holiday weekend, said this [redacted] should be "sufficient to make every decent American sick at heart."

Edward R. Murrow: January 3, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

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It would not be grotesque to remove Wolf Ladejinsky, if he constitutes a danger to security. But he has been repeatedly cleared among others by the toughest security officer in Washington, Scott McLeod of the State Department, as recently as last April. He enjoys the endorsement of General MacArthur and the gratitude of the Japanese government.

What happened to Wolf Ladejinsky is the result of the confusion, and absence of central control and policy, in the security set-up. Congress recently passed a law transferring the agricultural attaches from the State to the Agricultural Department. It happens that Secretary Benson is not crusading for land reform. He is concentrating on exporting American farm surpluses. That isn't Wolf Ladejinsky's line. He even may doubt the wisdom of the United States upsetting the Asian rice-producing countries by disposing of surplus American rice in Japan, which it is doing. These Asian countries also have a rice surplus, and the United States is not helping relations with them, by invading their Japanese market. But from Secretary Benson's standpoint, there is not the slightest impropriety in naming an export specialist, in place of Mr. Ladejinsky. Presumably this is the technical reason for his recall. But the deed was also done under the cloak of security.

That shows up one glaring defect in the security system: there is no such thing as a clearance that stands up. A man can be cleared by one department, and thrown out for security reasons by another. Numerous cases of this kind are on record.

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This is an example of how to play parlor tricks with the security theme. If a man writes articles that praise the Soviet Union, obviously he is a poor security risk. But if he writes articles that criticize the Soviet Union, even though he has relatives in that country, that may prove him to be untrustworthy. You may think the only way to be safe would be not to write any articles at all. But what could be more suspicious? For then he would be a man afraid to write critically, because of the danger to his relatives.

This mental sleight-of-hand was supported by a letter from a Russian emigre quoted officially by the Department of Agriculture. This said that Russian Jews had come to this country escaping from Czarist tyranny, and had turned into Reds, and then proved to be the worst sort of traitors. Mr.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States in an obvious protest against travel restrictions in Russia, today imposed some restrictions of its own. The State Department says that beginning immediately, areas of 39 states...most of the Mexican border...and the Great Lakes section of the Canadian border are closed to all persons with Soviet passports now in this country. The only exeeption are the 50 or so Russians employed at the United Nations.

The new ruling affects roughly 4-hundred Russians - the total number in this country. The State Department says the places were chosen by reasons of "reciprocity and security." It was stated frankly that this maneuver is designed to encourage the Russians to relax their travel restrictions applying to Americans.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll ba back in a minute with the Word for Today.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday January 4, 1955

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~~And in India, the influential newspaper Hindustan-Times said Hammershuld must observe "humility" if he wants to assure the release from Red China of the imprisoned Americans. The paper says Hammershuld is "unfortunately too Dulles-minded" and predicts he'll have more success on his mission if he asks for the release of the prisoners in the interests of international peace, than if he tries to justify his case on its merits.~~

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But one must draw a distinction between what a Four-Power conference means to the opponents of German re-armament and what it means to Mendes France. The opponents in both France and Germany want a conference because they hope the Kremlin either will make concessions to bring about German unification, or will offer enough to keep negotiations about it alive. If Germany is united, the ratified Paris accords do not come into effect. They apply only to West Germany. A united Germany could choose either to enter or stay out of the Western defense system. The opponents of German re-armament are quite sure the Kremlin wouldn't permit unification except on the condition of continued demilitarization.

That is not what Mendes France wants. He has convinced both Washington and London that he sincerely favors Germany raising the twelve divisions that are to serve under the NATO command. Twelve divisions, he thinks, would not make Germany a menace to its neighbors. And even if the satellites responded by increasing their own forces he believes an agreement can be negotiated to keep European arms at that level. Then in more relaxed times this level could come down lower. He believes that arms reduction is the greatest of all needs, and he wants to negotiate for it from a position of strength.

But most of the agitation for a Four Power conference ignores the thesis of Mendes France. Most of it is pressing for a conference simply to keep the Paris accords from coming into effect. Just let a conference be held, some people think, and the Soviet negotiators will know how to spin them out indefinitely. That is the Kremlin specialty. To be sure, these people would welcome German unity, but if it can't be had they want a diplomatic filibuster to keep the Germans unarmed.

It is well to bear in mind another distinction, which is between two kinds of international conference. One kind is called to clinch an agreement that already is in sight and needs only to be finished off by the top men

in responsibility. The other kind is called because an agreement hasn't been reached through normal channels and doesn't seem possible without extraordinary efforts. This kind starts in the hope of a miracle. Then when the miracle doesn't happen it turns into a propaganda battle to make the failure appear to be the fault of the other fellow. There have been only a few of the first kind of conferences since the start of the cold war, and many of the second kind.

Mr. Malenkov, answering questions put by a news agency, said that he did not believe a conference on Germany would be useful at this time, and blamed the initiative of the Western Powers in dealing with the German question by themselves. The British Foreign Office at once said it agreed that a conference on Germany would not be useful at this time, and that is the view in Washington. too However, Paris must go on working for a conference since that is what Mendes France promised to do.

As things now look, if a conference on Germany should be held it would be one of the second kind, that needs a miracle to succeed. Of course nobody knows what is going on behind the scene. Theoretically it is possible that the Kremlin really is prepared to unite Germany on terms the West can accept, and so to relinquish its hold on East Germany. And that

it is willing to pull out of Austria. If that were true, the situation would need the most delicate of exchanges between Moscow, London, Paris and Washington. And not a hint of it would get into the news until an agreement seemed likely. That is to say, that the more a Four Power conference is talked about openly at this stage, the less likelihood there is that the successful kind will be held. If it is held, it most probably would be no better than a battle in the cold war, called because both sides thought they were going to win.

Throughout all of history, the greatest of statesmen have sought a way for nations to live in peace. Robert Louis Stevenson, no diplomat, once remarked simply:"There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good - myself. And my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy - if I may."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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people think, and the Soviet negotiators will know how to spin them out indefinitely. That is the Kremlin specialty. To be sure, these people would welcome German unity, but if it can't be had they want a diplomatic filibuster to keep the Germans unarmed.

It is well to bear in mind another distinction, which is between two kinds if international conference. One kind is called to clinch an agreement that already is in sight and needs only to be finished off by the top men in responsibility. The other kind is called because an agreement hasn't been reached through normal channels and doesn't seem possible without extraordinary efforts. This kind starts in the hope of a miracle. Then when the miracle doesn't happen it turns into a propaganda battle to make the failure appear to be the fault of the other fellow. There have been only a few of the first kind of conferences since the start of the cold war, and many of the second kind.

Mr. Malenkov, answering questions put by a news agency, said that he did not believe a conference on Germany would be useful at this time, and blamed the initiative of the Western Powers in dealing with the German question by themselves. The British Foreign Office at once said it agreed that a conference on Germany would not be useful at this time, and that is the view in Washington, too. However, Paris must go on working for a conference since that is what Mendes France promised to do.

As things now look, if a conference on Germany should be held it would be one of the second kind, that needs a miracle to succeed. Of course nobody knows what is going on behind the scene. Theoctically it is possible that the Kremlin really is prepared to unite Germany on terms the West can accept, and so to relinquish its hold on East Germany. And that it is willing to pull out of Austria. If that were true, the situation would need the most delicate

of exchanges between Moscow, London, Paris and Washington. And not a hint of it would get into the news until an agreement seemed likely. That is to say, that the more a Four Power conference is talked about openly at this stage, the less likelihood there is that the successful kind will be held. If it is held, it most probably would be no better than a battle in the cold war, called because both sides thought they were going to win.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Throughout all of history, the greatest of statesmen have sought a way for nations to live in peace. Robert Louis Stevenson, no diplomat, once remarked simply: "There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good - myself. And my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy - if I may."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday January 5, 1955

This is the news:

The President today made public his support of Defense Secretary (WILSON'S) plan to cut military manpower during the next two years. In answer to a request from Wilson that he go on public record in favor of the cuts, Mr. Eisenhower said he favors a reduction in the armed forces to about 3-million by next June 30..with a further cut of 150-thousand in the following fiscal year. The President says all of this will be dependent on an improved world situation.

Secretary Wilson asked for this public support from the White House after some congressmen indicated they had serious questions about the proposed cuts.

And today Congress came back to work.. Speaker Rayburn, the democratic leader in the House, told his colleagues the Democrats were not going to look at legislation from a partisan standpoint. And he also recalled charges by some Republicans in the November campaign who charged Democrats with being soft on Communism and subversion. Rayburn said:"We are not going to indict people en masse. No Democrat is going to

talk like that without being frowned upon, or repudiated, by me." And former Speaker Martin told reporters just how the change in control of the House from Republicans to Democrats would take place. He said: "The Democrats will make a motion. We'll propose a substitute..and they'll roll over us on a voice vote."

Former President Hoover today asked Congress to extend the President's reorganization powers and maybe put up a little more money for Hoover Commission studies on how to streamline the government. And a New York University report made public a few findings of Hoover commission task forces. It says: the government carries on some 15-hundred activities that can be regarded as competing with private industry... businessmen spend one billion dollars a year filling out federal forms that are frequently filed and forgotten. Flood control projects have on occassion cost more than the value of the land they protected.

Senator Wiley, outgoing chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said today that the government's security program and "a lack of vigorous management leadership" in the State Department, appear to be "factors" that contribute to low morale in the foreign service.

The Foreign Operations Administration today hired Wolf Ladejinsky to work on land reform in Viet Name. The State Department had cleared him on security but the Agriculture Department found that he should not be retained. The White House had to step in and ask all concerned to use "their best judgment" in working out the situation. Foreign Operations Administrator Stassen says he found Ladejinsky's file "eligible for certification for security and loyalty." [redacted] Secretary of Agriculture Benson, said he still feels he made the correct decision, to fire Ladejinsky. [redacted] Reporters asked him if he felt he had been rebuked by the White House. Benson said the reporters would have to draw their own conclusions.

Postmaster General Summerfield informed Congress that it cost almost 2-million dollars to move its free mail last year.

And Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey says former Republican Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey will be named ambassador to New Zealand by the President.

Here in New York the Stock Market had its biggest slump since the Korean war started..losses ranged from three to five dollars. Most experts say this was due to the Federal Reserve Board decision to raise

margin requirements from 50 to 60 per cent..and, to the feeling that the market has long been over-due for a "correction." The Market had gone up for 16 months.

Russia and Yugoslavia today signed a 20-million-dollar trade agreement.. their first such agreement SINCE [redacted] Marshal Tito's government [redacted] was kicked out of the Cominform in 1948.

Dag Hammershuld, the secretary general of the United Nations, arrived In Peiping today AND paid a courtesy call on Chinese Communist Premier Chou en lai [redacted] Both decided to meet later tonight, to discuss the release of eleven Americans, sentenced to prison as spies. The Communist radio, announcing Hammershuld's arrival, did not state the purpose of his mission.

Admiral Radford, the chairman of our joint chiefs of staff, told reporters in Pearl Harbor today: any blockade of Red China would be an act of war "and not a thing to be treated lightly." He says we will

have to support "a very large military aid program in the Far East" for a very long time to come.

Edward R. Murrow: January 5th, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Mr. Hatoyama, the new Premier of Japan, has lived up to expectations in proposing to normalize Japan's economic relations with Communist China and the Soviet Union. He wants increased trade, lifting the ban on selling certain strategic goods to Communist countries, setting up internal trade organizations to promote commerce with the Communist countries, he wants the relaxation of travel restrictions and the exchange of economic missions. He wants this program to be adopted in stages. And he bluntly dismisses the idea that doing so would tend to promote Communism in Japan. Japan's defense forces, he says, are strong enough to suppress by force a revolution of the Communist Party.

These proposals sound hazardous for American policies in Japan. They cannot become an actuality until after the national election to be held in the Spring. If Hatoyama's Democratic Party makes big gains - which he predicts it will - then his words of today may be turned into deeds. Maybe before the election the two conservative parties - Hatoyama's and Yoshida's - will bury the hatchet and assure Japan a stable conservative government for years to come. It would be mildly pro-American. But it, too, would want more trade with China and the Soviet Union. For the era of American

domination in Japan is over, and a new era is opening for which American opinion is not prepared.

The danger in Japan, as in other parts of Asia, is not from a Communist revolution that can be put down by military force. It is of infiltration, and this is a malady that cannot be averted or cured by overt military action. If Japan does not expand its economy, the pressures inside the country could produce an explosion. But fighting down an uprising is not going to make Japan healthy, and Japan has to be healthy if it is to be a dependable ally. So far the United States has carried Japan, by balancing its economy with military expenditure. Now we are cutting this down and we haven't come up with an adequate substitute. Premier Hatoyama suggests a substitute, and if we don't like it we must top it with a better one. This we are not doing.

The statement from Japan is not the only disconcerting news from Asia. Conditions in Vietnam continue to deteriorate. With each passing day the prospect of saving that country from infiltration grows dimmer. Interest naturally turns to the meeting of the Manila Pact governments in Bangkok on February 23. The security of Vietnam is one of the responsibilities of the new treaty organization. The danger of infiltration also is rising in

Cambodia and Laos. If any one Southeast Asian country falls, the rest may tumble like dominoes, as President Eisenhower once said.

One of the problems at Bangkok will be to achieve agreement on the military scope of the new organization. The United States and Australia want a set-up like NATO - a central command with military forces ready to move. Great Britain wants the accent on economics in the defense against communism. The British periodically get into hot water because of differences within their Commonwealth family. Australia wants a solid military structure. India refused even to go to Manila and strongly opposes building up a military force in Asia. So Britain has to walk the tight-rope. Sir Anthony Eden will go to Bangkok. There he is sure to show his preference for limiting military action to staff planning and co-ordination. The ministers at Bangkok may decide to draw a line which the Communists will be told they cannot cross without starting a war. But crossing a line is only one face of the danger. The other face is infiltration. What can be done against that?

There is an answer to the question: Build up the internal health and prosperity of a country. Then infiltration is not to be feared. But that takes years, where only months may be left.

A veteran newspaper correspondent, Ferdinand ~~Kuhn~~ Kuhn, has just finished a tour of Southeast Asia which leads him to some conclusions that are worth wide understanding. He is not unmindful of the military realities, and wants the Seventh Fleet, perhaps even strengthened, to keep the Chinese Communists from new military adventuring. But he also is well aware that the root of the problem is economic. Still he warns against trying to save Southeast Asia by the dramatic impact of some big economic program. He recalls that Chiang Kai Shek could not be saved by heavy subsidies. What is needed, he points out, is long range training and education programs, and the building of lasting institutions. The villages must be improved, health must be established. The Asians must be given a sense of partnership, respect must be shown for their views. Some capital must be invested and help given to the development of local resources. A whole generation of artisans, civil servants and teachers has to come into existence.

This is a way of saying there is no short cut to security in Southeast Asia. Even if everybody plumped for it, Southeast Asia could not be saved from Communism by a Marshall Plan, for that was a short cut. Nor can it be saved by guns and bombs.

Maybe Southeast Asia is not going to be saved. The time may be too short, and the needed help and wisdom may come too late. But one thing seems to be sure, it is not going to be saved, if the problem is not understood.

Those responsible for forming policy in Southeast Asia, might do worse than follow this advice John Ruskin once gave:" Education, he said, is the leading of human souls to what is best and making what is best out of them. These two objectives are always attainable together - and by the same means. For the training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Those responsible for forming policy in Southeast Asia, might do worse than follow this advice John Ruskin once gave: "Education, he said, is the leading of human souls to what is best and making what is best out of them. These two objectives are always attainable together - and by the same means. For the training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday January 6, 1954

This is the news:

The President today called for "unhesitating co-operation among all branches of the government." In his State of the Union message to the Congress, Mr. Eisenhower said: both political parties are on trial before the American people..we must avoid a paralysis of the will for peace and international security. (I'd like to review the details of the President's message in a few minutes.)

Senator Lyndon Johnson, the new majority leader of the Senate, said of the President's talk: "His recommendations will receive reasonable consideration by reasonable men. The attitude of the Democratic party will be in keeping with his call to subordinate partisanship, pride and prejudice to the nation's welfare."

The Moscow radio said tonight that the President's message offered Americans what Moscow calls "the same notorious policy of a position of strength..the intention to continue the arms race."

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designed to deter any attempt by the Chinese Communist [redacted] (REGIME) to bring its aggressive military ambitions to bear against the treaty area."

Republican Senator Bricker of Ohio says he will re-introduce his proposed Constitutional amendment to limit the treaty powers of the President. Bricker says he hopes that this time he and the President may be able to agree on "appropriate language." Mr. Eisenhower opposed the amendment a year ago.

Republican Senator Potter of Michigan told reporters today that he has "informed the administration" that he still thinks Army Secretary Stevens and Army Counselor John G. Adams should resign or be fired. Potter originally expressed this view after the Army-McCarthy hearings.

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Air Force Secretary Talbott said ~~today~~ TONIGHT that one of our B-47 stratojet bombers has set a new American record with a 21-thousand-mile non-stop flight that lasted nearly two days. The plane flew back and forth from North Africa to Great Britain. It was refueled in mid-air from flying tankers. Talbott says this shows that our air force is "second to none" in a world in which atomic weapons may decide the next war in the first few days of conflict.

Democratic Senators Fulbright of Arkansas and Sparkman of Alabama suggested today that the Senate Banking Committee should study the stock market..because of recent advances which carried industrial prices to an all-time high. These suggestions, and other factors, brought another hectic day to Wall Street. In all five and a third million shares were traded..the biggest day on the Street since Germany invaded Poland in 1939. The early selling was an extension of yesterday's sharp break. And after some recoveries the Fulbright-Sparkman statements caused a total drop in valuations of roughly 2-billion dollars. Later there was a recovery movement which some brokers described as "fairly impressive." Keith Funston, the president of the New York Stock Exchange, said the

Exchange would welcome the opportunity to co-operate with the Senate committee in any way. And American Stock Exchange President Edward T. McCormick, offering similar co-operation, said his exchange is "free, open, fully regulated and honest."

Secretary of State Dulles today approved the sale of a two-million-dollar super-constellation transport plane to India..despite the possibility that it may be used on a proposed route to Communist China. The Indians ordered three of these planes in 1953. A State Department spokesman said today he did not know whether the plane would be used on the route to Red China. There is nothing in the sale agreement to prevent this. Normally, in selling ships to foreign government we have requested assurances that the vessels would not be used for trade with Communist ports where our ships are not permitted to go.

Dag Hammershuld, the secretary-general of the United Nations, spent three and a half hours today with Chinese Communist Premier Chou en Lai. The United Nations says another meeting will be held at about 2 a.m. eastern time..in Hammershuld's effort to secure the release of eleven American airmen held by the Chinese as spies.

The Foreign Operations Administration reported today that in the past eleven years we have pumped five-and-a-half billion dollars into the economic and military build-up of Italy. This includes loans, all forms of aid given through our armed forces and such post-war agencies as the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction agency..the European Recovery Program and the Economic co-operation Administration.

In Panama, national and secret police apparently have not been able to find a solid clue in their effort to solve the murder of Presiddent Jose ANTONIO [redacted] Remon. The police are still holding for questioning, Martin I. ~~Lipstein~~ LIPSTEIN, identified as a New York school teacher.

Edward R. Murrow: January 6, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

In his State of the Union message today, the President walked firmly down the middle of the road inviting men of good will in both political parties to join him. It was a speech without fireworks or surprises - a matter-of-fact, restrained discourse on the state of the country and the world. There was no new challenge to the Soviet Union, and there was no yielding. Mr. Eisenhower found the free nations of the world stronger than at any time in recent years. The Communist bloc of nations are also growing in power, increasing their strength in nuclear weapons. But if the Communist rulers understand that America's response to aggression will be swift and decisive - that never shall we buy peace at the expense of honor or faith - they will be powerfully deterred from launching a military venture engulfing their own peoples and many others in disaster.

Mr. Eisenhower views the present situation as a "world stalemate," where all must strive to find an honorable way for enduring peace. He wants us to gradually reduce certain of our tariff trade barriers; and he wants other nations to do the same. He believes and he personally ordered the recent military changes. He thinks they conform to the military realities of our time. For the foreseeable future our standing forces must remain

much larger than voluntary methods can sustain. So we will have to continue to draft young men for two years of military service. Mr. Eisenhower is going to make recommendations to increase the attractions of a military career - more adequate medical care for dependents, better housing, and adjustments in military pay.

The President, in recognizing that the Democrats control the Congress and the Republicans the White House, said this fact "places both Parties on trial before the American people." He appeared confident of bi-partisan support in the areas of military strength and foreign affairs. And he added that in all areas basic to the strength of America there will be, so far as he is concerned, co-operative and constructive relations between the White House and the Congress.

The President reported that the last year was one of the most prosperous in our history. Production is rising, employment is high. Personal income, after taxes, is at a record level; so is consumer spending. Construction activity is reaching new peaks. Savings are high, credit is easy; the economic outlook is good. There will be no further tax reductions this year, but he hopes some can be made next year. We can now look forward to reduced government expenditures for the purchase of surplus

farm products; and to less Federal intrusion into the lives and plans of our farm people.

Later on, because drought remains a serious problem, he will recommend legislation to strengthen the Federal Disaster Assistance Program. The housing program, authorized XXX by the last Congress, must be carried forward. We must also authorize a firm program of thirty-five thousand additional public housing units in each of the next two fiscal years.

On January 24 the President will propose a plan to strengthen and improve existing health services. This will be aimed at encouraging the development of more and better voluntary health insurance by private organizations.

We face an unprecedented classroom shortage; something must be done about that, and the President will send up a special message with his proposals the middle of February.

Something must be done to help the states to deal with the question of juvenile delinquency. There will be a special message on that, too, later.

Our economy has been growing for the past five years, and the President now thinks we can afford to increase the federal minimum wage. He recommends an increase to 90 cents an hour.

This is a sober but far from sombre review of the State of the Nation and the world. In international affairs the President recommends increased strength and steadiness, coupled with a willingness to negotiate. Domestically he doesn't want taxes increased in order to balance the budget, nor reduced, which would increase the deficit. There was little emphasis on the necessity to decentralize the Federal Government. It was, in fact, a speech calculated to produce maximum support from both Democrats and Republicans. It was a reasonable speech, devoid of extreme language, devoid too of exaggerated threats or promises. It reflected, it seems to me, the political stalemate here at home, and the power stalemate in world affairs.

The President, in his State of the Union message today, made a point of noting that in the tense times in which we're living, our safety, security and well-being must come ahead of party politics. George Curtis once put it well when he said:"A man's country is not a certain area of land, of mountains, rivers and woods. It is a principle. And patriotism is loyalty to that principle."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Democratic Senators Fulbright of Arkansas and Sparkman of Alabama suggested today that the Senate Banking Committee should study the stock market...because of recent advances which carried industrial prices to an all-time high. These suggestions, and other factors, brought another hectic day to Wall Street. In all five and a third million shares were traded.. the biggest day on the Street since Germany invaded Poland in 1939. The early selling was an extension of yesterday's sharp break. And after some recoveries the Fulbright-Sparkman statements caused a total drop in valuations of roughly 2-billion dollars. Later there was a reovery movement which some brokers described as "fairly impressive." Keith Funston, the president of the New York Stock Exchange, said the Exchange would welcome the opportunity to co-operate with the Senate committee in any way. And American Stock

Exchange President Edward T. McCormick, offering similar co-operation, said his exchange is "free, open, fully regulated and honest."

Secretary of State Dulles today approved the sale of a two-million dollar super-constellation transport plane to India...despite the possibility that it may be used on a proposed route to Communist China. The Indians ordered three of these planes in 1953. A State Department spokesman said today he did not know whether the plane would be used on the route to Red China. There is nothing in the sale agreement to prevent this. Normally, in selling ships to foreign government we have requested assurances that the vessels would not be used for the trade with Communist ports where our ships are not permitted to go.

Dag Hammerskjold, the secretary-general of the United Nations, spent three and a half hours today with Chinese Communist Premier Chou en Lai. The United Nations says another meeting will be held at about 2 a.m. eastern time...in Hammerskjold's effort to secure the release of eleven American airmen held ty the Chinese as spies.

The Foreign Operations Administration reported today that in the past eleven years we have pumped five-and-a-half billion dollars into the economic and military build-up of Italy. This includes loans, all forms of aid given through our armed forces and such post-war agencies. as the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction agency...the European Recovery Program and the Economic co-operation Administration.

In Panama, national and secret police apparently have not been able to find a solid clue in their effort to solve the murder of President Jose Antonio Remon. The police are still holding for questioning, Martin I Lipstein, identified as a New York school teacher.

In his state of the Union message today, the President walked firmly down the middle of the road inviting men of good will in both political

parties to join him. It was a speech without fireworks or surprises - a matter -of - fact, restrained discourse on the state of the country and the world. There was no new challenge to the Soviet Union, and there was no yielding. Mr. Eisenhower found the free nations of the world stronger than at any time in recent years. The Communist bloc of nations are also growing in power, increasing their strength in nuclear weapons. But if the Communist rulers understand that America's response to aggression will be swift and decisive - that never shall we buy peace at the expense of honor or faith - they will be powerfully deterred from launching a military venture engulfing their own peoples and many others in disaster.

Mr. Eisnehower views the present situation as a "world stalemate," where all must strive to find an honorable way for enduring peace. He wants us to gradually reduce certain of our tariff trade barriers; and he wants other nations to do the same. He believes and he personally ordered the recent military changes. He thinks they conform to the military realities of our time. For the foreseeable future our standing forces must remain much larger than voluntary methods can sustain. So we will have to continue to draft young men for two years of military service. Mr. Eisenhower is going to make recommendations to increase the attractions of a military career - more adequate medical care for dependents, better housing, and adjustments in military pay.

The President, in recognizing that the Democrats control the Congress and the Republicans the White House, said this fact "places both parties on trial before the American people." He appeared confident of bi-partisan support in the areas of military strength and foreign affairs. And he added that in all areas basic to the strength of America there will be, so far as he is concerned, co-operative and constructive relations between the White House and the Congress.

The President reported that the last year was one of the most prosperous in our history. Production is rising, emplyyment is high. Personal income, after taxes, is at a record level; so is consumer spending. Construction activity is reaching new peaks. Savings are high, credit is easy; the economic outlook is good. There will be no further tax reductions this year, but he hopes some can be made next year. We can now look forward to reduced government expenditures for the purchase of surplus farm products; and to less Federal intrusion into the lives and plans of our farm people.

Later on, because drought remains a serious problem, he will recommend legislation to strengthen the Federal Disaster Assistance Program. The housing program, authorized by the last Congress, must be carried forward. We must also authorize a firm program of thirty-five thousand additional public housing units in each of the next two fiscal years.

On January 24 the President will propose a plan to strengthen and improve existing health services. This will be aimed at encouraging the development of more and better voluntary health insurance by private organizations.

We face an unprecedented classroom shortage; something must be done about that, and the President will send up a special message with his proposals in the middle of February.

Something must be done to help the states to deal with the question of juvinile delinquency. There will be a special message on that, too, later.

Our economy has beengrowing for the past five years, and the President now thinks we canafford to increase the federal minimum wage. He recommends an increase to 90 cents an hour.

This is a sober, but far from sombre review of the State of the Nation and the world. In international affairs the President recommends increased strength and steadiness, coupled with a willingness to negotiate.

Domestically he doesn't want taxes increased in order to balance the budget, nor reduced, which would increase the deficit. There was little empahsis on the necessity to decentralize the Federal Govenrment. It was, in fact, a speech calculated to produce maximum support from both Democrats and Republicans. It was a reasonable speech, devoid of extreme language, devoid too of exagerated threats or promises. It reflected, it seems to me, the political stalemate here at home, and the power stalemate in foreign affairs.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

DIXON :COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Prsdident, in his State of the Union Message today, made a point of noting that in the tense times in which we're living, our safety, security, and well-being must come ahead of party politics. George Curtis once put it well when he said: "A man's country is not a certain area of land, of mountains, rivers and woods. It is a principle. And patriotism is loyalty to that principle."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday, January 7, 1955

This is the news:

The White House says the telegrams it has received commenting on the President's State of the Union message are "practically unanimous" in approving it. And the Soviet news agency Tass says the President's speech was war-like despite his talk of peace. (I'd like to discuss the recent Soviet attitude in a few minutes.)

The President's highway commission today endorsed a 101-billion-dollar modernization program over the next ten years. The federal government would pay the bill for almost all the work on a 24-billion dollar network of interstate highways. At present the ratio on interstate highways is a 60 per cent payment by the federal government with the states supplying funds equal to 40 per cent. The commission had no details to report today.

Ambassador to Italy Clare Boothe Luce conferred with the President today on the situation in Italy. And later she told reporters: "The Italians have a very severe economic problem..more severe than any other nation in Europe.

Army Secretary Stevens today took note of a New York Times report that he will resign as soon as the President decided on his

successor. The Times said Stevens is in poor health. But the Secretary authorized a statement reading:"I have never felt better in my life and I am not resigning." An aide said Stevens has not discussed resigning with anyone.

The government says there was a decrease of more than a million jobs in this country in December. But Labor Secretary Mitchell and Commerce Secretary Weeks say:"seasonal changes dominated the job picture."

The Stock Exchange today saw waves of buying in the morning and late afternoon that sent some shares up three dollars or more. The average increase indicated a gain of two billion dollars in values. And market analysts said they thought the break had run its course and that prices would go higher.

A high-ranking naval officer said today that the reported sighting of unidentified submarines now averages two a week off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He acknowledged that the navy's anti-submarine apparatus has not positively identified a Russian submarine off either coast

Secretary of Agriculture Benson says that if farm income from basic crops goes down this year it cannot be blamed on flexible price supports. Benson says all basic crops except wheat and corn will probably be supported at the same high level as in the past..before the flexible act was approved.

Former [redacted] Diplomat John Carter Vincent writes in the "Foreign Service Journal" that Secretary of State Dulles was under pressure to "say something critical of " him when Vincent was retired from the department. Vincent said Dulles could not criticize him on grounds of loyalty or security so Dulles accused him of failing to meet "the standard which is demanded of a foreign service officer." Vincent says he doesn't know what "standard" Dulles had in mind.

The Democrats announced today that they will start their 1956 convention on Monday, August 27..the second latest date in party history. This would be five weeks later than the start of the 1952 convention.. and assures a shorter campaign. No site has been selected yet. The Democratic National Committee has started to find flaws in the President's state of the Union message..asking, in particular, how Mr. Eisenhower can

propose a cutback in our armed forces in view of his statement that Russia's "steadily growing power is the threat confronting us today." The Democrats also wonder what has become of the "Marshal Plan for Asia" proposed by Secretary Dulles and Foreign Aid Administrator Stassen. They also wonder whether the President's plan to reduce the size of the armed forces may not invite the Communists to wage "small land wars".

The State Department says the Communist government of Hungary is giving us a run-around in our efforts to determine whether Noel and Herta Field actually requested asylum in Hungary..as reported by the Hungarian radio. Despite persistent efforts to find out..we still don't know where the Fields are..or how they can be reached.

The government today agreed to provide 41 million dollars worth of American wheat and cotton to Yugoslavia..to relieve a shortage.

In Peiping today, Dag Hammershuld of the United Nations met with Chinese Communist Premier Chou en Lai for more than seven hours of talks...on the case of the eleven American flyers held as spies by the Communists.

Edward R. Murrow: January 7, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The sour reception President Eisenhower's State of the Union message received in Moscow should alert this country to the fact that the "New Look" in Soviet policy already has undergone a change. It may even be on the way out.

It takes some time to implant an idea in the public mind, and it took months for the "New Look" in Soviet policy to find acceptance. Now it is so firmly established that many people have a "comfortable feeling" that world affairs really have taken a marked turn for the better. In Fact the New Look has not been much in evidence since the re-armament of Germany showed promise of getting through the French Assembly. Mr. Molotov went on a spree of writing threatening notes, and now is out on a limb as a result. He has to do something pretty drastic or confess that he was just sounding off. Not that his concern was hard to understand. The inclusion of Germany in Western Defense was a serious setback for the Soviet Union.

But the bad reception given the Eisenhower message is not easy to understand in its own terms. Indeed, one might criticize the Eisenhower Administration for proclaiming a sizeable reduction in the army in advance of promised negotiations for arms reductions. It is a little like starting a poker game by simply giving away a stack of blue chips. No

doubt the army cuts are being made for reasons of self-interest, and not to impress the men in the Kremlin. But history can remind us that the men in the Kremlin aren't impressed by moderation or even generosity.

When Averell Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook in 1941 took the first offer of lend lease to Moscow, the astounded Russians could not hide their elation. But by the next day they had mastered their delight and launched a savage attack on the Allies for the meanness of their offer. The cut in the army would have been a useful bargaining point, and would have helped convince the Soviet people that we really want arms reductions, which we certainly do. But as a spontaneous and ~~unilateral~~ single handed action it was unnoticed, and a considerable diplomatic asset went down the drain.

Isaac Deutcher, author of a highly regarded life of Stalin, has an article in the current issue of "The Reporter" called: "The Voice of Moscow Grows Harsh Again." He calls attention to the contrast between Mr. Molotov's recent conduct of affairs and Stalin's. Stalin didn't burn his bridges or announce he wouldn't negotiate. Molotov has virtually said this about negotiating over Germany if the Paris accords are ratified. Stalin liked concealment and surprises. These were the weapons of weakness. Now his successors are playing with great confidence from strength.

Mr. Deutcher forecasts what the Kremlin will do if the German agreements are ratified. Most important, he says, will be a new arms drive, and it will be important for more than its increase in Eastern power. It will have a domestic effect inside the Soviet Union. It will slow down the campaign to raise living standards. He thinks the establishment of an ~~Eastern~~ Communist Command like SHAPE will not add much to military strength, though it will improve morale. And as for arming East Germany, he considers this the least sincere of Mr. Molotov's warnings because the Russians have no illusions about the reliability of the East Germans. One of the steps that may be taken, he says, is to lower the half-lifted curtain between East and West Germany.

But the greatest change may be for the Soviet bloc to transfer initiative from Europe to Asia. By now, Mr. Deutcher says, Moscow has abandoned its reserve over Peiping's interest in Formosa. He believes Mr. Molotov's interest in the Indochinese armistice will diminish. It was given France in the first place in a bid for friendship, and for the rejection of German re-armament. He suggests that only Moscow's and Peiping's reluctance to frighten Prime Minister Nehru and other neutral Asians may keep this theater relatively quiet.

Inside the Soviet hierarchy exists a division between advocates of a tough policy and the soft-spoken approach of the New Look. To the tough school the New Look is appeasement. The pressure for toughness is growing. One spokesman of the tough school is Marshal Vasilevsky, who has been like a leader of the opposition. He was chosen to make the official reply to Field Marshal Montgomery's prediction about the use of atomic weapons in any European war. He reminded Montgomery that Britain is small and overcrowded and an all-too vulnerable target for Soviet atomic and hydrogen weapons. To the Soviet public he sounded as though he were discrediting the New Look and preparing the ground for a policy of firmness. A still more eminent soldier spoke out in tough language, Marshal Zhukov, who denounced what he called British treachery in 1945, when Sir Winston Churchill recollected having intended to arm Germans if the Red Army tried to sweep into Western Europe.

Mr. Molotov hasn't repudiated the New Look and shut off all talk of peaceful co-existence. But he is trying to steer a middle course between this and the tough line. So he has taken to the old harsh voice. And that was the voice that was raised in Moscow yesterday to denounce an American peace president on the ground that he really is harboring a desire for war.

There would seem to be ~~good~~ some reason to believe that once again the Russians are changing their tactics with regard to us. William Summer once remarked:"A doctrine is an article of faith. It is something which you are bound to believe - not always because you have some rational ground for believing it true, but because you have to."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW:There would seem to be some reason to believe that once again the Russians are changing their tactics with regard to us. William Summer once remarked : "A doctrine is an article of faith. It is something which you are bound to believe - not always because you have some rational ground for believing it true, but because you have to."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, January 10, 1958

This is the news:

The President today asked Congress to take the lead in promoting high levels of trade. He said this will "bring to all the economic strength upon which the freedom and security of all depends." I'd like to review the President's program in a few minutes.

Dag Hammershuld, the secretary-general of the United Nations, has completed his mission to Communist China. And a joint communique issued by Hammershuld and Red China's Chou en Lai says in part: "We feel that these talks have been (USEFUL) and we hope to be able to continue the contact established in these meetings." The two men say they discussed "questions pertinent to the relaxation of world tension." There was no mention of Hammershuld's specific effort to gain the release of eleven Amsericans, and other U.N. personnel, held by the Chinese. AN Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman in New Delhi says "from what the communique says" he feels the release of the eleven American flyers is only a matter of time..after further clarification and talks.

The Chinese Communists today carried out their heaviest air attack in five years against the Chinese Nationalists. The target was

the Nationalist-held Tachen island...200 miles north of Formosa. The Nationalists say 100 Red bombers, protected by fighters, dropped 300 bombs on Tachen in four seperate raids. The Nationalists say they shot down two attacking planes and damaged two others. The Nationalists also report: most enemy bombs dropped into the sea...but there was "considerable" civilian casualties..and at least ten houses were destroyed. The Chinese Communists say they destroyed or damaged at least four Nationalist ships..and that all their planes returned safely.

And the Communists today broadcast yet another propaganda attack on the United States. Red China accuses us of trying to organize what it calls "a northeast Asia aggressive alliance"..consisting of Japan, Korea and Nationalist China.

In Washington today, Costa Rica called on the Council of the Organization of American States to take immediate action to halt a threatened invasion of Costa Rica from Nicaragua. Costa Rica charges that Nicaragua is training an army of adventurers for such an invasion. Nicaragua says this charge has no basis in fact. And the Council has urged both countries to keep the peace until a full review of the situation can be made on Wednesday.

The Democrats in the Senate today decided on committee assignments. And they placed Independent Senator Morse of Oregon on the foreign relations committee..one of the most desireable to many lawmakers. Morse was also given a seat on the banking and currency committee and permitted to retain his seat on the District of Columbia committee. Two OLD-TIME Senators, Barkely of Kentucky and O'Mahoney of Wyoming were given prize assignments, although both are "freshmen" in this Senate. Barkley was assigned to foreign relations and finance..and O'Mahoney to interior and judiciary. He was once chairman of both groups.

The President today again sent the name of Judge John Marshal Harlan to the Senate as his candidate to be associate justice of the Supreme Court. And he named Joseph Finnegan, a New York lawyer, to direct the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Finnegan is a Republican.

Chairman Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee says the President's promise of a bi-partisan approach to foreign relations has been nothing but "talk". Richards says if the Adminitration means what it says some Democrats would be named to top foreign policy posts.

Senator McClellan who will be the new chairman of the Investigations Sub-committee says this group will give "prompt consideration" to the Peress case. Mc Clellan spoke after Democratic Senator Daniel of Texas introduced a resolution supported by 54 Senators calling for a continued investigation of Communism. Daniel said the Army had waited almost a year to disclose the facts surrounding the promotion and honorable discharge of former Major Peress. He said this has caused "confusion, suspicion and discord."

And the McCarthy subcommittee reported to the Senate that Communists have infiltrated defense plants. Congress was urged to pass a law to remove them.

The Supreme Court today refused to review the conviction of 13 second-string Communist leaders. And later, Judge Urving Kaufman, here in New York, revoked the bail of all 13 and ordered their immediate arrest. They face prison terms ranging from one to three years and fines of from two to six thousand dollars.

Two women members of Congress, Representative Bolton of Ohio and Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, today introduced a bill to make the rose our national flower. They say we are the only major country in

the world without a national flower.

The Atomic Energy Committee has set up a schedule of charges it will make for atomic fuels and other materials it is authorized to lease or sell to private firms..for peacetime power production. The Commission has also set up "fair prices" it will pay for plutonium and Uranium-233 produced in atomic power plants built by private industry.

And the Stock Market continued to advance today. The latest gains have recovered more than three-quarters of the ground lost in the big break last week.

Edward R. Murrow: January 10, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Today the President asked the Democratic Congress for something the last Republican Congress refused.... he wants a three-year extension of the law permitting him to reduce our tariffs by fifteen percent over a three-year period. He wants these reductions to be "moderate, gradual and reciprocal." Mr. Eisenhower contended that our own self-interest demands that our Allies should be economically strong; that the under-developed areas must grow economically, or they will be subject to Communist penetration and subversion. And he said, too, that increased world production and trade will help our own standard of living and economic growth here at home.

The President wants more American firms to do more business abroad, and so he recommends that income earned in foreign countries by American corporations shall be taxed at thirty-eight percent instead of the fifty-two percent that is charged against firms doing business in this country. He wants us to continue sending American experts abroad to share with the under-developed areas American "know-how."

One of the principal sources of dollars for many foreign countries, particularly in Western Europe is the money spent by American tourists.

Now they can bring home five hundred dollars' worth of foreign-bought goods without paying any duty. The President wants this raised to one thousand dollars. Also Mr. Eisenhower wants this country to streamline its whole Customs procedure so that foreign goods subject to our tariff may come in without unwarranted delays. He wants this country to join the new international finance corporation which will provide venture capital for under-developed countries. And he wants this country to participate more fully in foreign trade fairs which the Russians have been using with considerable success as a propaganda showcase, trying to convey the impression that Russia is producing goods on a large scale for peace, and is creating a paradise for workers.

The President said: "In the world-wide struggle between the forces of freedom and those of Communism, the security of each nation in the free world is dependent upon the security of all other nations in the free world. The measure of that security in turn is dependent upon the economic strength of all free nations. For without economic strength they cannot support the military establishments that are necessary to deter Communist armed aggression."

The President proposes "gradualness" in the reduction of tariffs, and he

pins his argument, as a statesman should, on the matter of National self-interest. For he says: "Increased world trade will help assure our own economic growth and a rising standard of living. If we are to sell our goods abroad, we also must buy abroad." Farmers, for instance, must sell abroad one-fourth to one-third of some basic crops.

Implicit in the President's argument is the recognition that our Allies, if they can't trade with us, will trade where they can, including trade with the Iron Curtain countries. He also wants private capital to invest in foreign countries, which is why he recommends a fourteen percent cut in taxes for American corporations prepared to risk their money by investing abroad.

In an apparent effort to reassure the high tariff elements in Congress, Mr. Eisenhower said he did not favor "radical or sudden tariff reductions." # Whenever the tariff on a given foreign product is reduced, some American industry is damaged or at least subjected to keener competition. The President is contending that the common national good, and the health and well being of the free world alliance should be put ahead of any such damage that might occur.

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Our government has in storage about seven billion dollars' worth of farm commodities acquired through the price support programs. The last Congress authorized the disposal of one billion dollars' worth of this surplus through both sales and gifts. We have sold about four hundred and fifty-three million dollars' worth. We have given away about a hundred and twenty-five million dollars' worth of farm surpluses for famine or other relief needs. We have sold to Western Europe, Yugoslavia, Japan and Pakistan. The commodities sold have been grains, cotton and tobacco, in that order. Of the farm surpluses given away, Yugoslavia leads the list with thirty-two millions. We shipped about seventeen million dollars' worth of Christmas food packages. And we have given food to such Communist countries as Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia - areas that have been hit by severe floods.

The President's tariff proposals, and the record of what's been done with our surplus food will be impressive and encouraging to our Allies in the free world, and not altogether without impact even in the Communist world.

It may well be that in an Age dominated by mass production, the distribution abroad of a minute portion of our farm surpluses would be regarded by some as pretty unimportant. But, as Samuel Johnson once said:"There is nothing too little for so little a creature as man. And it is by studying little things that we attain the great art of having as little misery and as much happiness as possible."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President today asked Congress to take the lead in promoting high levels of trade. He said this will "bring to all the economic strength upon which the freedom and security of all depends." I'd like to review the President's program in a few minutes.

Dag Hammerskjold, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has completed his mission to Communist China. And a joint communique issued by Hammerskjold and Red China's Chou en Lai says in part:"We feel that these talks have been useful and we hope to be able to continue the contact established in these meetings." The two men say they discussed "questions pertinent to the relaxation of world tension." There was no mention of Hammerskjold's specific effort to gain the release of eleven Americans, and other U.N. personnel, held by the Chinese. An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman in New Delhi says "from what the communique says" he feels the release of the eleven American flyers is only a matter of time...after further clarification and talks.

The Chinese Communists today carried out their heaviest air attack in five years against the Chinese Nationalists. The target was the Nationalist held Tachen island...200 miles north of Formosa. The Nationalists say 100 Red bombers, protected by fighters, dropped 300 bombs on Tachen in four separate raids. The Nationalists say they shot down two attacking planes and damaged two others. The Nationalists also report: most enemy bombs dropped into the sea...but there was "considerable" civilian casualties...and at least ten houses were destroyed. The Chinese Communists say they destroyed or damaged at least four Nationalist ships and that all their planes returned safely.

And the Communists today broadcast yet another propaganda attack on the United States. Red China accuses us of trying to organize what it calls "a northeast Asia aggressive alliance" consisting of Japan, Korea, and Nationalist China.

In Washington today, Costa Rica called on the Council of the Organization of American States to take immediate action to halt a threatened invasion of Costa Rica from Nicaragua. Costa Rica charges that Nicaragua is training an army of adventurers for such an invasion. Nicaragua says this charge has no basis in fact. And the Council has urged both countries to keep the peace until a full review of the situation can be made on Wednesday.

The Democrats in the Senate today decided on committee assignments. And they placed Independent Senator Morse of Oregon on the foreign relations committee...one of the most desireable to many lawmakers. Morse was also given a seat on the banking and currency committee and permitted to retain his seat on the District of Columbia Committee. Two old-time Senators, Barkley of Kentucky and O'Mahoney of Wyoming were given prize assignments, although both are "freshmen" in this Senate. Barkley was assigned to foreign relations and finance...and O'Mahoney to interior and judiciary. He was once again chairman of both groups.

The President today again sent the same of Judge John Marshal Harlan to the Senate as his candidate to be associate justice of the Supreme Court. And he named Jospeh Finnegan, a New York lawyer, to direct the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Finnegan is a Republican.

Chairman Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee says the President's promise of a bi-partisan approach to foreign relations has been nothing but "talk". Ridhards says if the Administration means what is says some Democrats would be named to top foreign policy posts.

Senator McClelland who will be the new chairman of the Investigations Sub-committee says this group will give "prompt consideration" to the Peress case. McClelland spoke after Democratic Senator Daniel of Texas introduced a resolution supported by 54 Senators calling for a continued investigation of Communism. Daniel said the Army has waited almost a year to disclose the facts surrounding the promotion and honorable discharge of former Major Peress. He said this has caused "confusion, suspicion and discord."

And the McCarthy subcommittee reported to the Senate that Communists have infiltrated defense plants. Congress was urged to pass a law to remove them.

The Supreme Court today refused to review the conviction of 13 second-string Communist leaders. And later, Judge Irving Kaufman, here in New York, revoked the bail of all 13 and ordered their immediate arrest. They face prison terms ranging from one to three years and fines of from two to six thousand dollars.

The two women members of Congress, Representative Bolton of Ohio and Senator Margaret Chase Smith, of Maine, today introduced a bill to make the rose our national flower. They say we are the only major country in the world without a national flower.

The Atomic Energy Committee has set up a schedule of charges it will make for atomic fuel and other materials it is authorized to lease or sell to private firms.. for peacetime power troduction. The Commission has also set up "fair prices" it will pay for plutonium and Uranium 233 produced in atomic power plants built by private industry.

And the Stock Market continued to advance today. The latest gains have recovered more than three-quarters of the bround lost in the big break last week.

Today the President asked the Democratic Congress for something the last Republican Congress refused...he wants a three-year exension of the law permitting him to reduce our tariffs by fifteen percent ofer a three-year period. He wants these reductions to be "moderate, gradual and repicrocal." Mr. Eisenhower contended that our own self-interests demands that our Allies should be conommically strong; that the under-developed areas must grow economically, or they will be subject to Communist penetration and subversion. And he said, too, that increased world production and trade will help our own standard of living and economic growth here at home.

The President wants more American firms to do more business abroad, and so he recommends that income earned in foreign countries by American corporations shall be taxed at thirty-eight percent instead of the fifty-two per cent that is charged against firms doing business in this country. He wants us to continue sending American experts abroad to share with the under-developed areaas American "know-how."

One of the principal sources of dollars for many foreign countries, particularly in Western Europe is the money spend by American tourists. Now they can bring home five hundred dollars worth of foreign-bought goods without paying any duty. The President wants this reised to one thousand dollars. Also, Mr. Eisenhower wants this country to streamline its whole customs procedure so that foreign goods subject to our tariff may come in without unwarranted delays. He wants this country to join the new international finance corporation which will provide venture captial for under-developed countries. And he wants this country to participate more fully in foreign trade fairs which the Russians have been using with considerable success as a propaganda showcase, trying to convey the impression that Russia is producing goods on a large scale for peace, and is creating a paradise for workers.

The President said: "In the world-wide struggle between the forces of freedom and those of Communism, the security of each nation in the free world is dependent upon the security of all other nations in the free world. The measure of that security in turn is dependent upon the economic strength of all free nations. For without economic strength they cannot support the military establishments that are necessary to deter Communist armed aggression."

The President proposes "gradualness" in the reduction of tariffs, and he pins his argument, as a statesman should, on the matter of national self-interest. For he says: "Increased world trade will help assure our own economic growth and a rising standard of living. If we are to sell our goods abroad, we also must buy abroad." Farmers, for instance, must sell abroad one-fourth to one-third of some basic crops.

Implicit in the President's argument is the recognition that our Allies, if they can't trade with us, will trade where they can, including trade with the Iron Curtain countries. He also wants private capital to invest in foreign countries. He also wants private capital to invest in foreign countries which is why he recommends a fourteen percent cut in taxes for American corporations prepared to risk their money by investing abroad.

In an apparent effort to reassure the high tariff elements in Congress, Mr. Eisenhower said he did not favor "radical or sudden tariff reductions."

Whenever the tariff on a given foreign product is reduced, some American industry is damaged or at least subjected to keener competition. The President is contending that the common national good, and the health ond well being of the free world alliance should be put ahead of any such damage that might occur.

Our government has in storage about seven billion dollars' worth of farm commodities acquired through the price support programs. The last Congress authorized the disposal of one billion dollars's worth of this surplus through both sales and gifts. We have sold about four hundred and fifty-three million dollars' worth. We have given away about a hundred and twenty-five million dollars' worth of farm surpluses for famine or other relief needs. We have sold to Western Europe, Yugoslavia, Japan and Pakistan. The commodities sold have been grains, cotton, and tobacco, in that order. Of the farm surpluses given away, Yugoslavia leads the list with thirty-two millions. We shipped about seventeen million dollars' worth of Christmas food packages. And we have given food to such Communist countries as Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia - areas that have been hit by severe floods.

The President's tariff proposals, and the record of what's been done with our surplus food will be impressive and encouraging to our Allies in the free world, and not altogether withput impact even in the Communist world.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It may well be that in an age dominated by mass production, the distribution abroad of a minute portion of our farm surpluses would be regarded by some as pretty unimportant. But, as Samuel Johnson once said: "There is nothing too little for so little a creature as man. And it is by studying little things that we attain the great art of having as little misery and as much happiness as possible."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday January 11, 1955

This is the news:

United Nations Secretary General Hammershuld returned to Hong Kong today from Communist China. He had no comment on his mission to secure the release of eleven American airmen now held by the Chinese Reds as "spies." But a Hammershuld aide, here in New York, says the secretary has not failed in his mission..that he has made progress. I'd like to examine the situation in a few minutes.

Chinese Nationalist warplanes last night bombed a Communist-held island 15 miles north of the Tachen islands..and today the Communists returned to attack the Tachens.

And Admiral Radford, the chairman of our [redacted] joint chiefs of staff, back in Washington, told reporters: we should support an allied blockade of Red China "if all other [redacted] measures "fail to bring about" the release of [redacted] Americans held by the Communists. Radford says this would have a great effect on the Communists and "would be the best way to tackle the problem."

The Russians today made it known to Washington that they will soon release, in Berlin, Private William Verdine of [redacted] STARKS, Louisiana, who

has been held for nearly six years. (since he was reported absent without leave in Europe in 1949.) Last Saturday the Russians released two Americans who had been imprisoned from five to ten years. And today, in West Berlin, one of them, John H. Noble, said he witnessed a revolt in the Vorkuta slave labor camp in 1953. Noble told reporters: millions of slave laborers in the Soviet Union need "only a spark" to start an open rebellion.. he says the prisoners are restive, have rebelled [redacted] in the past and are likely to do it again. Noble says 100-thousand men were involved in a strike at Vorkuta in 1953.. 110 of them were shot on the spot.. LATER [redacted] another 50 or 60 were executed..and at least 500 were wounded. Noble says the younger people in these camps talk of another war because they believe that's the only way they will be free. Noble also reports..without any firm details..that he thinks some of the Americans shot down in a Navy privateer in the [redacted] Baltic in 1950, may now be in Soviet prison camps.

In Washington today, the Council of the Organization of American States voted to call an extraordinary meeting of American foreign ministers. They will consider Costa Rica's charge that it has been invaded

by a force from Nicaragua. Costa Rica's president Jose Figueres said today: the invading forces have penetrated some 40 miles into his country..are now within 30 miles of the Costa Rican capital at San Jose. He says they came in small transport planes and captured an important communications center of 35-hundred inhabitants. But the Nicaraguan Ambassador to Washington says this "internal situation" has nothing to do with Nicaragua..He calls the Costa Rican story "ridiculous." There has been tension between the two countries for months. Cost Rica has charged that Nicaragua has been encouraging dissident Costa Rican elements; and Nicaragua charges Costa Rica tried to engineer the assassination of Nicaraguan President Somoza. Figueres, the president of Cost Rica, has the reputation of running one of the most democratic governments in central America. Costa Rica has appealed to Washington for military assistance.

In Washington, the President today asked Congress for a basic five per cent increase in pay for a half million postal workers..plus a new graduated salary schedule. He also wants an average 5 per cent increase for one million classified civil service workers. Mr. Eisenhower would raise postal rates to pay part of the cost: 394-million dollars a year. The National Federation of Post Office Clerks says the recommendations

for postal increases is "so ~~[illegible]~~ small as to be of little real help."

The President's Highway Commission proposes that the government contribute 25 billion dollars toward a strategic network of highways... as part of an overall 10-year plan to spend 101-billions on roads. General Clay, chairman of the commission, says income from the federal gasoline tax of two-cents-a-gallon would more than pay for the federal government's share of the cost.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland said today that the Democrats may find their party's "political wing" "muscling in" to call signals for the legislative program. Majority Leader Johnson of Texas told reporters Knowland had "better get his own house in order" before worrying about the Democrats.

Attorneys for the Securities and Exchange Commission today recommended that the S.E.C. approve the planned financing of the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract.

~~Republican Senator Case of New Jersey made his promised move to try to oust Senator McCarthy from the Government Operations Committee. He was ruled out of order in the Senate Republican Committee on Committees.~~

And John D. Rockefeller, Junior, has set aside a 20-million-dollar fund to "strengthen and develop Protestant theological education in the United States." The fund, in securities, is probably the largest single grant ever made for purposes of religious training.

Edward R. Murrow: January 11, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary General Hammarskjold flatly said "No comment" to all questions about his mission to Peiping when he arrived at Hong Kong, and no detailed information about it is expected before he reports to United Nations delegations on his return Thursday or Friday. Before he left for Peiping he said he did not expect that the airmen or any other prisoners would be released as an immediate outcome of his visit, and that his primary aim was to get negotiations underway. The Secretary General believes he has succeeded in this primary aim. That is the meaning ascribed to the final sentence of the communique issued at the end of the talks. "We feel" it said, "that these talks have been useful, and we hope to be able to continue the contact established in these meetings." A slightly different way of saying this was used by A U.N. spokesman in countering a report that Mr. Hammarskjold had failed. He said that Mr. Hammarskjold had not failed, but has made progress toward the goal set for him by the General Assembly. His instructions were to "make, by the means most appropriate in his judgment, continuing and unremitting efforts," for the release of the eleven flyers and other U.N. Command personnel still detained. "The talks in Peiping" said the spokesman, "were useful toward this end. They established a basis upon which further progress can be made."

It is recognized in Washington that the continuation of negotiations is not, in itself, going to satisfy those who expected an immediate and dramatic release of the prisoners. But it is also recognized that this was not a realistic expectation. While the Peiping regime has much to gain in good will from releasing the airmen, it has something to lose, too. Its prestige would suffer if it appeared to confess a violation of the armistice.

Those who know the Chinese best, like the Indians, believe Peiping intends to give up the airmen, but not right away. There must be bargaining first. But if it gives them up at a price Washington is willing to pay, the Hammarskjold mission will have been a success. It may take months, but a few months of patience is not too much to ask if the prisoners are released in the end.

The State Department is being carefully silent until it knows all there is to know about the Peiping talks. But the attitude of the Department was reflected in Secretary Dulles's remarks at a New York luncheon today. He said the Hammarskjold mission critically involves issues of humanity and justice, and that the American contribution to the peaceful settlement of these issues is in heeding the biblical injunction to "be slow to anger." This is an exhortation to patience, and if the Secretary General's report

justifies it, the Department is sure to counsel patience in even more explicit ways.

The Secretary General's report apparently will be under two headings. He will tell about the discussions of the prisoners, and here the Chinese may have taken up the status of the Chinese students in this country, since negotiations about them began at the time of the Geneva Conference. Then there will be a separate section on what Chou En-Lai had to say about the relaxation of world tensions, as mentioned in the communique. Mr. Hammarskjold did not go to Peiping to discuss this subject. But having gone there to talk about prisoners, he could not refuse to listen to anything Chou En-Lai wanted to say. Had the Chinese linked the return of the prisoners with larger issues, such as recognizing the Communist regime as representing the Chinese people in the United Nations, he hardly could have called the talks "useful."

The fact that the Communists launched their heaviest air attack in five years on Nationalist islands yesterday, is not considered to be necessarily a bad omen for the release of the prisoners. The tendency in Administration circles, is to doubt that the timing of the attack means more than an assurance, particularly in Asia, that the government is not retreating. Peiping gained

face to a remarkable extent from the Hammarskjold visit. It did not disclose that he was coming simply to talk about prisoners held in what the U.N. voted to be a violation of the armistice. Chinese people were expected to be impressed by the chief permanent officer of the U.N. going halfway around the world to have a talk with the Chinese Premier. A Canadian journalist who tried to cover the Peiping talks and got no further than Canton, reports that people in that city knew all about the real purpose of the mission and were watching it with much excitement.

Obviously the Communists still may test American intentions by trying to take the coastal islands. But if they have seen in the Hammarskjold visit the possibility of negotiating the major issues in the Far East, they will not now try to take the Islands. If they do try, then we will know they are not trying to avoid trouble.

One great danger in regard to Communist China is the lamentable ignorance of world thinking among the upper ranks of Chinese officials. They have been woefully incapable of appraising American policy correctly. One of the services of the Hammarskjold mission may have been to give convincing assurances about the moderation of the Eisenhower regime, something which Peiping has not believed.

The undertaking of Secretary General Hammerskjold is one requiring both tact and patience. For in ~~international~~ diplomacy, the distance between effort and result is frequently great. But, as Hamilton Mabie once said:"Nothing is lost upon a man who is bent upon growth, who is preparing for his work by keeping eyes, mind and heart open. For often, what he gathers will serve him in unexpected moments in unforeseen ways."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The underatking of Secretary Genral Hammerskjold is one requiring both tact and patience. For in diplomacy, the distance between effort and results is frequently great. But as Hamilton Mabie once said: "Nothing is lost upon a man who is bent upon growth, who is preparing for his work by keeping his eyes, mind and heart open. For often, what he gathers will serve him in an unexpected moments in unforseen ways."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday, January 12, 1955

This is the news:

The government of Costa Rica charges that invading planes have strafed ten Costa Rican towns. The government says some of the raiders were Venezuelan planes. And it charges that "a mercenary army" from Nicaragua has established invasion headquarters inside Costa Rica..near the Pan American highway..leading to San Jose, the Cost Rican capital. The government has suspended (CONSTITUTIONAL) guarantees for thirty days.. and approved a 5-million dollar appropriation to mount defenses against the (INSURGENTS.) Reports on fighting are still vague. There is one dispatch that tells of government troops attacking at Villa Quesada.. captured by the invaders yesterday. We're told several rebels were killed, twenty captured. Two soldiers were wounded.

A special commission of the Organization of American States is now in Costa Rica. And the organization, meeting in Washington today, has adjourned until it can make telephonic contact with its commission to find out what's what.

The President told reporters today he'll have no comment on the situation in Costa Rica until the commission completes its investigation

and makes its report.

Mr. Eisenhower devoted some time at his news conference to the case of Wolf Ladejinsky the government employe who who was approved for security by the State department, then fired by the Agricultural department from his job as agricultural attache in Tokyo, then hired by the Foreign Operations Administration. The President said that at one point Secretary of Agriculture Benson SHOWED him a summary of the Ladejinsky case. Mr. Eisenhower said this was enough to "scare him"..but he hadn't studied the other side of the case. He learned later that Ladejinsky had written a book attacking Communists. The President indicated this had changed his feelings in the matter. Mr. Eisenhower made it very clear that Harold Stassen, the foreign operations administrator, would have to bear responsibility for hiring Ladejinsky. He said the whole case was an example of officials reaching conflicting decisions...of honest men coming up with different answers. The President said he has formed no judgement on Ladejinsky's case.

Mr. Eisenhower also told reporters, IN ANSWER to questions, that he sees no need for any specific steps to be taken to improve the

government's security program. He doesn't see how any appointment of a special commission of private citizens would be helpful in improving the program. And he said the Ladejinsky case created a situation that certainly isn't easy to explain.

Reporters got around to politics. They pointed out that perhaps the Republican decision to hold a 1956 convention later than usual indicated that the President was thinking of running for re-election. Mr. Eisenhower said: bosh. He also said he hopes he'll never fail to respond to a cally to duty. But, he asked the newsmen, who d[redacted] define's an individual's duty in such a situation.

The questioning also got around to Vice President Nixon and Democratic charges that during the recent political campaign Nixon had used unfair smear tactics. The President said: Nixon had assured him that he had never condemned the entire Democratic party. The President said he believes in Nixon's loyalty and patriotism. He would be loathe to admit that Nixon was guilty of any campaign indiscretion.

Tonight, Democratic National Chairman Butler invited Republican Chairman Hall to visit what Butler calls "a chamber of smears" i[redacted]

designed to prove that Nixon bore "false witness" against the Democrats. ~~Butler said Nixon set the tone for a Republican campaign designed to "[illegible] the Democratic party as a party of treason and Communism."~~ Chairman Hall said he'd be glad to visit Butler when Butler "is engaged in a more constructive matter than participating in a highly-organized and untruthful campaign of personal abuse and vilification.

Republican Representative Keating of New York says he's going to introduce a resolution to invite Chief Justice Warren to address a joint session of Congress on the courts. But CHAIRMAN Cellar of the House Judiciary committee says this would be a "most miserable thing to do" because "political motives" would be imputed to Justice Warren.

Independent Senator Morse of Oregon told my colleage Douglas Edwards in a television interview tonight that "there is a strong ~~possibility~~ probability" that Morse will run for re-election in 1956 on the Democratic ticket in Oregon. ~~Morse says Oregon's Democratic leaders have assured him they would welcome him as a candidate on their ticket.~~

~~Representative Cole, the retiring chairman of the Congressional atomic energy committee, predicts the development in the next ten years~~

~~of the "absolute weapon"...an intercontinental~~ atomic missile..against which he says ~~there is no defense~~ foreseeable defense.

The State Department says it has received a letter purporting to be from Noel Field, saying that he and his wife have requested asylum in Communist Hungary.

A personal aide to United Nations Secretary General Hammershuld said today the families of the eleven flyers now in Chinese Communist jails "must have a little more patience." And the British foreign office endorses ~~endorses~~ a U.N. official's statement that Hammershuld's mission to Peiping had not failed.

Italy and France today urged the western allies to take the initiative in a move to lessen international tensions.

And in northern Kentucky, 15 persons were killed when a TWA plane and a privately owned D C-3 collided in the air and crashed a half mile apart. There is no explanation yet of just how this happened.

Edward R. Murrow: January 12, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

A private memorandum circulated by the Democratic National Committee to Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee questions the wisdom of ratifying the mutual defense treaty with Nationalist China. It takes pains to affirm the vital importance to the United States of Formosa and the Pescadores remaining in friendly hands. It also endorses a policy of defending the territory against unprovoked attack.

Coming so early in the session, the memo looks like a poor start on a bi-partisan foreign policy. Inasmuch as Assistant Secretary Walter Robinson went to Georgia to show the draft treaty to Senator Walter George, now chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and was told the Senator had no objection to it, the fault is not with the Administration. It turns out that the Democratic National Committee did not know about the consultation with Senator George when it asked a group of Democratic foreign affairs experts to study the treaty and report on it.

The lapse in bi-partisanship is a secondary consideration, for it must be said that the memorandum throws light on an issue the American public needs to examine. This is whether it helps or hurts American interests to affirm in a treaty that Formosa is part of China. That, in effect, is what

the treaty does, and that is what the memorandum considers unwise.

It is clear that two big issues are involved. The Allies in the Cairo declaration during the war promised to take Formosa from Japan and restore it to the possession of China. At the end of the war Chiang Kai Shek was authorized to accept the surrender of the Japanese on Formosa. That did not constitute a return of the territory to China, though it may have looked like it. The British accepted the surrender of the Japanese in Indochina, and did not acquire sovereignty by doing so.

Japan went through the formal renunciation of sovereignty over Formosa in the San Francisco treaty. So half of the Cairo promise was kept. But the Japanese peace treaty did not specify to whom Japan was yielding the sovereignty. The United States wanted the treaty to name Nationalist China, so that the matter would be settled all around when the treaty was ratified. But Britain had recognized Communist China, and would not have supported the Japanese peace treaty if Formosa was legally given to the Nationalists.

One of the strongest claims of Communist China to Formosa is the Cairo agreement. The Communists say that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union promised to make it part of China, and they must keep their promise. Now the United States can say it is keeping the promise by

recognizing Formosa as part of the Republic of China. Neither Britain nor the Soviet Union would agree to that. And it may be asked - as the Democratic Committee memorandum asks - if this action serves our interests. If we recognize Formosa as part of the Republic of China, we recognize that the conflict between Chinese Communists and Nationalists is a civil war. And if it is a civil war it is no business of outsiders. Even the treaty becomes confusing, for we promise to aid the Chinese on Formosa in case of attack, to which the Communists can retort that we are interfering in China's domestic affairs. A further consequence of the treaty is that if Formosa is recognized as part of the Republic of China we are recognizing, by implication, that the Republic of China has rights on the mainland. And though the treaty stipulates that we are not bound to aid the Nationalists in other territories without prior consultation, this is not an open commitment against helping a Nationalist campaign against the mainland. We are letting everyone understand that actually we are not backing Chiang Kai Shek against the mainland any more, and have tied a leash on him again. But the Communists don't believe this and, it can be said, neither do all the spokesmen of the Chiang regime. It might better be something about which nobody can have any doubts.

The Democratic memorandum points out that the day may come when we want Formosa and the Pescadores to enjoy a new status. That is, there could be two Chinas; Communist China representing the Chinese of the mainland; and Formosa, a small but sovereign state. Then a Communist attack on Formosa would be an aggression and would concern all, including the nations that have recognized the Peiping regime. It may be highly unlikely that the United Nations would defend Formosa against an aggression so long as the Soviet Union has a veto in the Security Council. But we are going to do it. And it is just as well that the legal position should be clear, and that our friends + Enemies understand what we are doing.

What ~~would~~ could be even more desirable is that the issue should never come to a showdown. If the Chiang regime gave up its claims to the mainland, and we had made it clear that we do not sponsor such claims, a cease-fire in the Formosa straits might become possible. Most United Nations members would probably support this, including those who recognize Communist China.

Nothing would be more politically expedient than to resolve successfully the situation which now exists in the Formosa straits. It may be true, as Walter Landor once remarked, that in diplomacy we often "talk on principle and act on interest." But even if this is so, there is no escaping this conclusion by Thoreau:"The cost of a thing, he said, is the amount of life which is required to be exchanged for it - immediately or in the long run."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

12

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However, in this uncertain and intolerant age, some comfort may be drawn from the fact that pistols were suggested. There is nothing in the fragmentary despatches received to indicate that either President contemplated a duel at close range with handy hydrogen or atomic weapons.

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one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was killed in a duel with General Macintosh, in 1777. Of course the most famous duel in our history was the one between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr in 1804, when Hamilton was killed.

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that pistols were mentioned must, I suggest,be regarded as encouraging. Presumably both men would have had a chance. Certainly more lethal and decisive weapons are available to both. The pistol is a limited weapon. In this case two presidents were involved. The world scene is made up of challenge and counter-challenge in a situation where there is no code for that kind of duelling, and where the weapons may soon become absolute. Perhaps after all there is some significance, might be even hope, in this small duel with pistols that didn't come off.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The government of Costa Rica charges that invading planes have strafed ten Costa Rican towns. The government says some of the raiders were Venezuelan planes. And it charges that "a mercenary army" from Nicaragua has established invasion headquarters inside Costa Rica ...near the Pan American highway...leading from San Jose, the Costa Rican capital. The government has suspended constitutional guarantees for thirty days...and approved a 5-million dollar appropriation to mount defenses against the insurgents. Reports on fighting are still vague. There is one dispatch that tells of governemtn troops attacknng at Villa Quesada. Captured by the invaders yesterday. We're told several rebels were killed, twenty captured. Two soldiers were wounded.

A special commission of the Organization of American States is now in Costa Rica. And the organization, meeting in Washington today, has adjourned until it can make telephonic contact with its commission to find out what's what.

The President told reporters today he'll have no comment on the situation in Costa Rica until the commission completes its investigation and makes its report.

Mr. Eisenhower devoted time at his news conference to the case of Wolf Ladejinsky the government employee who was approved for security by the State department, then fired th the Agricultural Department from his job as agricultural attache in Tokyo, then hired by the Foreign Operations Administration. The President said that at one point Secretary of Agriculture Benson showed him a summary of the Ladejinksy case. Mr. Eisenhower said this was

enough to "scare him"... but he hadn't studied the other side of the case. He learned later that Ladejinsky has written a book attacking Communists. The President incicated this had changed his feelings in the matter. Mr. Eisenhower made it very clear that Harold Stassen, the foreign operations administrator, would have to bear responsibility for hiring Ladejinsky. He said the whole case was an example of officials reaching conflicting decisions... of honest men coming up with different answers. The President said he has formed no judgement on the Ladejinsky case.

Mr. Eisenhower also told reporters , in answer to questions, that he sees no need for any specific steps to be taken to improve the government's security program. He doesn't see how any appointment of a special commission of private citizens would be helpful in improving the program. And he said the Ladejinsky case created a situation that certainly isn't easy to explain.

Reporters got around to politics. They pointed out that perhaps the Republican decision to hold a 1956 convention later than usual indicated that the President was thinking of running for re-election. Mr. Eisenhower said: bosh. He also said he hopes he'll never fail to respond to a call to duty. But, he asked the newsmen, who define's an individual's duty in such a situation.

The Questioning also got around to Vice President Nixon and Democratic charges that during the recent political campaign Nixon has used unfair smear tactics. The President said: Nixon had assured him that he had never condemned the entire Democratic party. The President said he believes in Nixon's loyalty and patriotism. He would be "loathe to admit" that Nixon was guilty of any campaign indiscretion.

Tonight, Democratic National Chairman Butler invited Republican Chairman Hall to visit what Butler calls "a chamber of smears"...designed to prove that Nison bore "false witness" against the Democrats. Chairman Hall said he'd

be glad to visit Butler when Butler "is engaged in a more constructive matter than participating in a highly - organized and untruthful campaign of personal abuse and vilification.

Republican Representative Keating of New York says he's going to introduce a resolution to invite Chief Justice Warren to address a joint session of Congress on the courts. But chairman Cellar of the House Judiciary Committee says this would be a "most miserable thing to do" because "political motives" would be imputed to Justice Warren.

Independent Senator Morse of Oregon told my colleague Douglas Edwards in a television inverview tonight that "there is a strong probability" that Morse will run for re-election in 1956 in the Democratic ticket in Oregon.

The State Department says it has received a letter purporting to be from Noel Field, saying that he and his wife have requested asylum in Communist Hungary.

A personal aide to United Nations Secretary General Hammerskjold said today the families of the eleven flyers now in Chinese Communist hands "must have a little more patience." And the British Foreign Office endorses a U.N. official's statement that Hammerskjold's mission to Peiping had not failed.

Italy and France today urged the western allies to take the initiative in a move to lesson international tensions.

And in northern Kentucky, 15 persons were killed when a TWA plane and a privately owned DC-3 collided in the air and crashed a half mile apart. There is no explanation yet of just how this happened.

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policy of defending the territory against unprovoked attack.

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the United Nations would defend Formosa against an aggression so long as the Soviet Union has a veto in the Security Council. But we are going to do it. And it is just as well that the legal position should be clear, and that our friends and enemies understand what we are doing.

What could be even more desireable is that the issue should never come to a showdown. If the Chiang regime gave up its claims to the mainland, and we mad made it clear that we do not sponsor such claims, a cease-fire in the Formosa straits might become possible. Most United Nations members would probably support this, including those who recognize Communist China.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Nothing would be more politically expedient than to resolve the situation which now exists in the Formosa Straits. It may be true, as Walter Landor once remarked, that in diplomacy we often "talk on principle and act on interest." But even if this is so, there is no escaping this conclusion by Thoreau:"The cost of a thing," he said, is the amount of life which is required to be exchanged for it - immediately or in the long run."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday January 13, 1954

This is the news:

Dag Hammershuld said tonight: my talks in Communist China were "definitely useful." The secretary-general of the United Nations, (returned) to New York after his trip to Peiping, to try to get the release of eleven American airmen held prisoners by the Chinese. He told reporters: "My visit was the first stage, in my effort to achieve the release of the 11 flyers, and other United Nations Command personnel still detained. We hope to be able to continue our contacts. The door that has been opened can be kept open, given restraint on all sides."

In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles met for an hour and a half with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Chairman George later told reporters: Mr. Dulles told the committee, we face very real dangers.."there are places where the margin of security is very thin"... it is indispensable to have the closest kind of co-operation with the committee..and Mr. Dulles pledged to do all in his power, to co-operate with the committee, and see that its members are informed about things while they are still in the formative stage. George also said that Mr. Dulles indicated the situation in Indo-China, seems to be more favorable than it has been.

The President today asked Congress to extend the draft law for four years..to grant pay increases to "career" servicemen and to create a powerful military reserve capable of dealing with any aggressor "so criminally unwise as to attempt an atomic attack. Here's a summary of the details suggested to Congress: the draft law would continue for all men 18 and a half through 25. They would be called for two years of active military duty....The special "doctor draft" law would be extended for two years. There would be two groups of military reserves: one would be organized and ready for "immediate" mobilization; the other would consist of men with prior service, non-organized, and subject to recall only in the event of general mobilization. The President suggests a new training plan for youngsters 17 and 18. They would serve for six months and then go into active reserves for nine and a half years. --or be drafted into the active forces. The President's plan for a pay increase would apply to men serving longer than the minimum active duty time. (three years for officers and two years for enlisted men.) These pay increases would range up to more than 20 per cent. Mr. Eisenhower also wants special allowances for men forced to leave their families..and for better medical care and housing for service families.

The President today told the Association of American Colleges that education is "a really cementing force" for the promotion of understanding in the world. He said the great masses of people are never going to grow closer together unless there is a greater understanding among nations.

The House Appropriations Committee today criticized the Commodity Credit Corporation for failing to offer its surplus farm commodities for sale competitively in world markets.

Federal Housing officials report that they may soon be able to report that four builders who have made "windfall PROFITS" have returned over one million dollars to the government. As a result of these settlements, some tenants of government-insured housing may have their rents reduced.

Scott McLeod, the head of the President's refugee relief program, said today that he doubts that the program can reach its goal of 214-thousand above-quota immigrants by the end of 1956. McCleod says his chief problem has been to get assurance from American sponsors that refugees will be employed without putting Americans out of work; that

they'll be housed without displacing anybody and that they will not become public burdens. McCleod says he favors changing the law to do away with the job and housing assurance requirements in cases of relatives of people already in this country. Since the law went into effect in August of 1953, 13-thousand refugees have been admitted.

Ambassador to Italy Clare Booth Luce said today that "Communism remains the major political problem in Italy" despite improved economic conditions and vastly increased industrial output. Mrs. Luce says Italy has boosted industrial production 83 per cent over pre-war years and improved living standards. But there is still "widespread economic discontent" which the Communists use in their attacks on the SELBA government.

French Premier Mendez-France told reporters in Rome today that the West should call a four-power conference with Russia as soon as the ratification of the Western European Union is completed.

And the Russians tonight handed a series of new notes to representatives of the west European nations in Moscow. Again Moscow is protesting the intention of the western allies to re-arm West Germany.

The United Press reports from Washington that Nationalist China has promised not to try to reconquer the Communist-held mainland without first getting approval from Washington. Today, Nationalist bombers again attacked the Tienao islands 13 and 15 miles north of the [redacted] Nationalist-held Tachen islands.

In Costa Rica, President Jose Figueres said rebel forces who have attacked his government are now fleeing toward Nicaragua and hold only two Costa Rican towns..both near the Nicaraguan border. [redacted]. And the government announces that in three days of fighting: two rebels have been killed and "several wounded." One government soldier was killed, two wounded. A commission from the Organization of American States has started its investigation of the [redacted] disagreement. And in the Canal Zone seven of our naval patrol planes are standing by to make observation flights over Costa Rica..when ordered to do so.

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However, in this uncertain and intolerant age, some comfort may be drawn from the fact that pistols were suggested. There is nothing in the fragmentary despatches received to indicate that either President contemplated a duel at close range with handy hydrogen or atomic weapons.

There has been bad blood between the two men for many years, and there is

ample reason in the tradition of the duelling code for an encounter to occur. Historically duels are difficult and tedious to arrange. Back in the fifteen hundreds, Francis the First of France and Charles the Fifth of Spain challenged each other to single combat. They indulged in indecent and scurrilous language, but they never actually met on the field. But the mutual bad manners and insults, and the prospect of a duel was apparently good for the duelling business, for during ten years of the reign of Henry the Fourth in France it is estimated that six thousand persons fell in duels.

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one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was killed in a duel with General Macintosh, in 1777. Of course the most famous duel in our history was the one between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr in 1804, when Hamilton was killed.

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Anyone who has experienced war...whether as a soldier or civilian ... would be the first to appreciate what Martin Luther meant when he said:" Cannons and fire-arms are cruel and damnable machines. I believe them to have been the direct suggestion of the devil. If Adam had seen in a vision the horrible instruments his children were to invent, he would have died of grief."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday, January 14, 1955

This is the news:

The Soviet Union says it is ready to share with the world its atomic industrial knowledge. And Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission says that if the offer is made in good faith..it would go "part of the way" toward meeting the President's year-old atoms-for-peace plan.

The Russian Foreign Ministry announced today that it has "piled up" certain information since last summer when it started an atom-driven industrial power plant. Moscow says it is ready to turn this experience over to a world atomic energy congress that's scheduled to meet later this year--under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly.

Chairman Straws conferred with the President after this announcement was made and then told reporters: this is the first time in a year that the Russians have indicated any desire to co-operate in the President's atomic plan. ~~Ralph Bunche, the U.N. official who has been laying plans for the world Atomic conference, says he welcomes Moscow's offer. And American officials are talking~~.

The President had no comment today on the Soviet announcement. But he did issue a statement saying we must avoid talk of "reprisal or retaliation" against Communist China..despite our "disappointment" at

their failure to release the eleven American flyers they are holding as "spies." Mr. Eisenhower noted that U.N. Secretary General Hammershuld believes progress has been made toward eventually obtaining the release of the flyers. And he warns against any "impetuous words or deeds" that might imperil the lives of the men. He says we must not fall into a Communist trap. And Mr. Eisenhower adds: We must support the efforts of the United Nations so long as those efforts hold any promise of success.

Dag Hammershuld told reporters today he feels the "door has been opened and can be kept open, given restraint on all sides." He said he achieved what he hoped to achieve on his visit to Peiping..even though he didn't bring the men home. Hammershuld also said: he made no deals with the Chinese Reds..they laid down no conditions for the release of our men..they did discuss "pertinent questions".. And Hammershuld said he feels an improvement in relations between Washington and Peiping would have a bearing on the issue.

~~Secretary of State Dulles and U.N. Ambassador Lodge were both in Omaha today..visiting the Strategic Air Command headquarters. They say the meeting has no special significance.. describe it as a routine briefing.~~

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer and French Premier Mendez-France concluded their talks. A joint communique says: they have achieved considerable progress and a complete agreement on many points."

Moscow says that a man it describes as "an American spy" was shot to death by its border guards and another such spy was captured..after they were paracuted into Soviet Esthonia last summer. Moscow names the men as Kalja Kukk and Hans Toomla.

The investigation commission of the Organization of American States reports that "a substantial part of the WAR EQUIPMENT" in Costa Rica is coming from Nicaragua. The commission also reports that "planes from abroad illeggally" participated in the attacks on Costa Rican towns. The group says military operations are still under way. And Costa Rican President Figueres says he's ready to go to the front "at any moment" to take personal command of his troops.

In Nicaragua, authoritites have placed under house arrest former Costa Rican President Teodoro Picado, whose son has been identified as the leader of the Costa Rican rebels.

And in Panama, Jose Ramon Guizado, who became president 12 days ago after the assassination of President Antonio Jose Ramon, is now under house arrest. Guizado reported by phone that the National Guard has arrested his son and surrounded his home. He says this is the result of a "confession" by a man suspected of the murder of [redacted] the late President [redacted] REMON.

In Washington, the Navy says the atomic-powered submarine Nautilus is scheduled to begin sea trials on Monday. Informed sources say the Nautilus' atomic reactor has been producing heat for several days. The initial trials will be conducted on the surface.

The Senate today approved without debate a resolution pledging that it will continue to investigate, expose and combat communism. In the same session Senator Mc Carthy was reprimanded twice for calling some other Senators "insincere" charging they were "trying to get the dirt out of their hands." He said some senators who voted for the resolution were actually opposed to "digging up Communists."

Later, McCarthy announced that he had turned over to General Mark Clark in the Central Intelligence Agency information on "alleged Communism and corruption". General

Clark is chairman of a group studying the ~~Central Intelligence Agency~~ C.I.A.

Mc Carthy says his information came from his personal files..not from Senate committee files.

Edward R. Murrow: January 14, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, recent Nobel prize winner, who celebrated his eightieth birthday today at his hospital in French Equatorial Africa, is receiving veneration and adulation from all corners of the world, and receiving them in a measure rarely given to any living man. If Dr. Schweitzer has done anything it has been to live in a way to escape such fame. He did not actually renounce the world, so he is not counted great for what he gave up. But when, at the age of thirty, and already a man of note, he dedicated himself to a life of service he chose to perform it in the heart of obscurity. And never did fame or veneration seem to him ends for which his life should be bent. He has quietly conducted his hospital in the tropics, dealt with its medical, human and financial problems, written his books, and emerged to raise funds by lectures and recitals. He never sought sainthood, so the fact that he counts today, in a secular sense, as perhaps the most conspicuously saintly man of his generation, means nothing to him. He never competed for status, not even the highest and spiritual status. One of his co-workers in the Lamberene (Lamber-ay-nay) hospital once remarked that he was not dismayed but shocked when an American magazine called him the greatest man in the world.

Dr. Schweitzer did not go to heal the natives in Equatorial Africa to

find happiness. He went because he was happy. He believed it was specially the obligation of the happy man to help relieve the pain of others. At twenty-one, he decided to allow himself thirty years to develop his artistic and scientific capabilities, and then he would invest his life in service. At nine he had been an accomplished organist. He early became an authority on Bach, and one of the best exponents of Bach's organ music. He also was deeply absorbed in philosophy and theology. By thirty he was head of the Theological seminary in Strasbourg. But he kept his promise, and at thirty he embarked on the study of medicine, and carried it through while remaining the theological principal and the busy organist. In six years the medical course was finished, he served his internship in the Strasbourg hospital, took special studies in tropical diseases in Paris and arrived in Equatorial Africa. That was in 1914. That was where he was today, 41 years later.

"I wanted to be a doctor" he said, "that I might be able to work without having to talk. For years I had been giving myself out in words. This new form of activity I could not represent to myself as talking about the religion of love, but as an actual putting it into practise."

One needs to understand Dr. Schweitzer's concern with pain to understand

his choice of a life. "Whoever is spared personal pain" he said, "must feel himself called to help in diminishing the pain of others. We must all carry our share of the misery which lies upon the world."

Another important factor in Dr. Schweitzer is his reverence of life, which to him means all life, not only the lives of human beings. As a little boy he felt the inadequacy of the prayers his mother made at his bedside, and he composed one of his own which he spoke after she left. In this he asked God's blessing on all things that breathe. Some have remarked that he carried to extremes his precept to revere every form of life. He will not kill even an insect. But this expresses a mysticism that followers of Gandhi will understand. He considers all creatures as one in the face of eternity, and that loving them all is his way to spiritual union.

Dr. Schweitzer is even better known to theologians than to Bach enthusiasts. His study of Biblical sources and texts was undertaken in his twenties, and he was writing one of his best known analyses of the historic Jesus the same year he was interning in Strasbourg hospital. His labors in this field are said to have had as wide an influence as any study of the Gospels in the past two hundred years.

He went on to write on the philosophy of civilization, and rates as

one of the masters in this field. He is recognized as the leading interpreter of Goethe, and was awarded the Goethe prize by the city of Frankfort in 1928. That prize money built him a guest house in his Alsatian home town. This year's Nobel prize money went to the enlargement of his tropical hospital.

With the growth of his influence and the flow of contributions, his cares have grown. And these are somewhat pathetically mentioned in a letter published in London today. "More than once" he said, "I have felt the need and obligation to let supporters of the hospital know how things have been shaping, and I started to do so several times. But I could never finish. Either I was interrupted by urgent work, or I was too tired." He complained that he was two years behind in his correspondence.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Soviet Union says it is ready to share with the world its atomic industrial knowledge. And Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission says that if the offer is made in good faith...it would go "part of the way" toward meeting the President's year-old atoms-for-peace-plan.

The Russian Foreign Ministry announced today that it was "piled up" certain information since last summer when it started an atom-driven industrial power plant. Moscow says it is ready to turn this experience over to a world atomic energy congress that's scheduled to meet later this year--under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly.

Chairman Straws conferred with the President after this announcement was made and then told reporters: this is the first time in a year that the Russioans have indicated any desire to co-operate in the President's plan.

The President had no comment today on the Soviet announcement. But he did issue a statement saying te must avoid talk of "reprisal or retaliation" against Communist China...despite our "disappointment" at their failure to release the eleven American flyers they are holding as "spies". Mr. Eisenhower noted that U.N. Secretary General Hammerskjold believes progress has been made toward eventually obtaining the release of the flyers. And he warns against any "impetuous words or deeds" that might imperil the lives of the men. He says we must not fall into a Communist trap. And Mr. Eisenhower adds: We must support the efforts of the United Nations so long as those efforts hold any promise of success.

Dag Hammarrskjold told reporters today he feels the "door has been opened and can be kept open, given restraint on all sides." He said he

said he achieved what he hoped to achieve on his visit to Peiping..even though he didn't bring the men home. Hammarrskjold also said: he made no deals with the Chinese Reds...they laid down no conditions for the release of our men...they did discuss "pertinent questions"..and Hammarskjold said he feels an improvement in relations between Washington and Peiping would have a bearing on the same issue.

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer and French Premier Mendez-France concluded their talks. A joint communique says: they have achieved considerable progress and a complete agreement on many points."

Moscow says that a man it describes as "an American spy" was shot to death by its border guard...and another such spy was captured...after they were parachuted into Soviet Esthonia last summer. Moscow names the men as Kalja Kukk and Hans Toomla.

The investigation commission of the Organization of American States reports that "a substantial part of the war equipemnt" in Costa Rica is coming from Nicaragua. The commission also reports that "planes from abroad illegally" participated in the attacks on Costa Rican towns. The group says military operations are still under way. And Costa Rican President Figueres says he's ready to go to the front "at any moment" to take personal command of his troops.

In Nicaragua, authorities have placed under house arrest former Costa Rican President Teodoro Picado, whose son had been identified as the leader of the Costa Rican rebels.

And in Panama, Jose Ramon Guizado, who became president 12 days ago after the assassination of President Antonio Jose Ramon, is now under house arrest. Guizado reported by phone that the National Guard has arrested his son and surrounded his home. He says this is the result of a "confession by

a man suspected of the murder of the late President Remon.

In Washington, the Navy says the atomic-powered submarine Nautilus is scheduled to begin sea trials on Monday. Informed sources say the Nautilus' atomic reactor has been producing heat for several days. The intial trials will be conducted on the surface.

The Senate today approved without debate a resolution pledging that it will continue to investigate, expose and combat Communism. In the same session, Senator McCarthy was repremanded twice for calling some other Senators "insincere"..charging they were "trying to get the dirt out of their hands." He said some Senators who voted for the resolution were actually opposed to "digging up Communists."

Later, McCarthy announced that he had turned over to General Mark Clark information on "alledged Communism and corruption" in the Central Intelligence Agency. General Clark is chairman of a group studying the C.I.A. McCarthy says his information came fro his personal files...not from Senate Committee files.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today.

DIXON :COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The life of Albert Schweitzer is the life of a man devoted to the cause of humanity. And something Cardinal Newman once said would seem to be approptiate on the 80th Birthday of Dr. Schweitzer. "One secret act of self-denial, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the more good thoughts, warm feelings, passionate prayers in which idle people indulge themselves.

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, January 17, 1955.

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wartime to a peacetime type of economy, a truly significant achievement. #

Our present growing prosperity," he says, " has solid foundations free from artificial stimulations of war or inflation." However truly these words are used, the economy is immensely stimulated by a sixty-TWO-and-a-half billion dollar budget, (of which almost two-thirds is devoted to defense.)

Furthermore, for all the pleasant words about it, the budget is not balanced out of current revenue. The deficit for 1955 is four-and-a-half billion dollars. Not very much, perhaps, considering the size of the American economy. And this deficit is due to come down to ALMOST 2½ billions in the following year, if the government spends a billion less and collects a billion more in taxes, as it hopes to do. But it is a deficit, and deficits can change the value of money. The improvement expected next year is based on an estimated rise in personal incomes of four percent, and in corporation profits of seven percent. But it depends also on Congress voting to continue corporate income taxes and excise taxes due to expire April 1st. The value of money may well remain steady, but it depends on Congress renewing these taxes and on gains in incomes and profits that still have to be made.

Farmers will note that they are to receive substantially less aid than

last year. Price supports will cost the Treasury just under a billion dollars less, and the outlay on agriculture will be down eight hundred and seventy-one millions. There is a cut, too, in spending on the development of natural resources of one hundred and eighty millions.

~~That is not to say~~ This is not a budget without social objectives. President Eisenhower speaks about the need for a new health program, new schools, a better weather service, improvement of the foreign service, training more scientists, slum clearance, watershed protection and rural electrification. But financially these items are microscopic. The bulk of the money goes to defense.

The Defense Department gets thirty-four billion dollars, which is six billions less than a year ago. Two-thirds of it is allotted to the air power of the three services, (more than ever spent on it in peacetime.) Air was the only service to get an increase, one of four hundred million, to a total of fifteen billion, two hundred thousand. The Army was cut a nominal fifty million, the Navy seventy-five million. The planes in combat and supporting units, go up from thirty-four thousand last June, to thirty-six thousand in June '56. An objective of "close to" forty thousand

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President, "to banish the threat of atomic warfare.... But until there can be assurance that this great force will be used for the well-being of mankind, we have no alternative but to strengthen further our most effective deterrent to armed aggression, the power of the nuclear weapons stockpile."

The budget actually is smaller than some before it, so it is not unprecedented. In a grim sense it is a normal budget, that is, normal for a year of cold war. But it is not so normal as to entitle anyone to think lightly about it, or not to think at all. It is the budget of another year of strain and danger.

With each successive budget message, we are coming to realize that peace, like war, can be costly. Preparedness requires money and this means high taxes. When confronted with this situation, we would do well to remember these words by Joseph Newton:" A duty dodged is like a debt unpaid; it is only deferred, and we must come back and settle the account at last." Aubrey De Vere put it this way:" The span of life was lent for lofty duties, not selfishness."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'l be back in a moment with the word for Today. But first, here's a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: With each successive budget message, we are coming to realize that peace, like war, can be costly. Preparedness requires money and this means high taxes. When confronted with this situation, we would do well to remember these words by Joseph Newton: "A duty dodged is like a debt unpaid; it is only deferred, and we must come back and settle the account at last." Aubrey De Vere put it this way;"The span of life was lent for lofty duties, not selfishness."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday, January 18, 1955

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles says the fall of Nationalist China's Yee-jong-shan island is of no particular importance. The Chinese Communists captured the island..eight miles from the Tachens..in what they describe as a two-hour operation. A landing force went ashore behind a heavy air and artillery attack. Mr. Dulles and the Nationalists both say the island was not defended by regulars..just guerrillas. Capture of this island brings the Tachens within artillery range. And Mr. Dulles says this group, 200 miles north of Formosa, is of no particular importance.. a certain indication that our 7th fleet would not interfere with any Communist attempt to storm the Tachens. While Mr. Dulles "played down" the Nationalist's loss, he did tell reporters today that we would not objcet to any United Nations effort to get a cease-fire in the Formosa Area. This was the first time the Secretary made such [redacted] A SUGGESTION AND HE said this country would not initiate such a move.

He also told reporters he expects to see Dag Hammershuld in Washington tomorrow..to get a personal report from the secretary-general of the United Nations on his mission to Red China to secure the release of eleven captured American airmen. Mr. Dulles rejected Senator

Knowland's contention that the Hammershuld mission was a failure. The Secretary feels its ~~too~~ premature to pass any final judgement at this time. And Mr. Dulles says he is unaware of any massive propaganda effort at the United Nations to silence persons who would anaylze the Hammershuld mission..such a charge had been made by Senator Knowland.

The President TODAY ~~followed the news from China with Mr. Dulles this morning and Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, at an afternoon meeting. Mr. Eisenhower also~~ announced the formation of a new committee to prevent any discrimination against government workers on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin. And the White House says that starting at the President's news conference tomorrow television and newsreel cameramen will be authorized to make sound movies. The White House will decide after the conference what, if anything, may be used on television or in theaters.

Defense Secretary Wilson said today that he favors more trade with the Communists. He thinks this will "ultimately strengthen the free world." The Secretary also told a House committee considering the President's trade program that food, clothing and ideas may play a bigger role than ~~the~~ military might in the struggle against Communism.

Democratic Senator Byrd of Virginia today urged the Administration to cut its spending plans by four per cent..and balance the budget. He recommends that the first cuts be made in the 4-billion 7--hundred million [redacted] outlay proposed for foreign aid.

Federal Judge Luther Youngdahl today knocked out two of the key counts in the government's perjury indictment against Owen Lattimore... there are still five counts remaining. Judge Youngdahl said it would be "unprecedented...and make a sham of the 6th amendment to the (CONSTITUTION) [redacted] and federal rulings..to try Lattimore on the charges that [redacted] he lied when he said he was not a "follower" of the Communist party line..that he lied when he said he was not "a promoter" of Communist interests. In May of 1953 the same Judge Youngdahl dismissed the key count of the original indictment against Lattimore. At that time, United States Attorney Rover accused him of bias..asked him to disqualify himself. Judge Youngdahl [redacted] called this request "scandalous" and refused to disqualify himself. Today, the Judge said that:"To ask 12 jurors, to agree, and then decide that the definition of the Communist line found in the indictment is the definition that the defendent had in mind and denied believing in, is to ask the jury to aspire to levels of insight which

the [redacted] ordinary person is incapable of..and upon which speculation no criminal indictment should hinge" There is no comment from the Justice Department.

Democratic Senator Johnston of South Carolina today [redacted] challenged Senator McCarthy to name one State Department employe who has been convicted, or proven to be a Communist, after being cited by McCarthy as a Communist or party sympathizer. The two Senators are in disagreement on interpreting a letter Johnston has received from the State Department. And Secretary of State Dulles says the facts in the Department's letter [redacted] might be subject to individual interpretation.

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became interested in the case in an effort to help out the President, who at the time of the dispute was busy with his State of the Union and budget messages. ~~Mr. Eisenhower said recently that Stassen would have to take responsibility for hiring Ladejinsky.~~

Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota today asked Congress to create a 12-member bipartisan commission to recommend changes in the administration's security program "to preserve basic American rights." He says present security procedures are unfair.. not applied uniformly..and fail to provide for appeal or review.

In Boston, four armed convicts at the state prison have seized five guards as hostages. They are now demanding a CAR so that they can escape. Officials say they are making "no deals" with the convicts.

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Edward R. Murrow: January 18, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

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Throughout the years before, during and following the war this particular Committee has acted with remarkable unanimity. It is now under the chairmanship of Senator George of Georgia, one of the most respected men on either side of the Senate. The members of the Committee travel widely, and their conversation XXX reflects the knowledge acquired. Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana talks of Southeast Asia and its leaders with an intimate knowledge that would impress any reporter. Senator Aiken of Vermont can discourse on the subject of the need for county agricultural agents and D.D.T. in backward countries, in a manner to hold anyone's attention. Capehart of Indiana talks of international trade, and contends on the basis of considerable experience that Senators work harder than business executives.

Alben Barkley of Kentucky looks back over the long and fateful years he has sat on the Committee, and concludes that our peril is greater today than it was in 1938 or '39. Langer of North Dakota has voted against every foreign appropriations Bill since the war, except UNRRA; has his reasons and is proud of his record. Fulbright of Arkansas can talk of foreign affairs in terms of scholars, or the trade in Arkansas cotton and rice.

The things these men like to talk about are not diplomacy and conferences, but trade and aid, and the example of freedom that must be set by this country. Some of their memories go back to the time when this country didn't have very much foreign relations. Senator George, for example, has sat on that Committee since 1924. Geographically the membership is spread from Aiken of Vermont to Morse of Oregon. Their social and economic backgrounds are about as varied as you would find amongst any fifteen politicians. There is the driving impatience of a man like Knowland of California; the gentle tolerance of Green of Rhode Island; the faith and tolerance of Smith of New Jersey; the flat voice of Hickenlooper of Iowa; the soft syllables of Sparkman of Alabama.

Not all of these Senators are profound students of world affairs. Many of them serve on many other committees. But two days of talking

with them about the things in which they were interested left this reporter with one over-riding impression, and it was this: it is not a committee composed of giants, nor a committee that is dominated by one man; there exist honest differences of opinion as to where we as a nation have been and where we are going. But there is, I should think, an almost universal and indeed instinctive recognition that these men are acting, not just on behalf of their constituents or their states, but in the interests of the entire nation. If there are differences, and there are, as to what policy we should pursue, there is universal recognition of the dimensions of the problem that confronts us. In the committee room there is an absence of bombast - recognition of the problems involved in leading an alliance of free nations - no tendency to minimize the difficulties that lie ahead - and a determination that the job can be done.

Lest it be thought that this reporter was hiding under the table while the Senate Foreign Relations Committee engaged in a session, let it be said that these impressions were formed as a result of individual conversations with all fifteen members of the committee, in the course of preparing a television portrait of one Senate Committee and its members, a portrait the first half of which will be presented on C.B.S. Television at 10.30 New

York Time tonight. And whether the portrait is acceptable or not, this represents one of the longest preliminary announcements made on radio about a television report.

There are those who feel that having gone to the polls on election day is sufficient evidence of interest in public affairs. This is not so. And, as Harry Hopkins put it so well: "This government is ours. It doesn't belong to anybody but the people of America. Don't treat it as an impersonal thing; don't treat it as something to sneer at; treat it as something that belongs to you."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Ba 65600

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday, January 19, 1955

This is the news:

Chinese Nationalist planes today attacked Communist shipping along nearly 300 miles of the enemy-held coast. And the Communists made a 200-~~plane~~ (PLANE) attack on the Tachen islands. The Nationalists claim they sank 17 small enemy ships..damaged at least five more. And on Formosa, a Nationalist spokesman complained that the Communists "are going to take our islands one by one and the United States Seventh fleet is not going to do a thing about it."

This was in comment on Secretary of State Dulles' suggestion yesterday that Yee-Johng-Shan and the Tachens are not militarily important to the defense of Formosa..200 miles to the south.

~~And~~ At the White House today, the President said the same thing. And he told reporters he would like to see the United Nations arrange a cease-fire between the Communists and the Nationalists. He said a powder keg always exists where there is fighting, and it might be good for the U.N. to take a look at the Chinese fighting.

The Chinese Nationalist foreign minister said in Washington today, he's trying to get the first plane back to Formosa where "I belong."

And Republican Senator Knowland, recalled for reporters that last November he pointed out the danger of co-existence which might lead the Communist world into open "nibbling." Knowland said: "The first nibble has taken place, small though it be, and a series of small nibbles will amount to a big bite."

More recently Knowland has called the mission to Red China by U.N. Secretary-General Hammershuld a failure. But at his news conference today the President disagreed..and supported continued United Nations efforts to get the release of the captured American airmen. The President said he does not consider negotiations a failure as long as they're going on. At the same time he will not consider the negotiations successful until the Americans are safely returnedto their homes.

Mr. Hammershuld was in Washington today conferring with Secretary of States Dulles. Mr. Dulles told him there is strong sentiment in this country for "direct action" to get the release of our flyers. But "for the time being" the President will allow the U.N. to handle the case. Mr. Dulles also disclosed that Mr. Hammershuld has received assurances from the Communists "regarding the well-being" of the Americans they hold as prisoners.

At his news conference today..filmed for television for the first time.. the President told reporters that after two years in office the foreign situation appears to him to be "more stable, generally speaking." And he said the outlook for the internal economy is good.

And the President told newsmen that he has not given his "considered approval" to testimony yesterday by Defense Secretary Wilson that we should increase our trade of non-war goods with countries behind the Iron Curtain. Today, Foreign Aid Administrator Stassen joined Wilson in calling for increasing trade in non-strategic goods.

And Secretary Wilson today ordered Mrs. Annie Lee Moss restored to non-~~senitisive~~ SENSITIVE army duty..and announced that Mrs. Moss has accepted a new assignment on "condition that there is no implication of subversion or disloyalty." Mrs. Moss had been suspended from her army job after Senator McCarthy charged she had a "known Communist record". Mrs. Moss denied this. Today, Wilson said there is "clear indication of certain derogatory information" in the Moss file. But he says her record "does not support the conclusion that she is actually subversive or disloyal to the United States. Wilber Brucker, counsel for

the defense department, indicated to reporters that Secretary Wilson has been bothered by the case and took it out of the hands of Army Secretary Stevens who says he'll "stand strictly on the Wilson statement."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today forecast a great decade ahead for American farmers . He said "the postwar adjustment has been completed and we are in a period of comparative stability."

The government today again put retaliatory restrictions on Russians in this country: they may not photograph or sketch anything of strategic importance..cannot buy aerial photographs OR large scale or navigational maps.

The Navy says the atomic submarine Nautilus has satisfactorily completed her initial trials and may make her first dive tomorrow.

Adlai Stevenson has called on the government and the Organization of American States to "acts swiftly" to end the fighting in Costa Rica. Apparently there was little fighting today. Two Costa Rican pilots flew their new Mustang fighter planes over San Jose..--for practice, not into action.

In Boston, all eforts have failed to get the release of five guards held AS HOSTAGES by four convicts at the state prison.

Edward R. Murrow: January 19, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Talk of a cease fire in the Formosa Straits appeared to give the China crisis a new turn today. Secretary Dulles had said yesterday that the United States would not object to a cease fire. President Eisenhower today went further; he said he would like to see the United Nations try to arrange a cease fire. This sounded like an open invitation to the United Nations to see what it could do.

However, the U.N. is not an organization to take the initiative. It is one in which a member or members have to do it. So far no member is known to be ready to take this initiative in the China crisis. The United States is not. The British, Australians and New Zealanders all want steps taken to pacify the area. But to ask a cease fire at this stage rates as a risk. The issue would have to come before the Security Council and could run into prolonged and unpleasant wrangling. However, if the fighting were to spread seriously, so as to bring a threat of major war, then no doubt action would be sought in the U.N. But talk of a cease fire at this moment is considered premature.

The difficulties of obtaining a cease fire ~~count as great~~ are considerable. The government of Chiang Kai Shek has made no public statements about it, but the

China News, with close official contacts said today: "Free China will fight against such a presumptious idea as a cease fire in any form or under any circumstances."

The Chinese Communists also could be expected to reject a cease fire unless it led to the end of the Nationalist blockade of the China Coast, and a demilitarization of the nationalist-held coastal islands.

In theory there could be two kinds of cease fire. One could apply only to military action against the coastal islands, like the present campaign near the Tachens. The other could go to the root of the problem, deal with the nationalist blockade and the military use of all the coastal islands. The first kind of cease fire, simply stopping military action, would hardly appeal to the Communists. They now have Washington's implicit assurance that the Seventh Fleet is not going to defend the Tachen islands. So they think it safe to take the other coastal islands too; so why stop the campaign?

The Nationalists would reject the other kind of cease fire, one that ends the blockade and demilitarizes the coastal islands. For not to do so would be to give up the claim to be the true government of China. However much this might ease tensions in Asia, the Chiang regime would not do it

of its own free will. And since the Chiang government is sovereign, the United States, even if it wanted to, could not compel it. Moreover, important elements in American political life, both in Congress and the State Department, would strenuously oppose the United States trying to solve the problem in this way.

The curve of Communist China's aggressiveness against the Nationalists and the United States went up sharply last June, when the Nationalists seized a Soviet oil tanker in the Formosa Straits. The importance of that event may have been overlooked, but it appeared to clinch Soviet support for Peiping's claims to Formosa, about which there had been doubts. Since then the Communists have moved forward steadily. In a few weeks they shot down a British passenger plane off Hainan. A few weeks later Chou En-lai announced that Formosa had to be liquidated, and Moscow quickly echoed its approval. By September 3, the Communists started shelling Quemoy, the next day the Soviet shot down an American patrol bomber, and a second one in November. The softening of the Tachen Islands began in November. The climax came with the announcement on November 23 of the conviction as spies of the American uniformed airmen.

So there is a kind of coherence in these events. One central motive of the Communists is to end the coastal blockade applied by the Nationalists.

That keeps them from using Amoy and other coastal ports, and from bringing vital oil along the coast from Siberian ports.

But to Americans there is no conceivable connection between the seizure of a Soviet tanker by the Chinese Nationalists and the imprisonment of uniformed American airmen as spies. And nothing but confusion comes from the attack on the Nationalist island just as Dag Hammarskjold's mission to free the airmen is under critical discussion. Peiping is reported to have said that Washington must show restraint if the airmen are to be freed. President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles certainly are exhibiting the utmost restraint. But it is a one-sided restraint. And it seems fairly obvious that the Communists have no intention of foregoing their campaign against the coastal islands.

Some comfort can be taken from the assurance that the Communists know we will fight to defend Formosa and the Pescadores. And also from the assurance that Mr. Hammarskjold took to Peiping that the United States is not plotting to make war against the China mainland, behind the spearhead of Chiang's forces. We do not want war with Communist China, and presumably Communist China does not want war with us. Both sides now are fairly sure of it. That puts the island campaign into some perspective. But it is a situation in which peace seems a long way off.

Though the Straits of Formosa are a long way off, this does not... ~~and~~ ~~should not~~...lessen our concern over the fighting there - simply because the machines, the men and the distance ~~is~~ are on our side. James Adams put it well when he said: "We have the comforts brought by all the new inventions of one sort or another. We can talk over the telephone to a friend ten thousand miles away. We have control of power never dreamed of by man. Yet, we have still lost much of our sense of security."

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Swing Jan.19

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¶ But to Americans there is no conceivable connection between the ~~seizure of~~ seizure of a Soviet tanker by the Chinese nationalists and the imprisonment of uniformed American airmen as spies. And nothing but confusion comes from the attack on the Nationalist island just as Dag Hammarskjeld's mission to free the airmen is under critical discussion. Peiping is reported to have said that Washington must show restraint if the air men are to be freed. Presidident Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles certainly are exhibiting the utmost restraint. But it is a one-sided retraint. And it seems fairly obvious certain that the Communists have no intention ~~[illegible]~~ of foregoing their campaign against the coastal islands. ~~¶~~ ¶ Some comfort can be taken from ~~[illegible]~~ the assurances that ~~[illegible]~~ ~~are from Mr. Hammarskjold mission. One was that the~~ the Communists know we will fight to defend Formosa ~~itself~~ and the Pescadores. And also from the assurance that Mr Hammarskjeld took to Peiping that the United States is not plotting to make war against the China mainland, behind ~~Chaing's spearhead~~ the spearhead of Chiang's forces. We do not want war with Communist China, and Communist China does not want war with us. Both sides now are ~~[illegible]~~ fairly sure of it. ~~And~~ That puts the island campaign into some perspective. But it is a situation in which peace seems a long way off.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1955
7:15--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Chinese Nationalist planes today attacked Communist shipping along nearly 300 miles of the enemy-held coast. And the Communists made a 200-plane attack on the Tachen Islands. The Nationalists claim they sank 17 small enemy ships.. damaged at least five more. And on Formosa, a Nationalist spokesman complained that the Communists "are going to take our islands one by one and the United States Seventh fleet is not going to do a thing about it."

This was in comment on Secretary of State Dulles's suggestion yesterday that Yee-Johng-Shan and the Tachens are not militarily important to the defense of Formosa...200 miles to the south.

At the White House today, the President said the same thing. And he told reporters he would like to see the United Nations arrange a cease-fire between the Communists and the Nationalists. He said a powder keg always exists where there is fighting and it might be good for the U.N. to take a look at the Chinese fighting.

The Chinese Nationalist foreign minister said in Washington today he's trying to get the first plane back to Formosa where "I belong."

And Republican Senator Knowland, recalled for reporters that last November he pointed out the danger of co-existence which might lead the Communist world into open "nibbling." Knowland said: "The first nibble has taken place, small though it be, and a series of small nibbles will amount to a big bite."

More recently Knowland has called the Mission to Red China by U.N. Secretary -General Hammerskjold a failure. But at his news conference today the President disagreed...and suppo ted continued United Nations efforts to get the release of the captured American airmen. The President said he does not

consider negotiations a failure as long as they're going on. At the same time he will not consider the negotiations successful until the Americans are safely returned to their homes.

Mr. Hammershkold was in Washington today conferring with Secretary of State Dulles. Mr. Dulles told him there is strong sentiment in this country for "direct action" to get the release of our flyers. But "for the time being" the President will allow the U.N. to handle the case. Mr. Dulles also disclosed that Mr. Hammarskjold has received assurances from the Communists "regarding the well-being" of the Americans they hold as prisoners.

At his news conference today...filmed for television for the first time.. the President told reporters that after two years in office the foreign situation appears to him to be "more stable, generally speaking." And he said the outlook for the internal economy is good.

And the President told newsmen that he has not given his "considered approval" to testimony yesterday by Defense Secretary Wilson that we should increase our trade of non-war goods with the countries behind the Iron Curtain. Today, Foreign Aid Administrator Stassen joined Wilson in calling for increasing trade in non-strategic goods.

And Secretary Wilson today ordered Mrs. Annie Lee Moss restored to non-sensitive army duty ...and announced that Mrs. Moss has accepted a new assignment on "condition that there is no implication of subversion or disloyalty." Mrs. Moss had been suspended from her army job after Senator McCarthy charged she had a known Communist record". Mrs. Moss denied this. Today, Wilson said there is "clear indication of certain derogatory information" in the Moss file. But he says her record "does not support the conclusion that she is actually subversive or disloyal to the United States. Wilbur Brucker, counsel for the defense Department, indicated to reporters that Secretary Wilson has

been bothered by the case and took it out of the hands of Army Secretary Stevens why says he'll "stand strictly on the Wilson statement."

Sec Secretary of Agriculture Benson today forecast a great decade ahead for American farmers. He said "the postwar adjustment has been completed and we are in a period of comparative stability."

The government today again put retaliatory restrictions on Russians in this country: They may not photograph or sketch anything of strategic importance...cannot buy aerial photography or large scale or navigational maps .

The Navy says the atomic submarine Nautilus has satisfactorily completed her initial trials and may make her first dive tomorrow.

Adlai Stevenson has called on the government and the Organization of American States to "act swiftly" to end the fighting in Costa Rica. Apparently there was little fighting today. Two Costa Rican pilots flew their new Mustangs fighter planes over San Jose...for practice, not into action.

In Boston, all efforts have failed to get the release of five guards held as hostages by four convicts at the state prison.

Talk of a cease fire in the Formosa Straits appeared to give the China crisis a new turn today. Secretary Dulles had said yesterday that the United States would not object to a cease fire. President Eisenhower today went further; he said he would like to see the United Nations try to arrange a cease fire. This sounded like an open invitation to the United Nations to see what it could do.

However, the U.N. is not an organization to take the initiative. It is one in which a member or members have to do it. So far no member is known to be ready to take this initiative in the China crisis. The United States is not. The British, Australians and New Zealanders all want steps taken to pacify the area. But to ask a cease fire at this stage rates as a risk. The issue would have to come before the Security Council and could run into

prolonged and unpleasant wrangling. However, if the fighting were to spread seriously, so as to bring a threat of major war, then no doubt action would be sought in the U.N.. But talk of a cease fire at this moment is condidered premature.

The difficulties of obtaining a cease fire are considerable. The government of Chiang Kai Shek has made no public statements about it, but the China News, with close official contacts said today: "Free China will fight against such a presumptious idea as a cease fire in any form or under any circumstances."

The Chinese Communists also could be expected to reject a cease fire unless it led to the end of the Nationalist blockade of the China Coast, and a demilitarization of the Nationalist held coastal islands.

In theory there could be two kinds of a cease fire. One could apply only to military action against the coastal islands, like the present campaign near the Tachens. The other could go to the root of the problem, deal with the nationalist blockade and the military use of all the coastal islands. The first kind of cease fire, simple stopping military action, would hardly appeal to the Communists. They now have Washington's implicit assurance that the Seventh Fleet is not going to defend the Tachen islands. So they think it safe to take the other coastal islands too; so why stop the campaign?

The Nationalists would reject the other kind of cease fire, one that ends the blockade and demilitarized the coastal islands. For not to do so would be to give up the claim to be the true government of China. However much this might ease the tensions in Asia, the Chiang regime would not do it of its own free will. And since the Chiang government is soverign, the United States, even if it wanted to, could not compel it. Moreover, important elements in American political life, both in Congress and the State Department,

would strenuously oppose the United States trying to solve the problem in this way.

The curve of Communist China's aggressiveness against the Nationalists and the United States went up sharply last June, when the Nationalists seized a Soviet oil tanker in the Formosa Straits. The importance of that event may have been overlooked, but it appeared to clinch Soviet support for Peiping's claims to Formosa, about which there had been doubts. Since then the Communists have moved forward steadily. In a few weeks they shot down a British passenger plane off Hainan. A few weeks later Chou En-lai announced that Formosa had to be liquidated, and Moscow quickly echoed its approval. By September 3, the Communists started shelling Quemoy, the next day the Soviet shot down an American patrol bomber, and a second one in November. The softening of the Tachen Islands began in November. The climax came with the announcement on November 23 of the conviction as spies of the American uniformed airmen.

So there is a kind of coherence in these events. One central motive of the Communists is to end the coastal blockade applied by the Nationalists. That keeps them from using Amoy and other coastal ports, and from bringing vital oil along the coast from Siberian ports.

But to Americans there is no conceivable connection between the siezure of a Soviet tanker by the Chinese Nationalists and the imprisonment of uniformed American airmen as spies. And nothing but confusion comes from the attack on the Nationalist island just as Dag Hammarskjold's mission to free the airmen is under critical discussion. Peiping is reported to have said that Washington must show restraint if the airmen are to be freed. President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles certainly are exhibiting the utmost restraint. But it is a one-sided restraint. And it seems fairly obvious that the

Communists have no intention of foregoing their campaign against the coastal islands.

Some comfort can be taken from the assurance that the Communists know we will fight to defend Formosa and the Pescadores. And also from the assurance that Mr. Hammerskjold took to Peiping that the United States is not plotting to make war against the China mainland, behind the spearhead of Chiang's forces. We do not want war with Communist China, and presumably Communist China does not want war with us. Both sides now are fairly sure of it. That puts the island campaign into some perspective. But if is a situation in which peace seems a long way off.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, here's a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Though the Straits of Formosa are a long way off, this does not.. lessen our concern over the fighting there - simply because the machines, the men and the distance are on our side. James Adams put it well when he said: "We have the comforts brought by all the new inventions of one sort or another. We can talk over the telephone to a friend ten thousand miles away. We have control of power never dreamed of by man. Yet, we have still lost much of our sense of security."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday Jan 20, 1955

This is the news:

The President today held out hope of a "general, though modest" reduction in taxes next year. In an economic message to the Congress, Mr. Eisenhower said: we are now in the process of a vigorous recovery from what he described as last' year's "brief and mild recession." And he foresees an expanding economy..and larger federal revenues from existing tax laws.. plus further (ECONOMIES) in Washington..making a tax cut possible. Mr. Eisenhower also recommended that the present minimum wage be increased from 75 cents an hour to 90 cents (Labor has demanded a minimum of $1.25 an hour.) The President also suggested that the states increase their jobless benefit payments.

The President started his third year in office today. And the cabinet surprised him with a leather-bound eight volume set of "The Great Centuries of Painting." The President's physician , Major General Howard M. Snyder, says the 64-year-old President is in excellent health for his age..but should get more exercise.

In a letter to Republican Representative Auchincloss of New Jersey , the President defined his program this way:"Liberal in its

human concerns, conservative in its economic proposals, constructively dynmaic and optomistic in its appraisals of the future."

MRS. Eisenhower's secretary told reporters today that Senator and Mrs. McCarthy have not been invited to either of two White House dinners this week because of "a decision by the President and Mrs. Eisenhower."

The Associated Press reports from Washington tonight that the President is considering asking Congress for special authority to use American naval and air power to help evacuate Chinese Nationalists troops from islands along the Communist-held coast. The plan is to save these troops and transport them to other islands to help defend Formosa and the Pescadores.

Secretary of State Dulles today urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to approve promptly the Formosa Defense treaty. He said this would remove any doubt from Chinese Communist minds about our determination to defend Formosa. Later, Chairman George told reporters Mr. Dulles "had gained the impression" from United Nations Secretary-General Hammershuld that "ultimately" the eleven Americans imprisoned in Red Chin will be set free. Although Senator George said Dulles "could not give any definite assurance."

Chinese Nationalist planes today again attacked Communist ships around the Tachen islands. The Nationalists say they sank 44.. including nine gunboats. And the British charge that in their attacks yesterday, Nationalist planes sank a British coastal freighter. They are protesting to Chiank Kai Shek's government.

The Russians today released--in Berlin--Private William Verdine of Starks, Louisiana, who has been held a prisoner for five years..part of the time in the Vorkuta prison camp. He's the third American to be released by the Russians this month.

The commission representing the Organization of American States today proposed that Costa Rica and neighboring Nicaragua set up a buffer zone along their border..to avoid "incidents." Both countries have agreed. And my colleague Dan Schorr, cables from Costa Rica, that this could be the beginning of the end of the rebeliion in Costa Rica. It means that supplies for the rebels, which are generally believed to have come from Nicaragua, will now be cut off. And it also means that Nicaragua has a graceful exit from a venture which seemed doomed since the Organization of American states lined-up behind the Costa Rican government. In Nicaragua, President Somoza charged that Costa Rican planes, purchased from the United States, have violated Nicaraguan territory. He said any new "incidents" of this type will mean "grave consequences."

In Guatemala the government announces that several persons were

were killed and wounded in a battle between army troops and A REBEL FORCE that tried to seize a military base. The Interior Ministry says it has known for several days of a plot against the anti-Communist government of Guatemala.

In Washington, the Army announced that General Ridgeway, the army chief of staff, will be retained beyond his normal retirement date: when he reaches the age of 60 on March 31st. This will permit General Ridgeway to serve a full two-year term as the army's top officer. (His appointment will expire in August of this year.)

In Boston, those four convicts who are holding five prison guards as hostages have again refused to release the guards. And after a two-hour meeting with the prisoners the situation was described by one official as "still critical."

Edward R. Murrow: January 20, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The President's news conferences are to be regularly filmed hereafter. It was done for the first time yesterday, and C.B.S. and N.B.C. last night each carried thirty minutes of the conference on a sustaining basis, while T.V. news programs used excerpts from the film.

This came to pass after much reflection, but as though it were just another step in the government making use of modern communications, or the other way around - modern communications making use of the government. But this is an event of considerable importance. It pretty well clinches the President's news conference as a permanent institution in American life. No future President is bound to follow Mr. Eisenhower's example. But it now has become possible for a President to lead American thought and opinion, to stimulate it, guide and clarify it and thereby enhance his influence as Chief Executive. Future presidents should be expected to help themselves in the same way.

A President, by submitting to questions by Washington correspondents, gains regular access to the whole newspaper and radio public. This is the closest we come in this country to the question period in the British House of Commons. It is quite a different thing, for newsmen are not

elected to quizz the President, nor are they responsible to voters. But in this country the public does not follow congressional debates closely, as in England; instead it reads Washington news. So the President's news conference has come to rank with Congress as a news source. Points in policy that need elucidation get it. Currents of disapproval of policy can be felt in the questions. Two things have happened, the President has been given greater scope for leadership, and he also gets a feel of public opinion from the correspondents. This may not be a formal democracy, but it is an extension of democracy in practise.

This was true before the conference was filmed. But making it available to the huge T.V. audience has magnified its importance. It also has changed one of the ground rules. Formerly the President could not be quoted directly without specific permission. But when the President speaks from the film, quotation cannot be indirect. # Indirect quotation had become pretty much of a fiction, since the entire transcript of the conference was available, and it didn't really matter whether the President's words were in quotes or not. Now the rule on quotation is waived for such portions of the film as are released for use.

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keeps the editorial control of the T.V. film and can forbid the use of all or any part of it. Yesterday's conference ran over thirty minutes, and the cutting was done to bring it within that period. Subjects of minor or local interest were eliminated.

But a principle is involved. The full right to the selection of the T.V. material is out of the hands of the T.V. editors and is kept in the hands of the President's staff. Presumably it wants to be able to cut out any footage where the President may not have done well. But if that is the motive it is not well served. For the full transcript continues to be public property, and anyone can read exactly what the President did say. It can't be covered up. And it looks as though the White House staff was hanging on to a control that already has been given up. The President already must accept the consequences of what he says. That puts a strain on him, which may be a little greater under the lights. He can't speak his mind freely or feel his way as in a private conversation. But that is what a news conference has become. ~~And the President might as well let the T.V. editors choose what to use and what to delete.~~

But that raises another point, the responsibility of the T.V. editors to present the news conference fully and fairly. A metropolitan newspaper

can carry the story of the news conference on page one and then publish the entire transcript on another page. Then the reader can check for himself. On T.V. and radio this is impossible. On T.V., editing tends ~~too much~~ at times to play news according to the available pictures rather than its importance. If the White House eliminates some shots, editors should be on the watch to keep any newsworthy passage from being suppressed. If the Picture isn't available - the facts must be told. That is, ~~they~~ editors must not let the White House do their editing for them. But having taken this precaution, the networks have the responsibility to give the conference the time it deserves. This is a public service, and it should be performed adequately and regularly when the novelty has worn off.

This reporter does not know how much the coming presidential election had to do with the decision to put the Eisenhower news conference on T.V. Presumably a good deal. That is no argument against it. The conference probably will strengthen the President's standing with the country. He is now a good broadcaster and conducts a news conference well. He can be earnest and persuasive on big issues, and also can lay down a hot potato without burning his fingers. Now and again he flounders, but that is to be expected. By going on T.V. he adds somewhat to his risks. But he can gain impressively. For he can become the most intimately known President yet produced by the American system of government.

Those who~~se ~~ concern themselves with the President's public relations are quite naturally anxious about any innovation which ~~might ~~ affect the Pres. ~~Relations with the Public~~ But Joseph Addison once set up a pretty good rule when he said:"The chief ingredients in the composition of those qualities that gain esteem and praise, are good nature, truth, good sense and good breeding." -- This, more than 2-hundred years before television.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

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But a principle is involved. The full right to the selection of the T.V. material is out of the hands of the T.V. editors and is kept in the hands of the President's staff. Presumably it wants to be able to put out any footage where the President may not have done well. But if that is the motive it is not well served. For the full transcript continues to be public property, and anyone can read exactly what the President did say. It can't be covered up. And it looks as though the White House staff was hanging on to a control that already has been given up. The President already must accept the consequences of what he says. That puts a strain on him, which may be a little greater under the lights. He can't speak his mind freely or feel his way as in a private conversation. But that is what a news conference has become.

But that raises another point, the responsibility of the T.V. editors to present the news conference fully and fairly. A metropolitan newspaper can carry the story of the news conference on page one and then publish the entire transcript on another page. Then the reader can check for himself. On T.V. and radio this is impossible. On T.V. editing tends at times to play news according th the available pictures rather than its importance. If the White House eliminates some shots, editors should be on the watch to keep any newsworthy passage from being surpressed. If the picture isn't available - the facts must be told. That is, editors must not let the White House do their editing for them. But having taken this precaution, the networks have the responsibility to give the conference the time it deserves. This is a public service, and it should be performed adequately and regularly when the novelty has worn off.

This reporter does not know how much the coming presidential election had to do with the decision to put the Eisenhower news conference on T.V.. Presumably a good deal. That is no argument against it. The conference probably will strengthen the President's standing with the country. He is now a good broadcaster and conducts a news conference well. He can be earnest and persuasive on big issues, and also can lay down a hot potato without burning his fingers. Now and again he flounders, but that is to be expected. By going on T.V. he adds somewhat to his risks. But he can gain impressively. For he can become the most intimately known President yet produced by the American system of government.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Those who concern themselves with the President's public relations are quite naturally anxious about any innovation affecting the President. Joseph Addison once set up a pretty good rule when he said: "The chief ingredients in the composition of thoes qualities that gain esteem and praise, are good nature, truth, good sense and good breeding." This, more than 2-hundred years before televison.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday, January 21, 1955

This is the news:

Chinese Nationalist planes today again attacked Communist gunboats and junks along the China Coast. And a Defense Ministry spokesman says "so far we have no plan to evacuate any of our island outposts." He added: "All of them will be defended at all costs."

But ~~apprently~~ APPARENTLY this is not the thinking in Washington. After the President conferred with the National ~~[illegible]~~ Security Council and later with top cabinet officials, informed sources told reporters: Next week, perhaps on Monday, the President will ask Congress to approve the use of our air and naval forces to move ~~[illegible]~~ Nationalist troops..take them off islands where their defense would be hopeless..and re-group them for any Communist attack on Formosa and the neighboring Pescadores. The President will also ask authorization to use American forces to protect the big islands. ~~[illegible]~~ (I would like to discuss these problems in a few minutes.)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today voted 14 to one to approve the new eight-nation treaty for Southeast Asia. Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota voted against the treaty.

The Chinese Communists announced today that the relatives of the 17 Americans jailed in China are welcome to visit the prisoners. The "invitation" was also announced by the United Nations. It grew out of the recent talks between Secretary-General Hammershuld and Chou en Lai. Most of the relatives, contacted by ~~the press~~ Reporters, were undecided today on what they wanted to do..or could afford to do. And the State Department, three hours after the Communist announcement, said our government cannot "encourage" relatives to visit Red China because this is an area "where the normal protections of an American passport cannot be offered." But the statement did not say that passports would not be issued. News Officer Henry Suydam criticized the Communists for not releasing the Americans. He said "the families of these imprisoned Americans are in a harrowing dilemma." And he pointed out that if the trip is taken by the relatives of these men the government cannot assume responsibility for their travel in Red China. However, the United Nations says Dag Hammershuld "has no doubt about the safety of those members of the families wishing to visit China to see their men."

Republican Senator Potter of Michigan calls the Communist

announcement "an appallingly callous propaganda gesture." And Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says "it may be a goodwill gesture or it may be for propaganda purposes. It's a delicate situation."

The American Red Cross says it will assist any relatives who want to go to China "in every appropriate way" including the entire cost if necessary.

The government of Costa Rica reports tonight that the fighting there is almost over. President Jose Figuueres calls it "a victory for the democracies of the western hemisphere." A communique says ~~nma~~ some pockets of rebel resistance remain in the northern part of the country but the gov rnment expects " annihilation or surrender of these points during the day." My colleague Dan Schorr reports from San Jose that a Costa Rican pincer movement aimed at cutting off the rebels retreat has failed..most of them will probably succeed in crossing the border into Nicaragua. One captured prisoner says he and 400 other men were trained at a Nicaraguan National guard camp for months before the battle started.

And the Guatemalan government says it now has absolute control of the political and military situation throughout the country..after yesterday's abortive Communist-led rebelllion.

The Hawaiian Sea Frontier says that a Coast Guard plane has reported sighting seven survivors of a twin-engined Navy amphibian plane that was forced down Wednesday night in the Central Pacific. The raft was sighted in the area between Johnston island and Kwajalein.

And the Air Force today ordered Colonel Patrick W. Hayes to show why he should not be dismissed from the service for associating in Germany with a woman who has been convicted as a spy for Russia.

The government reported today that the cost of living went down slightly in December to reach the lowest level in 18 months. A new low in food prices was given major credit for the drop.

THose four convicts in Boston who have held five guards as hostages since Tuesday surrendered today..without any trouble. The convicts gave up after talking to a special citizens committee that they selected. And the chairman of the committee, Erwin D. Canham,

editor of the Christian Science Monitor, said "no deal or bargain" was made. The convicts did receive a promise that everything will be done to work with state officials, "to get something so that the convicts would have some hope for the future."

Here in New York, Dr. Jonas E. Salk reported new evidence that his polio vaccine could create very long or perhaps lifetime protection against infantile paralysis.

Edward R. Murrow: January 21, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Interest in the China crisis centered today on the Tachen Islands and the possibility that the Seventh Fleet may be used to evacuate the Chinese Nationalist garrison there. President Eisenhower may ask Congress next week to authorize the use of the Seventh Fleet to defend Formosa and the Pescadores, and may link this with the use of the Fleet to evacuate the Nationalist forces from coastal islands. He can order the fleet to help evacuate these garrisons without the approval of Congress, since it would not be a belligerent act. And it may come as a surprise that he should ask Congress to approve using the fleet for the defense of Formosa, since this has been American policy all along. But a doubt has been expressed about his right to do this without Congressional authority. So the two questions may come up together. No opposition is expected to the pledge to defend Formosa. And there may be less objection to the evacuation proposal if it is linked with a fresh warning to the Communists not to try to take Formosa. By itself the evacuation proposal might meet some opposition. For it amounts to giving any evacuated islands to the Communists.

The Nationalists on Formosa are taking a sour view of the evacuation

proposal. It seems to have been even more definitely reported in Taipeh yesterday than in Washington. The Nationalists say that if the United States had made known its determination to defend the coastal islands they would not have been attacked. But they admit that the Communists had superior power north of the Tachens, especially in the air, so that the outposts couldn't be held. However, they can't look on evacuation with any favor, for if the Tachens are evacuated, so can other islands be, and that means losing them to the Communists, and the end of the Nationalist blockade of the China Coast. They have complained that a cease-fire on such terms would amount to cancelling their claims to return to the mainland. Nevertheless, the idea of evacuating the Tachen garrison appears to have backing in the Administration and Congress if coupled with the strongest assurance that Formosa will be defended.

The Administration is acutely aware that the whole of Southeast Asia is what President Eisenhower called a kind of powder keg. Little has been done since the armistice in Indochina to bring peace to the region. The meeting of the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization, which should deal with the problem, is a month away and even when it convenes will not be able to do much. Its job is to put teeth into the defense pact. But that is

easier said than done. It is clear that it can't have a coalition army like NATO in Europe. If a major war breaks out, massive retaliation by the United States would have to be the principal defense. And any brush-fire wars would have to be fought with local armies, with the very nature of SEATO intervention still in doubt.

Brushfire wars could come from an attack on Thailand by the so-called "free Thai" forces, which are communist, or by fifth column forces in Laos. The danger may not be great, but the threat of subversion is genuine, in Thailand, Laos and Southern Vietnam. The SEATO meeting will try to work out a formula to deal with subversion. Some people ask that a line be drawn beyond which Communists cannot go without meeting resistance. It is not easy to say when and how subversion crosses a line.

It gives an idea how explosive the region can become to learn that the British are working feverishly to build up a Commonwealth defense of Malaya without waiting for teeth to be put into SEATO. If the whole of Indochina and most of Thailand should be lost, Malaya would be the next victim. The British don't expect this to happen, and don't distrust the ultimate effectiveness of SEATO, but they are rushing ahead with the re-organization of the Malaya defense. They have modernized Butterworth airfield, cleared

ten thousand squatters from the Kra battle zone and organized Gurkha and Malay regiments, plus some Fijians, to take the place of the Indians who used to defend Malaya. And having pressed for direct Australian aid, they expect the early arrival of an Australian battalion group with its own air support.

It goes to underscore the rising danger that Washington has been informed that the Soviet Union has lend-leased six submarines to the Chinese Communists and is training Chinese crews at Dairen, with more advanced training at Hainan Island. Since the Chinese Communists have up to two thousand jet planes of Soviet origin, the potential Communist strength in the Formosa Strait is great enough so that the task of the Seventh Fleet to defend Formosa cannot be called one-sided.

The overall picture is anything but assuring. And it helps explain why Washington is welcoming, and perhaps even prompting, the talk of a cease fire.

These are tense times ~~in which we're living~~. And no one is more aware of this than the President. Abraham Lincoln once suggested quite appropriately:"Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance, go forward." This would seem to be Mr. Eisenhower's present attitude - perhaps best described by Anatole France when he said:"That man is prudent who neither hopes nor fears anything from the uncertain events of the future."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

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But apparently this is not the thinking in Washington. After the President conferred with the National Security Council and later with top cabinet offivials, informed sources told reporters: Next week, perhaps on Monday, the President will ask Congress to approve the use of our air and naval forces to move Nationalist troops...take them off islands where their defense would be hopeless...and re-group them for any Communist attack on Formosa and the neighboring Pescodores. The President will also ask authorization to use the American forces to protect the big islands. I would like to discuss these problems in a few minutes.

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tections of an American passport cannot be offered." But the statement did not say that passports would not be issued. News Officer Henry Suydam criticized the Communists for not releasing the Americans. He said "the families of these imprisoned Americans are in a harrowing dilemma."And he pointed out that if the trip is taken by the relatives of these men the governemtn cannot assume responsibility for their travel in Red China. However, the United Nations says Dag Hammerakjold "has no doubt about the safety of those members of the families wishing to visit China to see their men."

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It gives an idea how explosive the region can become to learn that the British are wroking feverishly to build up a Commonwealth defense of Malaya without waiting for teeth to be put into SEATO. If the whole of Indochina and most of Thailand should be lost, Malaya would be the next victime. The British don't expect this to happen, and don't distrust the ultimate effectiveness of SEATO, but they are rushing ahead with the re-organization of the Malaya defense. They have modernized Butterworth airfield, cleared ten thousand squatters from the Kra battle zone and organized Gurkha and Malay regiments, plus some Fijians, to take the place of the Indians who used to defend Malaya. And having pressed for direct Australian aid, they expect the early arrival of an Australian battalion group with its own air support.

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The overall picture is anything but assuring. And it helps explain why Washington is welcoming, and perhaps even prompting, the talk of a cease fire.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here's a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are tense times and no one is more aware of this than the President. Abraham Lincoln once suggested quite appropriately: "Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance, go forward." This would seem to be Mr. Eisenhower's president attitude - perhaps best described by Anatole France when he said:"That man is prudent who neither hopes nor fears anything from the uncertain events of the future."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday January 24, 1955

This is the news:

The President today asked Congress to declare "our readiness to fight" to keep Formosa free. And five hours later, the House Foreign Affairs committee unanimously approved a resolution to give Mr. Eisenhower almost unlimited power to commit our armed forces to the defense of the Chinese Nationalist island. In his message, the President said Communist China already poses a serious danger to our security, and to the peace of the world. He said that in the interests of this peace, we must remove any doubt regarding our readiness to fight, if necessary. The President made it very clear that "our purpose is peace." And he said the threatening aspects of the present situation "may be temporary, if resolutely faced." In both houses of Congress there were indications of quick approval of the President's request. (which I'd like to examine in some detail in a few minutes). And there was also the expressed feeling that this could lead to considerable action. House Speaker Rayburn expressed his confidence in the President and his advisors..called them "prudent men, who have weighed the possible consequences." Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, a Democrat, says there is no question "but what our

country is taking a calculated risk. Republican Leader Knowland says this is necessary "unless we want to see all Asia go down (UNDER) the Communist regime." Some Democrats say they find it difficult to reconcile this policy with the Administration's recommended cuts in the appropriations for the armed forces.

(OUT) in the Far East, our 7th fleet is "ready for any eventuality." Awaiting Congressional approval and new orders. The feeling on Formosa is that as soon as the legislation is in shape the fleet will be told to help evacuate the Nationalist garrison in the Tachens islands, 200 miles north of Formosa.

And just before the President sent his message to Congress the Chinese Communists warned again that they intend to liberate Formosa. Premier Chou en Lai, in a broadcast over the Pepking radio, said: The United States "must" get out of the Formosan area..must (STOP) intervening in Red China's "internal affairs." The United States is accused of stepping up its "military operations to make war provocations." And we are accused of using "war threats and brandishing atomic weapons" in an attempt to force Red China to tolerate "the occupation of Formosa."

The Communists also rejected the President's suggestion that the United Nations ~~attempt~~ (ATTEMPT) to work out a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait.

The Chinese Nationalists welcome the President's message. Their chief delegate says it makes the American position clear on further Communist aggression in the Formosan area and it ~~the~~ is not conditional upon action by the U.N. And the British call Mr. Eisenhower's proposal "a fair and reasonable" effort to relax tension in the Far East,

Here in New York, aircraft and many defense stocks rose sharply today on the basis of the President's message.

The Moscow radio says A.I. Mikoyan, minister of internal trade, has been relieved of his duty at his request. Western experts have generally ranked Mikoyan in the Soviet hierarchy behind Malenkov, Molotov and ~~Khrushchev~~ Krushchev. There is no indication that he has been relieved of his titles or duties as deputy premier and member of the Communist party ~~[illegible]~~ central committee.

In Yugoslavia, ~~two former Communist leaders, [illegible] and friends~~ of ~~Marshal Tito, have been found guilty of hostile propaganda.~~ Milovan Djilas and ~~Vladimir Dedijer, were sentenced~~ Conditionally to 18 months ~~in prison and are given [illegible] conditional sentences of six months in~~ prison.

4a

In Jugoslavia, two former communist leaders xxx and friends of Marshall Tito.. have been found guilty of making hostile propaganda...Milovan Jaylas was sentenced to 18 months and Vladimer Dedijer got six months...both sentences are povisional..which means they wont have to go to jail if they dont criticise the govt.again...

In Costa Rica, the Commission of Oragnization of American States [redacted] has announced the lifting of the demilitarized zone on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. This will permit Costa Rican troops to round-up [redacted] any rebels remaining in the area. Nicaraguan President Samoza says the "shedding of a drop of Nicaraguan blood" will mean war with Costa Rica.

In Paris, the Seine River flood has levelled off and seven started falling slightly. Three of the Seine's bridges in central Paris have been closed to traffic as a precaution.

[redacted]

Here in New York, Joseph P. Ryan, former "life-time" president of the International Longshoremen's Union, was convicted of violating the Taft-Hartley law..by taking 25-hundred dollars from a firm that hired members of his union. Ryan, who had been head of his union for 25 years, faces a maximum sentence of one year in prison and $30-thousand dollars in fines.

Edward R. Murrow: January 24, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The President's message, though addressed to Congress, was written also for two other audiences, the Chinese Communists and the Chinese Nationalists. It had to convey assurances to both, and if it does not completely clarify American policy, as the President said he was doing, it is because the same words can have different import to the two groups of Chinese.

The chief question which is not categorically answered is whether the United States reserves the right to help the Nationalists hold other coastal islands than the Tachens. The status of the Quemoy group, off the mainland port of Amoy, and of the Matsu group, off the mainland port of Foochow, is not spelled out. In fact these islands are not mentioned by name. But they loom up somewhat dimly in the message. It points out that Nationalist forces are scattered through the smaller offshore islands as a result of historical, rather than military, reasons directly related to the defense of Formosa. It says we must be ready to assist the Chiang government to "re-deploy and consolidate its forces" on the islands "if it should so desire." That means, first of all, that we should help evacuate the Nationalists on the Tachen Islands. But this raises an interesting question, would it be re-deploying and consolidating them if these forces were moved to Quemoy and Matsu? Would they be considered as helping defend Formosa?

So far we have never said we would help hold any of the coastal islands. And the President states explicitly: "I do not suggest that the United States enlarge its defensive obligations beyond Formosa and the Pescadores." That assertion would make it appear as though we would never be interested in Quemoy and Matsu.

But the message doesn't ignore Quemoy and Matsu completely. "We must" said the President, "be alert to any concentration or employment of Chinese Communist forces obviously undertaken to facilitate attack on Formosa, and be prepared to take appropriate military action." This means that if the Communists concentrate enough forces at Amoy or Foochow to count as facilitating attack on Formosa, the United States would take military action. President Eisenhower reminds the Communists that they themselves said their action north of the Tachens showed their intent to take Formosa. Indeed that is one reason why the President asked Congress for a resolution about the defense of Formosa. By inference, similar action against other islands would have the same motive.

The message defines how the authority asked of Congress will be used. It will be "only in situations which are recognizable as parts of, or definite preliminaries to, an attack against the main positions of Formosa

and the Pescadores." So if the Communists concentrate too large forces at Amoy or Foochow, the United States, if it thought Formosa was being threatened, would take military action.

I have said this is written for two Chinese audiences. To the Nationalists it would have counted as abandonment if we had said we should not help defend Quemoy and Matsu. What the President said about defending Formosa implied that we can't altogether turn our backs on Quemoy and Matsu. But to the Communists he said, in effect, that we shall take military action only if an attack on Formosa appears to be facilitated or in preparation. He spelled it out to the Communists that we guarantee nothing more than the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores.

So, as the President says, it is up to the Communists. If they will not threaten Formosa they can have peace with us.

It may be well to state again that the coastal islands and Formosa are on two levels of legality. Formosa had not been part of China for twenty years prior to World War Two. It belonged to Japan. The coastal islands never belonged to Japan, only to China. The United States had the biggest part in taking Formosa from Japan, so until the final possession of Formosa is settled the United States has a right there. It has no

comparable right on the coastal islands.

When Dag Hammarskjold was in Peiping the Communists told him they drew a sharp distinction between Formosa and the coastal islands. Because the Nationalists held the islands they blockaded the China coast and stopped normal coastal shipping. The Communists found this intolerable. Peiping went on to explain that it was aroused over Formosa because it was sure the United States was planning to use the Nationalists for an attack on the mainland. Once it was rid of this fear, it intimated that its attitude about Formosa would change.

Today's message from the President can be read as making it clear that the United States wants peace in the region, that it is not giving the Nationalists a free hand, is not even promising to help them hold the coastal islands. It is saying to the Communists, in effect, give up your aim of taking Formosa and you can have peace. But it is saying it in language that does not sound like desertion of the Nationalists. On the contrary, the language is meant to ring firm and strong.

If anyone does not like both objectives, the desire for peace and the security of Formosa, the message will not be reassuring or even clear. It remains to be seen how it is received in the two Chinese capitals. Its

effect on Congress is not in doubt. The President will get his resolution. which he did not need - but which he sought as an expression of National Solidarity.

The President, in attempting to define our immediate policy in the Pacific, ~~was~~ must have been well aware of the fact that in such situations ~~as these,~~ one must often say many things to many people: the nationalists, the communists, the other nations of the world. Rousseau once put it this way: "Where is the man who owes nothing to the land in which he lives ? Whatever the land may be, he owes to it the most precious thing possessed by man: the morality of his actions."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President today asked Congress to declare "our readiness to fight" to keep Formosa free. And five hours later the House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously approved a resolution to give Mr. Eisenhower almost unlimited power to commit our armed forces to the defense of the Chinese Nationalist island. In his message the President said Communist China already poses a serious danger to our security and to the peace of the world. He said that in the interests of this peace we must remove any doubt regarding our readiness to fight, if necessary. The President made it very clear that "our purpose is peace." And he said tha threatening aspects of the present situation "may be temporary if resolutely faced." In both houses of Congress ther were indications of quick approval of the President's request...which I'd like to examine in some detail in a few minutes. And there was also the expressed feeling that this could lead to considerable action. House Speaker Rayburn expressed his confidence in the President and his advisors...called them "prudent men who have weighed the possible consequences". Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, a Democrat, says there is no question "but what our country is taking a calculated risk. Republican Leader Knowland says this is necessary "unless we want to see all Asia go down under the Communist regime." Some Democrats say they find it difficult to reconcile this policy with the Administration's recommended cuts in the appropriations for the armed forces.

Out in the Far East, our 7th fleet is "ready for any eventuality"...awaiting congressional approval and new orders. The feeling on Formosa is that as

soon as the legislation is in shape the fleet will be told to help evacuate the Nationalist garrison in the Tachen Islands , 2000 miles north of Formosa.

And just before the President sent his mesaage to Congress the Chinese Communists warned again that they intend to liberate Formosa. Premier Chou-en - Lai, in a broadcast over the Pieping radio, said: The United States "must get out of the Formosan area...must stop intervening in Red China's "internal affairs." The United States is accused of stepping up its "military operations to make war provocations." And we are accused of using "war threats and brandishing atomic weapons" in an attempt to force Red China to tolerate "the occupation of Formosa." The Communists also rejected the President's suggestion that the United Nations attempt to work out a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait.

The Chinese Nationalists welcome the President's message. Their chief delegate says it makes the American position clear on further Communist aggression in the Formosan area and it is not conditional upon act on by the U.N.. And the British call Mr. Eisenhower's proposal "a fair and reasonable" effort to relax tension in the Far East.

Here in New York, aircraft and many defense stocks rise sharply today an the basis of the President's message.

The Moscow radio says E.I. Mikoyan, minister of internal trade, has been releived of his duty at his request. Western experts have generally ranked Mikoyan in the Soviet hierarchy behind Malenkov, Molotov and Kruschhev. There is no indication that he has been releived of his titles ar duties as deputy premier and member of the Communist party central committee.

In Jugoslavia, two former Communist leaders and friends of Marshall Tito have been found guilty of making hostile propaganda...Mikovan Jaylas was sentenced to 18 moths and Vlademer Dedijer got six months ..both sentences are provisional..which means they wont have to go to jail if they don't criticize

the government again.

In Costa Rica, the commission of the Organization of American States has announced the lifting of the demilitarized zone on the Costa Rican Nicaraguan border. This will permit Costa Rican troops to round up any rebels remaining in the area. Nicaraguan President Samoza says the "shedding of a drop of Nicaraguan blood" will mean war with Costa Rica.

In Paris, the Seine River flood has levelled off and even started falling slightly. Three of the Seine's bridges in central Paris have been closed to traffic as a precaution.

Here in New York, Jospch P. Ryan, former "life time" president of the International Longshoreman's Union, was convicted of violating the Taft-Hartley law...by taking 25 hundred dollars from a firm that hired members of his union.Ryan, who had been head of his union for 25 years, faces a maximum sentence of one year in prison and 30 thousand dollars in fines.

The President's message, through addressed to to Congress, was written a also for two other audiences, the Chinese Communists and the Chinese Nationalists. It had to convey assurances to both and if it does not completely clarify American policy, as the President said he was doing, it is because the same words can have different import to the two groups of Chinese.

The chief question which is not categorically answered is whether the United States reserves the right to help the Nationalists hold other coastal islands than the Tachens. The status of the Quemoy group, off the mainland port of Amoy, and the Matsu group, off the mainland port of Foochow, is not spelled out. In fact these islands are not mentioned by name. But they loom up somewhat dimly in the message. It points put that Nationalist forces are scattered through the smaller offshore islands as a result of historical, rather than military reasons directly related to the defense of Formosa. It says we must be ready to assist the Chiang government to "re-deploy and

consolidate its forces" on the islands "if it should so desire". That means, first of all, that we should help evacuate the Nationalists on the Tachen Islands. But this raises an interesting question, would it be re-deploying and consolidating them if these forces were moved to Quemoy and Matsu? Would they be considered as helping defend Formosa? So far we have never said we would help hold any of the coastal islands. And the President states esplicitly: "I do not suggest that the United states enlarge its defensive obligations beyond Formosa and the Pescadores." That assertation would make it appear as though we would never be interested in Quemoy and Matsu. But the message doesn't ignore Quemoy and Matsu completely. "We must" said th President, "be alert to any concentration or employment of Chinese Communists forces obviously undertaken to facilitate attack on Formosa, and be prepared to take appropriate military action. " This means that if the Communists concentrate enough forces at Amoy or Foochow to count as facilitating attack on Formosa, the United States would take military action. President Eisenhower reminds the Communists that they themselves said their action north of the Tachens showed their intent to take Formosa. Indeed that is one reason why the President asked Congress for a resolution about the defense of Formosa. By inference, similar action against other islands would have the same motive.

The message defines how the authority asked of Congress will be used. It will be "only in situations which are recognizable as parts of, or definite premiminaries to, an attack against the main positions of Formosa and the Pescadores." So if the Communists concentrate too large forces at Amoy or Foochow, the United States if it thought Formosa was being threatened, would take military action.

I have said this is written for two Chinese audiences. To the Nationalists it would have counted as abandonment if we had said we should not help defend Quemoy and Matsu. What the President said about defending Formosa implied that we can't altogether turn our backs on Quemoy ond Matsu. But to the Communists he said, in effect, that we shall take military action only if an attack on Formosa appears to be facilitated or in preparation. He spelled ot out to the Communists that we guarantee nothing more than the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores.

So, as the President says, it is up to the Communists. If they will not threaten Formosa they can have peace with us.

It may be well to state again that the coastal islands and Formosa are on two levels of legality. Formosa had not been part of China for twenty years prior to Wprld War Two. It belonged to Japan. The coastal islands never belonged to Japan, only to China. The United States had the biggest part in taking Formosa from Japan, so until the final possission of Formosa is settled the United States has a right there. It has no comparable right on the coastal islands.

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If anyone does not like both objectives, the desire for peace and the security of Formosa, the message will not be reassuring or even clear. It remains to be seen how it is received in the two Chinese capitals. Its effect on Congress is not in doubt. The President will get his resolution, which he did not need, but which he sought as an expression of national solidarity.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon .

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The President, in attempting to define our immediate policy in the Pacific, must have been well aware of the fact that in such a situations, one must often say many things to many people: the Nationalists, the Communists, the other nations of the world. Rousseau once put it this way: "Where is the man who owes nothing to the land in which he lives? Whatever the land may be, he owes to it the most precious thing posessed by man: the morality of his actions."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday January 25, 1955

This is the news:

The House of Representatives today approved the President's request to wage war , if necessary, to save Formosa from the Communists. The VOTE was 409 to three. Two Republicans--Siler of Kentucky and Sheehan of Illinois, and Democrat Barden of North Carolina voted against it. Despite the overwhelming vote..which the President called "remarkable unity in the interest of the nation's security--a number of doubts were expressed on the House floor. Republican Representative Fulton of Pennsylvania said the resolution goes too far. Democrat Holfield of California called it "a contingency declaration of war." Speaker Rayburn contended the Constitution already gives the President all the authority he asked for.. and pointed out that this should not be a precedent..that someday some President may not be able to wait 12 hours for House approval. Democrat Colmer of Mississippi called this a day of decision that will "reverberate around the world." Republican Judd of Minnesota:"There's risk if we pass this resolution. There's infinitely greater risk if we don't." And Chairman Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee warned: "It may take more than congressional support of the President's policies to stop the Communists."

The House vote came after less than the three hours ALLOTTED [redacted] for the debate. But in the Senate, the Foreign RELATIONS [redacted] and Armed Services Committee spent another day hearing witnesses on the President's plan. Senator Knowland predicts the Senate will accept the proposal, overwhelmingly, on Thursday.

While the House debated [redacted] the action off the China coast dwindled to routine operations. [redacted] And the Communist radio reported the arrival of three more American carriers in Formosan waters.

In Washington, the State Department reported that three relatives of airmen held prisoner in Red China have asked how to get passports to visit there. Two such inquiries were received yesterday.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reported today that five senior military commanders in Korea..all of them now retired..believe that "possible subversion, wishful thinking, European orientation and allied pressure denied them victory" in Korea. The five are: Generals [redacted] Clark, Van Fleet, Almond, Stratemeyer and Admiral Joy. The committee says that the testimony of all five shows that they believe victory in Korea was "possible and desireable".. and that the action required to

achieve victory "would not have resulted in World War Three." The former military commanders also believe that "political considerations were permitted to overrule military necessities" and that "failure to win in KOREA [redacted] has jeopardized our position in the Far East. The unanimous report [redacted] suggests that [redacted] all of this be kept in mind in developing our Formosa policy.

The Russians announced today that they have ended the state of war with both East and West Germany. Moscow says it will retain "the right and obligation" claimed under the four-power agreement concerning Germany as a whole. Diplomats in Moscow view this as a strong move against the western defense arrangements. And diplomats in the free world point out that [redacted] this is a strong move against western [redacted] defense arrangements. They also point out that the United States, Britain and France ended their state of war with Germany three years ago. The State Department calls it a mere legalism with no [redacted] practical effect. ~~But my colleague David Schoenbrun reports from Paris that a high French official points out that the [redacted] intended to demonstrate friendship for the German people at the same time that the west is in a position of asking the Germans to [redacted] possible [redacted].~~

I'd like to discuss these Russian manuvers in Europe in a few minutes.

Prime Minister Churchill today brushed aside Laborite demands that he start direct talks with the Communists on Germany and the Far Eastern situation. Sir Winston said such a meeting at this time would not be likely to yield favorable results.

The Indian government today paid special tribute to the United States and other "friendly" foreign nations that gave India economic and technical assistance. No mention was made, in a special report, of any technical assistance from Russia or her satellites.

In central America, Nicaragua announced that all of Costa Rica's remaining rebels have now crossed the frontier and been interned by the Nicaraguan government. And Costa Ricans [redacted] welcomed this news as the end of their two-week -old rebellion.

In Washington, Budget Director Hughes has ordered every government department and agency to examine its business activities and see which can be "reasonably ended."

And Attorney General Brownell asked Congress to raise the pay of federal judges [redacted] BY AS MUCH AS ~~12-thousand 500 hundred dollars to~~ 14-thousand 500. He also recommended an increase of 12-thousand 500 hundred for members of

congr ss who now receive 15-thousand dollars a year. Brownell said the increase for judges is needed to remedy "a rather criticial situation". He SAID; many men of ability are unable to accept appointments because of the low pay.

Edward R. Murrow: January 25, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The storm clouds over the Far East are making most of the news, but observers of the political weather know that another gathering storm is just as foreboding. It is on the Eastern horizon of Europe, where two events show a sudden shift of climate. One event is the summoning of a special session of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow next week, Thursday; the other is yesterday's removal of Anastas Mikoyan as Minister of Domestic Trade in the Soviet Union.

TODAY The crisis over German re-armament is coming to a head. The Supreme Soviet is almost surely meeting to be told of some basic decision about it that needs to be endorsed. And it will be more than the so called peace amendment today The demotion of Mikoyan points to the same basic decision. It is the end of the experiment of devoting more Soviet production to consumer goods and light agriculture. Now comes a return to austerity. Big industry is again to get the lion's share of production for the sake of armaments.

The new look in Soviet policy came after the death of Stalin, both in foreign and domestic affairs. The domestic change was probably more important and certainly more convincing. For it heralded to the Soviet workers a new era in which they were to have the belated reward of buying more with their labor than factories, dams, guns and planes. They were

going to buy clothing, more food, and for a privileged minority such delights as automobiles and television sets.

In foreign policy the change was principally in temper and gestures. The Kremlin turned off its strong language, and began talking of peaceful co-existence. Soviet diplomats stopped being surly and taciturn and melted into a show of fellowship. Actual concessions were few, and not much more significant than the Soviet delegate at the U.N. voting to resume the study of disarmament and to co-operate in the atoms-for-peace plan.

But the new geniality was expected to have a marked effect in Paris and Bonn, where ratification of German re-armament was still not certain. The Kremlin did not hide its elation when the French Assembly killed the European Defense Community. But the Soviet drive failed. And when France voted to take the Bonn Republic into the Brussels treaty system and NATO, the Kremlin grew shrill again. Now, with hope about gone of blocking ratification, one hears loud and ominous rumblings as the monolithic Soviet state changes its course.

Just what will the Supreme Soviet be asked to ratify next week? The Kremlin has been threatening to repudiate the treaties of friendship with France and Great Britain, and it may do this with the most impressive

ceremonial. However, these treaties ceased to have any true value when the cold war set in, so repudiation of them won't matter much. It probably will be accompanied by a tightening of Soviet military control over the satellites, and perhaps by some addition to satellite armed strength, though the satellites can't very well afford to lose manpower in industry just now.

Presumably the Soviet strategy is to bring the last ounce of pressure on Western Europe to delay ratification. The latest Soviet note on German unification spoke of accepting some form of international supervision of free all-German elections. Washington hasn't taken this seriously. Some people in London do. My colleague Alexander Kendrick reports a proposal that is being talked about in London. It is that ratification be carried through to the point of President Heuss of Germany signing the document, and before this is done a four-power conference meets to find out what the Kremlin means by international supervision of free German elections. If it means something genuine - if the Soviet is giving up East Germany - the treaties could lapse. But only then.

That sounds pretty unlikely. And the changes inside the Soviet Union are not going to be easy to reverse. Mikoyan is out, and the editor of Pravda explains in a full-page editorial that: "Forces of imperialist

reaction, armed to the teeth and arming themselves still further, are preparing plans for a new world war. In these circumstances," he declares, "the resulting dicisive struggle for peace throughout the world, and the continual strengthening of the Soviet motherland, as well as its defensive capacity are the first, sacred, patriotic and international duty of the Soviet people."

Whether Mikoyan's demotion means a scramble for supremacy within the committee that rules the Soviet state is not clear. He is reported to have asked to give up his post and still retains his title as deputy premier. But that may mean no more than that he is being eased out, and not being arrested or shot forthwith.

The United States and its allies want peace, want it in the Far East and Europe. To get it there has to be agreement, and to get agreement there must be mutual accomodation. That is obvious. Often before settlements are reached both parties bang the table and raise their voices. So it is something of a truism that before things get better, in the search for agreement, they sometimes have to get worse. That is to say that stormy weather need not blot out the hope for peace or hinder the work for it. But this subdued thought is the most optimism that the present weather on both sides of the world seems to justify.

The objective at the moment is to bring about a climate of peace on ~~this minor planet of ours~~. When we visited with Mary Martin on television last year, she quoted a Chinese Proverb worth repeating tonite:"If there is righteousness in the heart, there will be beauty in the character. If there be beauty in the character, there will be harmony in the family home. If there is harmony in the home, there will be order in the nation. When there is order in the nation,there will be peace in the world."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The object of the moment is to bring about a climate of peace When we visited with Mary Martin on televisoon last year, she quoted a Chinese proverb worth repeating tonight. :"If there is righteousness in the heart, there will be beauty in the character. If there be beauty in the character, there will be harmony in the family home. If there is harmony in the home, there will be order in the nation. When there is order in the nation, there will be peace in the world."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday, January 26, 1955

This is the news:

Two Senate committees--foreign relations and armed services..today approved (THE) President's plans to defend Formosa. The vote was 27 to 2 with Independent Senator Morse and Republican Senator Langer opposed.

MORSE then took to the Senate floor and told his colleagues: this resolution is "quasi-legistlation authorizing preventive war..he fears it will put our interests into the hands of the Chiang Kai Shek government which may want us to fight on the Chinese Mainland. Morse said: we are moving, for the first time, into a position as to threaten an act of aggression before an act of war has been committed upon us.

Republican Senator Knowland then charged that Morse's statement was a great disservice to the country..that it could result in a Russian attack on our 7th fleet off Formosa.

And Senator Langer said he wants to prevent the President from committing our forces to defend any Nationalist islands within 12 miles of the Chinese coast.

Republican Senator Saltonstall said the President's motive is to keep the peace and preserve our security with the least possible bloodshed.

And Democratic Senator Long of Louisiana said: the American people have not been informed of the implications of this resolution..they do not realize that our committments are being extended far beyond anything any of us have realized. Long said even some Senators don't realize how far it goes. And he fully believes that Chiang Kai Shek and his friends have "no more certain purpose" than to have us fully involved in an all-out war with Red China...even if this means war with Russia.

Senator McCarthy has proposed an amendment to cut off financial aid to any foreign nation which ships material to Red China. And Republican Senator Flanders says he'll vote against the President's proposal because, he said:"Put in plain English this is preventive war."

Chairman Russell of the Armed Services Committee says that in closed door meetings the two committees got no guarantees from anyone that ground troops would not be used if the situation becomes sufficiently critical. And Senator Russell added:" The American people will do well to understand that this is more than just a diplomatic manuver, more than just supporting the President. It commits us to use every resource at our command to defend Formosa and the Pescadores.

Here are some other developments in the Formosa situation:

Defense Secretary Wilson told a House committee that the threat to Formosa is, to use his words, "just a little ripple." (LATER) he apologized for what he called his inept (LANGUAGE) and explained: the Formosa situation is very important, but it doesn't change our military needs..it doesn't mean we should enlarge our armed forces.

General Van Fleet, former Korea commander, thinks the President's message "virtually tells the Reds to go ahead and take the small islands off the China coast."

~~General MacArthur, in a Los Angeles speech on his 75th birthday, said the Formosa situation demonstrates "the inherent weakness" of collective security. He warned that the ultimate fate of the Far East and the rest of the world will not be settled by war. And he pleaded that the United States "break out of the straight jacket of the past" and proclaim its readiness to abolish war, along with other world powers.~~

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Edward R. Murrow: January 26, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

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The British press is not enthusiastic about Mr. Eisenhower's proposal, but is inclined to wait for further clarification, and hopes for United Nations action to bring about a cease fire. There had been a widespread disposition in England to accept a clearly drawn line, but the one as drawn by the President is regarded as blurred and uncertain. The British would probably support actively the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores, but not the offshore islands and certainly not aerial action against Communist concentrations on the mainland.

The Russian switch from consumer goods to heavy industry, to what might be called a "guns instead of butter" program appears more significant in view of information now appearing in Russian publications. When Stalin died his successors promised that the consumer was at last going to get a break. "There ~~will~~ would be goods in the stores". Some did, in fact, appear.

For example, a double boiler and a fruit juice squeezer. To help the housewife identify these new devices, pictures were published in the newspapers. The picture of the fruit juice squeezer looked uncommonly like a meat grinder, but perhaps they were producing meat grinders too.

But there is more significant news on the consumer front in Russia. Last year was the first full year since Stalin's successors promised a "sharp rise" in living standards. Now the production figures for 1954 have been announced. On many consumer items the Kremlin frankly admits the plan for a sharp increase didn't work. For example -(and these are official Russian figures)- the average Russian citizen got a pound-and-a-half more meat for the whole year; one more ounce of butter; and five more ounces of fish. In other words, this "sharp improvement" gave the average Russian one modest meal more in 1954 than he had in 1953. In manufactured goods the story was about the same. The average Russian was able to buy a yard-and-a-half more of cotton textiles than in 1953. If that rate of increase is preserved, in four years he'll have enough for an extra pair of sheets. # In 1954 one Russian out of twelve was able to get a second pair of shoes. # The average Soviet citizen, after thirty years of Communism, is a pretty patient individual, accustomed to getting along without much meat, butter, fish,

shoes or sheets. But if you were to ask him whether 1954 was the year of "sharp improvement" in his living standards, he'd probably reply: "Not so you'd notice it."

The significance of these revelations is not that the average Russian isn't living so well - that's been known for years. What is significant is the admitted failure of the Kremlin to prove that the Communist system can produce a living standard worth having. For over thirty years the Russians have been told that happy days were just around the corner. After Stalin died his successors apparently realized they couldn't go on much longer with empty promises. Within two or three years, they said, they were going to raise the living standard to a tolerable level. This was no empty promise. They took repeated steps to improve consumer goods production. The results, from their point of view, can hardly be called satisfying, either in Russia or in the satellites, where pretty much the same situation obtains. But the Russian rulers did, through propaganda and practise, give their people a promise and a glimpse of what peaceful production of consumer goods might mean.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Two Senate committees --foreign relations and armed services today approved the President's plans to defend Formosa. The vote was 27 to 2 with Independent Senator Morse and Republican Senator Langer opposed. Morse then took to the Senate floor and told his colleagues: this resolution is "quasi-legislation authorizing preventive war"..he fears it will put our interests into the hands of Chiang Kai Shek government which may want us to fight on the Chinese Mainland. Morse said: we are moving, for the first time, into a position as to threaten an act of aggression before an act of war has been committed upon us.

Republican Senator Knowland then charged that Morse's statement was a great disservice to the country...that it could result in a Russian attack on our 7th Fleet off Formosa.

And Senator Langer said he wants to prevent the President from committing our forces to defend any Nationalist islands within 12 miles of the Chinese coast.

Republican Senator Saltonstall said the President's motive is to keep the peace and preserve our security with the least possible bloodshed. And Democratic Senator Long of Louisiana said: the American people have bot been informed of the implications of this resolution...they do not realize that our committments are being extended far beyond anything any of us have realized. Long said even some Senators don't realize how far it boes. And he fully believes that Chiang Kai Shek and his friends have "no more certain purpose" than to have us fully involved in an all-out war with Red China..even if it means war with Russia.

Senator McCarthy has proposed an amendment to cut off financial aid to any foreign nation which ships material to Red China. And Republican Senator Flanders says he'll vote against the President's proposal because, he said: "Put in plain English this is preventive war."

Chairman Russell of our Armed Services Committee says that in closed door meetings the two committees got no guarantees from anyone that ground troops would not be used if the situation becomes sufficiently critical. And Senator Russell added:" The American people will do well to understand that this is more than just a diplomatic maneuver, more than just supporting the President. It commits us to use every resource at our command to defend Formosa and the Pescadores.

Here are some other developements in the Formosa situation: Defense Secretary Wilson told a House committee that the threat to Formosa is, to use his words, "just a little ripple." Later he apologized for what he called inept language and explained: the Formosa situation is very important but it doesn't change our military needs...it doesn't mean we should enlarge our armed forces.

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point of view, can hardly be called satisfying, either in Russia or in the satellites, where pretty much the same situation exists. But the Russiaan rulers did, through propaganda and practice, give their people a promise and a glimpse of what peaceful production of consumer goods might mean.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now--here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians, it would seem, are once again re-arranging their economy. There's to be less emphasis on what we would regard as peacetime production, more on what we would consider items of war. This obviously is of considerable concern to our military leaders. For they know only too well what Goethe meant when he said:"In the works of man, as in those of nature, it is really the motives that merit attention."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, January 27, 1955

This is the news:

The President said today that his policy for Formosa is purely defensive... that he alone will make the decision, if its necessary, to strike at the Chinese Communist mainland to protect Formosa./This statement was issued to answer charges in the Senate that the President's policy might lead us to a preventive war./Some Senators,. like Democrats Humphrey of Minnesota and Sparkman of Alabama..thought the President's explanation was reassuring. [redacted] removed doubts./But others, like Republicans Flanders and Langer, are still worried./And Independent Senator Morse told his colleagues:"I tell the American people on my word of honor" that secret testimony by Secretary of States Dulles and Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, "would prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the resolution would authorize, in advance, the right of the President to order a strike against the mainland before any act of war had been committed against the United States."/But Chairman George of the Foreign Relations Committee called for support of the President "in this grave juncture of world affairs." George asked:"If Congress is willing to withhold moral support from the President [redacted]..what is the alternative?" Senator George said the President is dedicated to a peaceful world and George

believes what Mr. Eisenhower says./And the Senate Foreign Relations committee in reporting the resolution to the Senate warned: "This action is not without danger"...We are taking a calculated risk.."the people must realize the President could use our forces for defense." [redacted] Republican Senator Knowland HOPES [redacted] the Senate will VOTE ON [redacted] the resolution TOMORROW. [redacted]

On Formosa today: Nationalist planes made a day-light raid on a Communist-held island./..75 Sabrejets arrived from our bases in THE PHILIPPINES [redacted] and on Okinawa ready for combat; with loaded guns and modified to carry bombs.../.Reports from Singapore indicate that our 7th fleet is being reinforced by ships that were scheduled to visit that area./.retired General Chenault, calls for a new international group of volunteer flyers like his World War Two "flying tigers"./.In India, the Chinese Communist ambassador called on Prime Minister Nehru./..In London, the Laborites made it clear that if the United States clashed with Red China we will have to go it alone./And the liberal Manchester Guardian asks:"Can anyone seriously suppose that while the Nationalists continue to bomb and harrass the mainland the Communists will not reply?"

The Communist radio calls the President's message to Congress "naked aggression and a barefaced war-cry." British delegates to the United

nations are pressing for a quick Security Council meeting to consider a cease-fire for the Formosa area...And in Washington the President met with the National Security Council and later with the top officials of the Defense Department and the armed forces.

The State Department apparently has decided not to permit relatives to visit Americans held prisoners by the Chinese Communists. The parents of two imprisoned flyers have informed CBS that they were telephoned by a State Department official today who read them a letter from Secretary of State Dulles advising them that [redacted] the Department is banning all travel to Red China because of the Formosan situation.

Secretary of Air Talbott today told Congress that the Air Force has made a "marked advance" in developing new atomic inter-continental missiles...designed to be fired thousands of miles at very fast speed. ~~Talbott says: "The development of this weapon is of most critical importance to us." He says its imperative that we be first to possess operational, long range missiles.~~

The ten Democrats on the Senate-House atomic energy committee today signed a resolution [redacted] calling on the Atomic

Energy Committee to cancel the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract. Inasmuch as the Democrats form a majority of the committee, the resolution probably will be adopted at a committee meeting tomorrow. This would mean that the committee rescinds a waiver it adopted last November, at the request ~~for~~ of the President, to speed action on the contract. The Administration says the Dixon-Yates agreement is a sound and logical way to meet increased power needs without saddling the government with the cost of a new plant. Opponents of the agreement call it a device for undermining the Tennessee Valley Authority and public power.

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But some of this professional military bitterness appears to have flavored the Formosa resolution. The result is this phraseology in the joint resolution: the authority of the President is "to include the securing and protecting of such related positions and territories of that area now in friendly hands, and the taking of such measures as he judges to be required or appropriate in assuring the defense of Formosa and the

Pescadores.

The professional soldiers who testified on the Formosa resolution spelled out in secret sessions what these ambiguous words mean. They mean that the Quemoys and Matsus can be defended by American forces, and that action can be taken even against the Chinese mainland if it is judged that the Communists are preparing to attack Formosa. The ambiguous words amount to a strategic "free hand." In Korea that would have been the right to bomb beyond the Yalu.

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after an early morning call. The President does not believe, the Senator said, that the resolution authorizes preventive war. But doubts have been aroused, debate and criticism have been stirred in allied capitals, and it is reliably reported from the United Nations that the introduction of a cease fire proposal will be delayed at least several days.

Both London and Paris had been disposed to welcome the President's message, but some persons now confess they are confused by the hidden way of promising to protect the Quemoys and Matsus, and to bomb the mainland. They do not like so much accent to be on force. And Sir Anthony Eden stressed this in his defense of the Eisenhower message, in Parliament. "Force" he said, "is not the solution of these delicate and difficult problems." He voiced his faith in President Eisenhower's good intent, but he also took pains to say that he understood that in the matter of these coastal islands the Communists "cannot be expected to prejudice what they regard as their rights."

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From all accounts the Generalissimo is not proving excessively difficult. He has consented to evacuate the Tachens, which amounts to a painful surrender of them to the Communists. And he is reported to have told Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson that the Nationalist Government would not veto any reasonable cease fire resolution in the U.N. Security Council. The New York Herald Tribune hears that while Chiang would not agree to an arrangement that would adversely affect the claim of his regime to be the legitimate government of China, he would accept a purely military arrangement for a cease fire. This would be an enormous step toward peace. For if Chiang accepts a cease fire he renounces the use of force to regain the mainland. And he would seem to renounce the use of force in continuing the blockade of Communist coastal shipping.

The ambiguous words in the resolution may have made it harder for Peiping to drop its claim to Formosa. But if the debate of these words

has demonstrated that peace is what the President, the Congress and the American people sincerely want, the candid criticism will have paid off.

There has been no lessening of the tensions in the Far East. Perhaps, as long as we maintain an attitude of patience and calmness, there is no reason to be unduly depressed. John Erskine, influenced by the writings of Emerson, once remarked hopefully: "Life is just one revolution after another, a series of crises in which we take farewell of the past and, if we are wise, meet the future. Every time is a good time to live in -- if we know what to do with it."

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1955
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that could adversely affect the claim of his regime to be the legitimate government of China, he would accept a purely military arrangement for a cease fire. This would be an enormous step toward peace. For if Chiang accepts a cease fire he renounces the use of force to regain the mainland. And he would seem to renounce the use of force in continuing the blockade of Communist coastal shipping.

The ambiguous words in the resolution may have made it harder for Peiping to drop its claim to Formosa. But if the debate of these words has demonstrated that peace is what the President, the Congress and the American people sincerely want, the candid criticism will have paid off.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first....Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW:Perhaps, as long as we maintain an attitude of patience and calmness there is no reason to be unduly depressed. John Erskine, influenced by the writings of Emerson once remarked hopefully: "Life is just one revolution after another; a series of crises in which we take farewell of the past and, if we are wise, meet the future. Every time is a good time to live in -- if we know what to do with it."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday January 28, 1955

This is the news:

The Senate TONIGHT voted down a proposal to exclude small islands off the shore of Red China from the President's plan to defend Formosa. These islands are presently held by the Nationalists. There are several other amendments to be voted on before the final vote on the President's plan.

~~This is the news:~~

~~The Senate is still in Session debating the President's plan for defending Formosa.~~ And Senator Clements, the acting Democratic leader, has called on his colleagues to support the President. Again today Democratic Senator George of Georgia urged quick approval..said the Chinese Communists are building up their military forces while the Senate debate goes on. But Democratic Senator Lehman of New York called the President's plan a blank check for action that could easily involve us in war. And Democartic Senator Thummond of South Carolina called it "a step toward the preservation of peace."

An American source in Tokyo says our planes are now on the ready from Alaska to the Phillippines in case the Chinese Communists start a fight. This source said:"We are alert as we can be..we are ready to go to war this minute." And General Hull, the American and United Nations commander in the Far East returned from Thailand and Hong Kong to tell reporters:"The solution to Formosa depends entirely on the attitude of the Chinese Communists. If they want a war, there is no reason not to accept the Chinese challenge."

The British ambassador in Moscow today called on Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and asked him: to urge the Chinese Communists to use restraint and to help arrange for a cease-fire in Formosa strait. Molotov replied--through the Moscow radio-- that he will consider these requests. He also accused us of "gross interference in the internal affairs of " Red China.. and said our action to support Formosa is "full of the menace of a new war."

British Foreign Secretary Eden called on Red China to join proposed United Nations talks on a cease-fire..promising that China's claims will receive fair consideration.

And at the United Nations, New Zealand requested the Security Council to start discussions Monday morning. This will be done--with the approval of Great Britain and the United States. The first question will be whether to invite Red China to send representatives to the debate.

Republican Senator Knowland says he's against this--until the Communists free all American military prisoners they now hold.

But Democratic Senator Sparkman of Alabama says the American support of the invittation to Red China, represents a change in the Administration's foreign policy..that we now recognize two Chinas.. the

Communists and Nationalists. And Sparkman says we now also recognize the fact that Chiang Kai Shek and his Nationalists are not, and never again will be, in control of the Chinese mainland.

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Commission to cancel the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract. The vote, according to party lines, was ten to eight.

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William Carr of the National Education Association today asked Congress for at least a half billion dollars a year to build schools. He says a total of five billions is needed "to close the gap between what we need and what our states and localities can do."

The Army today demonstrated a portable x-ray camera which uses atomic energy. It can be carried on a soldiers back..and would be useful on a battlefield or wherever bulky equipment and electric power is not available.

Edward R. Murrow: January 28, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

A disturbing anomaly has developed in the handling of news from the Seventh Fleet. All news dispatches that involve questions of what the Navy calls "doubtful security" have to be sent by the Captain of the ship on which the dispatch is written, to the Commander of the Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor, who forwards them to the Navy Chief of Information in the Pentagon. So all but the most transparent news stories have to pass all three desks to be published.

I call this an anomaly because it is a much tighter procedure than in time of war. It is standard practise for a correspondent with a fleet to submit his copy to his Captain for clearance. But in the World War and the Korean war news was not put into a funnel that reached from the ship to Pearl Harbor and then to the Pentagon. This is an extraordinary requirement, all the more extraordinary because this is a time of peace. It is a time when the President is asking Congress for powers he promises to use for the furtherance of peace, in measures designed to prevent war over Formosa. That being so, the more news from the fleet, one would think, the more would be the furtherment of peace. Whatever reason the Navy may have thought up for the severe censorship, it should have realized that the blackout has a sinister effect, as though something was being carefully hidden. This is

a taxpayer's navy in time of peace, and newsmen are unable to inform taxpayers fully about what it is doing.

This ~~correspondent~~ Reporter understands that these procedures are regarded as temporary. The fleet is waiting for orders that have not yet been received. Presumably the orders will be to assist in evacuating the Nationalists from the Tachen Islands. When the orders have been received it is expected that news of the Seventh Fleet will be handled on the spot, that is, with no greater obstacles than in war time. It is worth calling attention to the situation, if only to watch what happens to the news when the fleet has its orders. If news is again handled normally, then a disquieting state of affairs will come to an end. But it still will be a mystery why the present procedures were ever imposed. #

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When Japan drafted its constitution early in the American occupation, the General's personal inspiration was credited with the provision abolishing the use of war as a national instrument. In his speech General

MacArthur gracefully gave all the credit for this to Prime Minister Shidehera, who he says came to him to urge the proposition. When he agreed, said the General, the old Prime Minister turned to him and said: "The world will laugh and mock us as impractical visionaries. But a hundred years from now we will be called prophets."

The Japanese experiment might have been the dawn of a new era. General MacArthur was ready for it. The world was not. Since then the General may have realized that he had one great speech to make on the abolition of war, and have figured carefully when best to make it. He chose his 75th birthday, and he put into it all the fervor and fine language of which he is capable.

The General's thesis is that war has become a Frankenstein to destroy both sides. He called it a double suicide, outmoded by science as a feasible arbiter. And he considers its abolition made practical by the fact that the survival of the masses is at stake. "The ordinary people of the world" he declared, "whether free or slave, are all in agreement on this. It is perhaps the only thing they agree on. The leaders," he complained, "are the laggards. The disease of power seems to confuse and befuddle them. They have not even approached the basic problem."

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Here is a sample of the General's celebrated rhetoric: "I am sure" he said, "that every pundit in the world, every cynic and hypocrite, every paid brainwasher, every egotist, every troublemaker, and many others of entirely different moulds, will tell you with mockery and with ridicule that this can only be a dream. But as David Lloyd George once said in the British House of Commons at the crisis of the First World War: 'We must go on or we will go under.'"

When the final appraisal is made of General MacArthur's gifts and contributions, his understanding of the futility of modern war and his courage and power in expounding it may balance his performances as a general in the scales of judgment.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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MURROW: There can be little argument with General Mac Arthur's eloquently stated aversion to war. William Graham Sumner once put it equally well when he said: "In the forum of reason and deliberation, war can never be anything but a makeshift. A statesman who proposes war as an instrumentality admits his incompetancy; a politician who makes use of war as a counter in the game of parties is a criminal."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday January 31, 1955

This is the news:

The United Nations Security Council voted today to consider a cease-fire in the Formosa area. Russia voted against the plan and Nationalist China abstained. The Council also voted to give THE proposal..by New Zealand..first consideration. Later it will consider a Russian proposal demanding the withdrawal of all American troops from the Formosa area. During the debate American Ambassador Lodge called the Moscow suggestion "a preposterous cold-war fraud."

And the Chinese Communist radio said again today that the New Zealand proposal to discuss the Formosan situation in the Security Council "cannot be accepted" by the Chinese Reds.

And Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov told the British ambassador in Moscow that Russia is "alarmed by the dangerous situation in the Formosa Strait." Molotov says he has followed a British suggestion..and passed on to Red China the British and New Zelanad views that a cease-fire is necessary to prevent the outbreak of a major war. But Molotov also charged: the main cause of the dangerous situation is the fact [redacted] that the United States, with the aid of Chiang Kai Shek seized Formosa several years ago. Molotov also charges that the United States recently undertook

what he calls "new aggressive actions that have intensified still more the state of tension" in the Formosa area.

In London, Prime Minister Churchill and the prime ministers of the British Commonwealth..representing 575 million people..started urgent talks on how to head-off the danger of a major Far Eastern war. His aides say that Sir Winston, in the opening speech, emphasized the need for a quick cease-fire to avert a possible war in Formosa Strait between Red China and the American Seventh fleet.

And the Moscow radio charged today that diplomatic pressure from America is preventing Japan from "normalizing" her relations with Russia and Red China.

[redacted]

Amidst these charges and speeches, Communist Chinese batteries fired 22 shells at the Tachen Islands. [The Nationalists say all of them landed in the sea] The 15-thousand man Nationalist garrison on the Tachen Islands is reported under orders to prepare for a bitter stand if the Communist invade the islands.

And in Honolulu, Admiral Stump, commander of our Pacific fleet, said he has received no orders for evacuation in the Formosan area...

Admiral Stump says he does not know when the Tachen withdrawal will begin. But he promises to carry out such an evacuation "if and when ordered."

In Washington today, General Ridgeway, the army's chief of staff, told a House committee that he has fears about the projected cut of 140-thousand men in Army manpower. General Ridgeway said in these critical days that would affect the safety of the nation and "jeopardize security to a degree." But the General [redacted] said the decision on the manpower cut was not his to make...it came from higher authority.. and "The army will execute it with courage and loyalty." Earlier, Army Secretary Stevens told the committee: he agrees with Defense Secretary Wilson's "balanced program". Stevens feels the improved military situation of our allies and the improvement in modern weapons will offset the proposed cut in Army forces.

Thomas E. Murray, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, told the Senate-House atomic energy committee today, that the Commission [redacted] should get rid of the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract. Murray said he "views with favor" the committee resolution to cancel the contract. He feels this would be a first step "in the process of ridding the commission of this drain on its time and energies. And he said this

contract, more than any other factor, had contributed to "the unhappy situation " which has found the Commission losing some of its stature.

The President today again asked Congress for a federal re-insurance system to help private health plans. He said this would help millions of additional people purchase health insurance. The President also proposed that the federal government guarantee private mortgage loans for the construction of hospitals, clinics and other health facilities. In his message the President also recommended: special federal aid to states providing medical care for persons who receive public assistance under federal-state programs. He wants to find a way to get more trained health personnel. Mr. Eisenhower suggests intensified attacks on the problems of smog and water pollution. He wants additional care and facilities for the mentally ill. And federal grants to the states to help them combat juvenile delinquency. He called this a "serious health and social problem."

The Supreme Court ruled today that both championship prize fights and the legitimate theater come under the nation's anti-trust laws. This means the government can make charges of monopoly against the I.B.C... the International Boxing Club.. and the Shubert Theatrical interests. Today's

ruling does not affect a previous decision by the court that baseball is outside the provisions of the anti-monopoly laws. The government charges that the I.B.C. monopolizes boxing so greatly that only two of the 21 CHAMPIONSHIP fights held in this country since June of 1949 were promoted by other groups. And the case against the Shubert enterprises charges that they conspired to restrain trade by monopolizing production, booking and the presentation of legitimate shows.

Edward R. Murrow: January 31, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

It has often been said that the presidency of the United States is the most powerful, most lonely job in the world. Both the power and the loneliness have been considerably increased. The Congressional action giving President Eisenhower a free hand in dealing with Formosa and related matters is a massive "vote of confidence." It could be called an "act of faith" which few presidents in our history would have received in such full measure under similar circumstances. Moreover, the President has said that he will discharge this fearful responsibility himself - that he will not delegate authority to commanders in the field. The decision General Eisenhower had to make in those weary, windy hours before he gave the signal for D-Day may well have been a minor one compared to the decisions he will have to make in the course of coming weeks and months. The consequences of a mistake, or a miscalculation may involve not merely the success or failure of an amphibious operation, but the survival of much of civilization.

The President does not lack for advisors, both public and private; the advice conflicts - Allies must be considered - and the final fateful decision must be made by one man. He has his mandate, clearcut and unequivocal, expressed by the elected representatives of the people. No test, no burden

of this magnitude has before been placed upon the shoulders of the leader of a free state. In 1939, Neville Chamberlain was required only to consult Britain's treaty with Poland and his Cabinet; he had no choice but to declare war. Pearl Harbor struck choice and decision from President Roosevelt's hands. President Truman regarded the entry into Korea as a police action undertaken in common with other free nations.

In this present situation the grim alternatives confronting the President may continue for a long, long time. If he adopts what appears to be a bold and belligerent attitude, that could cost us our principal Ally, for in Britain the Labor Party is united against American policy, and some time within the year there must be a General Election in Britain, which Labor is capable of winning. We in this country are familiar with the impact of domestic politics on foreign policy, and the same thing happens in Britain. If the President pursues a cautious policy, there will be cries of "appeasement" and "a display of fatal weakness". If he finds an ominous build-up of Communist forces on the mainland - which he believes threatens Formosa - and gives orders to bomb it out, there may be a wave of revulsion against the United States throughout Asia. Juridically and militarily our right to help defend Formosa and the Pescadores cannot

be questioned. Our right to fight in defense of the offshore islands will be widely questioned in the non-Communist world.

As a nation we are capable of great concentration, enthusiasm and determination. But we may find ourselves disadvantaged if we concentrate too exclusively on Formosa and related issues. The Communist world is operating on what military men call "interior lines", inflicting violence in the East, and talking softly in the West - particularly to the Germans. And they are meeting with some measure of success - enough to worry seriously the supporters of the ageing Konrad Adenauer, for they are holding out that promise dear to the hearts of all Germans of whatever political party, the promise of the re-unification of Germany. There is no reason in history to believe that a non-Communist Germany will not make a deal with Communist Russia; that's been done twice in the last thirty years.

But the most ominous single fact in the world situation is not Formosa, or the rising doubts in Germany or the instability of the French Government. It is what is happening in the Soviet Union. The Russian leaders appear to be preparing their people and their industrial complex for war. Since Premier Malenkov said on New Year's Eve "The danger of war is increasing", the Russians have been acting as though they believed it. The switch from

consumer goods to heavy industry is loudly ~~[illegible]~~ proclaimed. There is increasing talk in the press and on the radio about "surprise attack by the forces of imperialistic reaction;" more talk of increasing defensive capabilities, which means more weapons. The strengthening of the military might of the Soviet Union is now the objective, even if that means, as it does, less food, fewer shoes, not so many clothes.

For the last year-and-a-half the Russian leaders have given their people a glimpse of some of the rewards they might expect for thirty years of hard labor and empty promises. Mostly they glimpsed things that we regard as necessities rather than luxuries. But now a second Iron Curtain has been drawn across that vision, that glimpse ~~a~~ of better living. It's to be a return to the old hard grind. In short, preparation for war. No nation, not even a dictatorship, makes that change and destroys that vision frivolously or without purpose.

It's ~~true that~~ Back in 1930 we had no hydrogen bombs or nuclear-powered submarines. But ~~in spite of the advance of science,~~ it would seem that essentially times never really change. For in 1930 Will Rogers wrote: "If we pulled together as much to put over a siege of peace as we do a spell of war, we would be sitting pretty. But we can't hardly wait for a war to end to start taking it out on each other. Peace is kinder like prosperity: there is mighty few nations that can stand it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday Feb 1, 1955

This is the news:

The Senate today ratified the Southeast Asia defense treaty. There was one negative vote..Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota. The treaty links us with seven other nations, against Communist aggression in the Far East. Chairman George of the Foreign Relations Committee calls it a signal "to any Communist country planning aggression, that they will have to reckon with the United States."

The President today conferred with Republican congressional leaders for more than two hours. He's reported to have told them, that he foresees no need for the use of American ground troops, in defending Formosa and its outposts.

The Foreign Relations Committee has decided to postpone action on a resolution to put the Senate on record, as favoring a United Nations cease fire in the Formosa area. Democratic Senator Humphrey, who sponsored the resolution, called this "a lack of confidence in the Administration." He said, if the government is willing to make a positive statement on using armed forces in the Formosa situation, it should make an equally positive statement on "the desireability of a cease fire, and honorable peace."

At the United Nations Security Council, delegates are reported to have agreed, unofficially, to give the Chinese Communists a week to decide whether to participate in the Council's cease-fire debate.

And the Communists today called the proposal "only one of the steps in the United States' cease-fire trick".

The American 7th fleet is someplace in the Formosa area on what Rear Admiral Ring, commander of Task Force 77, describes as:" a training mission designed to bring to a peak and maintain the highest degree of combat proficiency."

Dispatches from Formosa say there still has been no signal given for a withdrawal from the Tachen islands. And today a Nationalist warship fought a duel for more than an hour with a number of Communist craft, 25 miles northeast of the Tachens. Later four Red warships shelled a Nationalist island in the same area.

The British Commonwealth prime ministers, meeting in London, have decided to delay any independent action on Formosa in the hope that the United Nations Security Councill and the Chinese Communists will arrange a cease-fire.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Wilson asked a House committee to extend the draft for four years. His statement said: "it is vital to the maintenance of our active forces strength and to our national security."

Committess of both the Senate and House today approved legislation to raise congressional pay. A Senate committee recommends a 75-hundred dollar increase over the present 15-thousand dollars a year. A House committee proposes a ten thousand dollar raise. In each case salary increases of 75-hundred dollars a year were recommended for federal judges.

And Postmaster General Summerfield recommends a five per cent general pay increase for postal workers--together with other benefits.

Here in New York, Federal Judge Weinfeld ordered a reluctant witness to waive protection of the Fifth amendment and testify on alleged Communist espionage. The witness is William Ullman, who was named as a member of a wartime spy ring by Elizabeth Bentley. Under a law recently passed by Congress, a witness may be offered immunity from prosecution after which he no longer may refuse to testify on grounds that his testimony could be used against him. If he continued to refuse to testify he would be liable

for a contempt citation.

And the Justice Department is described as feeling confident that two recent Communist TRIAL convictions will stand up..despite a confession by F.B.I. Informer Harvey Matusow that he lied about defendents at both trials. Matusow, a former Communist, says in an affidavit that at one trial his testimony was partly made up by Roy Cohen, who was then an assistant United States attorney. Cohn told reporters:"I will not comment on this Communist manuver."

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor said today that unemployment is still the nation's Number one economic problem. The President was criticized for failing to recognize "the uregnt problems confronting our economy."

Dr. Oscar A. Benson, the spiritual leader of four and a half million Lutherans, said today:"The perpetuation of our freedoms will ultimately depend not so much on patriotic oratory in and out of Congress, as on the attitudes we develop in the hearts of our youth."

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Edward R. Murrow: February 1, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

It may help evaluate the international situation to mention some facts about it to see which are hopeful and which discouraging. We can start by saying it is hopeful that the Security Council of the United Nations put the New Zealand proposal for a cease-fire first on its agenda, then invited Communist China to discuss this, rather than putting first the Soviet resolution denouncing United States policy in Formosa and asking the Peiping representatives to come to talk about that.

This hopeful consideration may have to be balanced by the probability that Peiping will not agree to discuss the New Zealand proposal. But it is not expected to turn down the invitation point-blank. Instead it may offer counter-conditions for coming. Peiping may say it will talk only about the Soviet resolution. Counter-conditions leave room for bargaining, and what is vital, room for delay. The longer the talks in the United Nations keep going the less likely is the spread of fighting in the Formosa Strait.

A discouraging factor is that allied leaders are not certain what Peiping really wants, or even what Moscow wants. That is one reason why Quemoy and the Matsu Islands were assured of American defense. Peiping keeps hammering away on its intent to liberate Formosa. Aside from being propaganda, this may be high policy. Washington doesn't know; London

doesn't either. The coastal islands are not an issue by themselves, they are a by-product of a bigger issue. As to Moscow, if it is backing the Peiping claim to Formosa, it will not be sincerely urging Peiping to shelve its claims. So far Moscow is backing that claim in its propaganda, and its resolution in the U.N. is a most flamboyant instance of such backing. But it may be more than propaganda; Washington and London can't be sure.

Another discouraging factor is that a little bit of fighting over the Tachen Islands could make things easier for both the Chinese Communists and Nationalists. The Communists would have greater prestige if they took the Tachens through conquest. There would be more prestige for the Nationalists, too, if they didn't abandon the islands without a fight. But "a little bit of fighting" is not something that can be arranged. It can grow right off into general war. That is why Washington and London consider a cease-fire essential. They think it better to have the most furious and infuriating debate at the United Nations, and to have it go on for months, than have even the littlest bit of fighting.

The Peiping Government harps on its determination to "liberate" Formosa. In some ways it is a hopeful factor to learn that when Dag Hammarskjold was in Peiping he got the impression that Peiping expected to

liberate Formosa from within, rather than by outright military conquest. The Communists count on being able to overthrow Chiang Kai Shek by subversion. They have worked with considerable success in undermining Nationalist discipline on some of the coastal islands. They are beaming constant radio propaganda to Formosa.

But this would not make for an easy solution of the Formosa question. For one thing, the Communists may think subversion would operate better in war than in peace, and so wish to start military action to set the stage for it. For another thing, the United States cannot be indifferent to the possibility of Chiang's being overthrown from within. It is basic American policy not to allow Formosa to pass into unfriendly hands. So Washington is keenly alive to the need of maintaining morale on Formosa. And that is one of the several reasons for assuming the defense of Quemoy and Matsu for the time being. Not to have done so might have seriously damaged Chiang's position in Formosa.

It counts as a hopeful factor to learn that if there is military action in the Formosa Strait the United States will not resort to mass retaliation. Not only will it not start anything, it will limit its own action to the action it has to meet. That is, it will not bomb Chinese cities. All it

plans to do is to match any action that is started, plus "hot pursuit". That was what the generals clamored for in the Korean war, meaning that an attacking plane could be followed back to its base and the base itself be plastered. It is the firm policy of the United States to keep any fighting to the minimum.

It can count as encouraging that Washington is convinced that no war can be won that is not supported by allied opinion. This view is shared by the President, the Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council. It was this understanding that decided the Administration not to join in defending Quemoy six months ago, and from then on it has been American policy to get the crisis into the United Nations. So yesterday's session of the Security Council put us where we want to be.

This is the start of the second phase of the crisis. Perhaps the most to hope from it is that the debate goes on and on. If it does, a third phase might be reached - the phase of negotiation. And if enough time has passed, terms of a settlement might be found which both sides can accept.

Whatever hopes we may have of ever achieving peace on this minor planet of ours depends to a great degree on the patience we are willing to show. Sir Norman Angell once put it this way: "There is a secret greater than the atom bomb which mankind has not yet discovered: How, out of complexity to distill simplicity; out of knowledge, essential understanding; out of confusion, clarity. Upon its discovery will depend survival."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Senate today ratified the Southeast Asia defense treaty. There was one negative vote...Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota. The treaty links us with seven other nations against Communist aggression in the Far East. Chairman George of the Foreign Relations Committee calls it a signal "to any Communist country planning aggression that they will have to reckon with the United States."

The President today conferred with Republican congressional leaders for more than two hours. He's reported to have told them that he foresees no need for the use of American ground troops in defending Formosa and its outposts.

The Foreign Relations Committee has decided to postpone action on a resolution to put the Senate on record as favoring a United Nations cease fire in the Formosa area. Democtatic Senator Humphrey, who sponsored the resolution, called this "a lack of confidence in the Administration." He said, if the government is willing to make a positive statement on using armed forces in the Formosa situation, it should make an equally positive statement on "the desireability of a cease fire and honorable peace." At the United Nations Security Council, delegates are reported to have agreed, unofficially, to give the Chinese Communists a week to decide whether to participate tn the Council's cease-fire debate.

And the Communists today called the proposal "only one of the steps in the United Ststes' cease-fire trick. "

The American 7th Fleet is someplace in the Formosa area on what Rear Admiral Ring, commander of Task Force 77, describes as: "a training mission designed to bring to a peak and maintain the highest degree of combat proficiency."

Dispatches from Formosa say there still has been no signal given for a withdrawal from the Tachen Islands. And today a Nationalist warship fought a duel for more than an hour with a number of Communist craft, 25 miles northeast of the Tachens. Later four Red warships shelled a Nationalist island in the same area.

The British Commonwealth prime ministers, meeting in London, have decided to delay any independent action on Formosa in the hope that the United Nations Security Council and the Chinese Communists will arrange cease-fire.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Wilson asked a House committee to extend the draft for four years. His statement said:"it is vital to the maintenance of our active forces strength and to our national security. "

Committees of both the Senate and House today approved legislation to raise congressional pay. A Senate committee recommends a 75-hundred dollar increase over the present 15-thousand dollars a year. A House committee proposes a ten thousand dollar raise. In each case salary increases of 75-hundred dollars a year were recommended for federal judges.

And Postmaster General Summerfield recommends a five per cent general pay increase for postal workers -- together with other benefits.

Here in New York, Federal Judge Weinfeld ordered a reluctant witness to waive portiction of the Fifth Amendment and testify on alleged Communist espionage. The witness is William Ullman, who was named as a member of a wartime spy ring by Elizabeth Bentley. Under a law recently passed by Congress, a witness may be offered immunity from prosecution after which he no longer may refuse to testify on grounds that his testimony could be used

against him. If he continued to refuse to testify he would be liable for a contempt citation.

And the Justice Department is described as feeling confident that two recent Communist trial convictions will stand up .. despite a confession by F.B.I. Informer Harvey Matusow that he lied about defendents at both trials Matusow, a former Communist, says in an affidavit that at one trial his testimony was partly made up by Roy Cohen, who was then an assistant United States attorney. Cohn told reporters: "I will not comment on this Communist maneuver".

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor said today that unemployment is still the nation's Number one economic problem. The President was criticized for failing to recognize "the urgent problems confronting our economy."

Dr. Oscar A. Benson, the spiritual leader of four and a half million Lutherans said today:" The perpetuation of our freedoms will ultimately depend oot so much on patriotic oratory in and out of Congress, as on the attitudes we develope in the hearts of our youth."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Whatever hopes we may have of achieving peace on this minor planet of ours, depends to a great degree on the patience we are willing to show. Sir Norman Angell once put it this way: "There is a secret greater than the atom bomb which mankind has not yet discovered: How, out of complexity to distill simplicity; out of knowledge, essential understanding; out of confusion clarity. Upon its discovery will will depend survival."

Good Night and good Luck.

Wednesday February 2, 1955

This is the news:

The President said today that we have now made it crystal clear to Communist China that we are absolutely determined to defend Formosa. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters : this decision, approved by Congress, insures against any Communist miscalculation about our determination. The President said the Korean war was caused, in part, because the Communists had not received any warning of our intention to defend South Korea against aggression. The President also said we have made no committment to use ground forces in the defense of Formosa. What we are doing is to try honestly and hopefully to prevent war. We've recorded two of the statements made by the President today. First, he was asked if he would care to say if the 7th fleet is under orders to pursue the enemy back to his bases in case the fleet is attacked. Here's the President's answer:

(tape ends :"I see no chance of it being altered")

I'd like to discuss the President's ~~hesitancy~~ reluctance to go into details on our Formosa plans..in a few minutes.

At his news conference today Mr. Eisenhower also told reporters: he does not intend to withdraw the Dixon-Yates power contract as a result of Democratic opposition in Congress.

Off Formosa today, Nationalist planes again attacked the Communists north of the Tachens. But the Communists broke off their raids on the same islands. The Peiping radio, again demanded that the United States withdraw from Formosa, But there was no indication whether the Communists will send a representative to discuss a cease-fire before the United Nations Security Council.

In London, the Chinese Communist envoy was reported to have delivered a secret message to the visiting Prime Minister Nehru of India. Nehru and Sir Winston Churchill conferred. And well-informed diplomats told reporters there are "strong indications" the Chinese will go along with an informal CEASE-fire if the Nationalists surrender the off-shore islands: the Tachens, Quemoy and Matsu.

The Indian government announced today an agreement with Russia whereby the Russians will build a 95-million-dollar steel mill in India. The Indians will finance the plant which is to be completed by the end of 1959

Another American guided missile battalion arrived in West Germany today. And the Army says six more atomic cannons will be sent to Europe soon..making a total of 36.

Dag Hammershuld, the secretary general of the United Nations, today named India's chief cosmic ray expert to be the president of the first world conference on peaceful uses of the atom. And an American, Professor Walter Whitman, a member of our atomic energy commission's advisory board, has been named secretary-general.

The Defense Department said today that about 9-thousand service men will take part in the next Nevada tests of "new and improved nuclear weapons. This will include more than 2-thousand navy and marine personnel.

Republican Representative Hinshaw of California told a House committee today that "a great cry, mounting to a roar" is being heard in complaint against the draft system..because of a growing shortage of scientists, engineers and technicians. And General Hershey, director of selective service, says its difficult to exempt scientists under his interpretation that the present draft law imposes a universal obligation for service on every able-bodied young man.

Chairman Magnuson of the Senate Commerce Committee said today that his group will investigate possible monopoly in the broadcasting industry and what he called "abuses" in the Federal Communications Commission.

Magnuson made this statement in releasing a report on possible ways to change broadcasting regulations. One of the chief recommendations in the report prepared by Harry M. Plotkin was that the government should decide whether radio networks should be barred from also owning television networks. CBS President Frank Stanton said that many of Plotkin's proposals are [redacted] "impractical and unwise." He said if adopted they could cripple network television and the public's investment of thirteen and a half billion dollars in receivers would be depreciated.

The National Labor Relations Board TODAY voted unanimously to deprive the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of its privileges under the Taft-Hartley law. The action was taken because a union official admitted [redacted] his non-Communist affidavit was [redacted] false.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor said today that "anti-labor policies" are becoming "a way of life in Washington." The council says that under the Republicans the National Labor Relations Board has become "a national disgrace.." with a "pro-business majority" warping and distorting the [redacted] TAFT-HARTLEY LAW.

An informed source at the Justice Department says a grand jury investigation has been ordered because of charges by former Communist

Harvey Matusow that he testified falsely for the government in at least two Communist cases. Matusow has sworn that Roy Cohn "worked with" him to prepare false testimony in one case. Senator McCarthy said today he is "absolutely confident" that this is not true. Mc Carthy also charges that the Democrats on the Senate Investigating Committee used "cheap, dirty politics" in asking seven staff members to resign.

In St. Louis, white and Negro high school students attended regular classes today for the first time. The principal of one school said "it was as if they had been together for 100 years."

Edward R. Murrow: February 2, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

President Eisenhower in his news conference today repeatedly made it clear that he did not want to discuss details of plans or proposals for the situation around Formosa. This reluctance to talk apparently stemmed not only from the desire not to give information to a potential enemy, but also because conversations with Allies are in constant progress, and because the question of a cease-fire is under consideration by the United Nations.

In situations as delicate and dangerous as this one, it is well to remember that national self-interest may change its face very quickly. There was a time during the war in Korea when the presence of Chiang Kai Shek's forces on the offshore islands was very important to us. They pinned down, or rather held in position three or four hundred thousand Chinese Communist troops which might otherwise have been used in Korea. The Chinese Communists, lacking modern means of communication, had to establish a cordon defense along the coast, rather than creating strongpoints with a highly mobile reserve back at the communications center. For example, there was a time when Chiang Kai-Shek pulled his forces out of the Tachen Islands, and he later sent them back at our request, or suggestion. So if we now evacuate them, we are merely recognizing that they are no longer militarily useful in that particular position.

There is a tendency to believe that a general war may start as the result of an incident. But there have recently been many incidents which have not led to war. It would perhaps be more prudent to conclude that a general war will not start as a result of a relatively minor incident or provocation; that it will start, if it does, when the Chinese or the Russians, or both together decide they want it to start. This is one of the principal differences between Washington and our European allies. We tend to favor a more bold and apparently more risky policy and procedures, believing that if war comes it will be as a result of policy, not provocation.

No one can pretend to read the minds of the men in Moscow. But both history and geography combine to support the belief that Moscow would be pleased at the prospect of a war between China and the United States, to which we would be fully committed. It is a military illusion to think that we can engage in war in Asia to the extent of using air and naval power only. It's useful to remember that that's what we started out to do in Korea; and that determination lasted for about thirty-six hours, after which we started moving ground forces in.

A war in Asia to which we were fully committed would largely leave the Russians with a free hand in Europe. They might, or might not honor

their treaty with Communist China, depending on where they thought their own national advantage lay.

The Administration, in attempting a disengagement and a cease-fire in Asia is apparently following the dictum of von Klausewitz, who said that the first duty of a nation is to recognize its enemy. And our principal enemy is not China, but Russia.

Lord Lytton, just about a hundred years ago, made an interesting observation about people. What he had to say could also apply to nations...and today. "Whatever the number of a man's friends, he remarked, there will be times in his life when he has one too few. But if he has only one enemy, he is lucky indeed if he has not one too many."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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7:45-8:00 p.m.

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EISENHOWER: I ... frankly, I considered whether I would talk about suchthings this morning and I repeat what I said - I don't believe it is best to put out any specific blueprint on orders, instructions. I believe it just best to leave it as it stands for the moment. The United Nations is working on this and I don't see how any statement of mine could do anything more than muddy the water a little bit. Now, this is not any attempt to keep either you people or the American people in the dark, but this is an international situation. There's every kind of influence and cross-current involved and I just think it's wise to say nothing.

SPEAKER: Mr. President, Marvin (Arrowsmith-? (indistinct), of the AP. General Ridgway told the House Armed Services Committee a few days ago that he is against the projected cut in Army strength and he said he believes that the proposedcut would jeopardize national security to a degree. How do you feel about that and is there any possibility of the reduction order being rescinded?

EISENHOWER: Well, I am now ... I assume that you're asking a question so far as it affects the Executive Department. My decision in this matter was not reached lightly. It was reached after long study of every opinion I could get. Now, ... and consultation with every single individual in this Government that I know of that bears any responsibility whatsoever about it. General Ridgway was questioned on the ... in the Congress as to his personal convictions and, naturally, he had to express them. His responsibility for national defense is a, you might say, a special one or in a sense parochial. He does not have the over-all responsibility that is borne by the Commander-in-Chief and by him alone when it comes down to making the recommendation to the Congress. My recommendations, I repeat, weremade from my best judgment of what is the adequate defense structure for this United States, particularly on a long-term basis, and that decision has not been altered and at this moment I see no chance of it being altered.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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At his news conference today Mr. Eisenhower also told reporters: he does not intend to withdraw the Dixon-Yates power contract as a result of Democratic oppostionn in Congress.

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In London, the Chinese Communist envoy was reported to have delivered a secret message to the visiting Prime Minister Nehru of India. Nehru and Sir Winston Churchell conferred. And well-informed diplomats told reporters there are "strong indications" the Chinese will go along with an informal cease fire if the Nationalists surrender the off-shore islands: the Tachens, Quemoy and Matsu.

The Indian government announced today an agreement with Russia whereby the Russians will build a 95-million dollar steel mill in India. The Indians will finance the plant which is to be completed by the end of 1959.

Another American guided missile battalion arrived in West Germany today. And the Army says six more atomic cannons will be sent to Europe soon... making a total of 36.

Dag Hammerskjold, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, today named India's chief cosmic ray expert, to be the president of the first world conference on peaceful uses of the atom. And an American, Professor Walter Whitman, a member of our atomic energy commission's advisory board, has been named secretary-general.

The Defense Department said today that about 9-thousand service men will take part in the next Nevada tests of "new and improved nuclear weapons. " This will include more than 2-thousand navy and marine personnel.

Republican Representative Hinshaw of California told a House committee today that "a great cry, mounting to a roar" is being heard in complaint against the draft system...because of a growing shortage of scientists, engineers and technicians. And General Hershey, director of selevtive service says its difficult to exempt scientists under his interpretation that the present draft law imposes a universal obligation for service on every able-bodied young man.

Chairman Magnuson of the Senate Commerce Committee said today that his group will investigate possible monopoly in the broadcasting industry and what he called "abuses" in the Federal Communications Commission. Magnuson made this statement in releasing a report on possible ways to change broadcasting regulations. One of the chief recommendations in the report prepared by Harry M. Plotkin was that the government should decide whether radio networks should be barred from also owning television networks. C.B.S. President Frank Stanton said that many Plotkins proposals are "impractical and unwise." He said if adopted they could cripple network television and the public's investment of thirteen and a half billion dollars in receivers would be depreciated.

The National Labor Relations Board today voted unanimously to deprive the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of its privileges under the Taft-Hartley law. The action was taken because a union official admitted his non-Communist affidavit was false.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor said today that "anti-labor policies" are becoming "a way of life in Washington." The council says that under the Republicans and National Labor Relations Board has become "a national disgrace" ...with a "pro-business majority" warping and distorting the Taft-Hartley law.

An informed sourse at the Justice Department says a grand jury investigation has been ordered because of charges by former Commu ist Harvey Matusow that he testified falsely for the government in at least two Communist cases. Matusow has sworn that Roy Cohen "worked with" him to prepare false testimony in one case. Senator McCarthy said today he is "absolutely confident" that this is not true. McCarthy also charges that the Deomcrats on the Senate Investigating Committee used "cheap, dirty politics", in asking seven staff members to resign.

In St. Louis, white and Negro high school students attended regular classes for the first time today. The principal of one shcool said "it was as if they had been together for 100 years."

President Eisenhower in his news conference today repeatedly made it clear that he did not want to discuss details of plans or proposals for the situation around Formosa. This reluctance to talk apparently stemmed not only from the desire not to give information to a potential enemy, but also because conversations with Allies are in constant progress, and because the question of a cease-fire is under consideration by the United Nations.

In situations as delicate and dangerous as this one, it is well to remember that national self-interest may change its face very quickly. There was a time during the war in Korea when the presence of Chiang Kai Shek's forces on the offshore islands was very important to us. They pinned down, or rather held in position three or four hundred thousand Chinese Communist troops whish might otherwise have been used in Korea. The Chinese Communists, lacking modern means of communication, had to establish a cordon defense along the coast, rather than creating strongpoints with a highly mobile reserve back at the communications center. For example, there was a time when Chiang Kai Shek pulled his forces out of the Tachen Islands, and he later sent them back at our request, or suggestion. So if we now evacuate them, we are merely recognizing that they are no longer militarily useful in that particular position.

There is a tendency to believe that a general war may start as the result of an incident. But there have recently been many incidents which have not led to war. It would perhpas be more prudent to conclude that a general war will not start as a result of a relatively minor incident or provocation; that it will start, if it does, when the Chinese or the Russians

or both together decide they want it to start. This is one of the principal differences betwenn Washington and our European allies. We tend to favor a more bold and apparently more risky policy and procedure, believing that if war comes, it will be as a result of policy, not provocation.

No one can pretend to read the minds of the men in Moscow. But both history and geography combine to support the belief that Moscow would be pleased at the prospect of a war between China and the United States, to which we would by fully committed. It is a military illusion to think that we can engage in war in Asia to the extent of using air and naval power only. It's useful to remember that that's what we started out to do in Korea; and that determination lasted for about thirty-six hours, after which we started moving ground forces in.

A war is Asia to which we were fully committed would largely leave the Russians with a free hand in Europe. They might or might not honor their treaty with Communist China, depending on where they thought their own national advantage lay.

The Administration, in attempting a disengagement and a cease-fire in Asia is apparently following the dictum of von Klausewitz, who said that the first duty of a nation is to recognize its enemy. And our principal enemy is not China, but Russia.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. Now, here id Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Lord Lytton, just about a hundred years ago, made an interesting observation about people. What he had to say could also apply to nations... and today. "Whatever the number of a man's friends," he remarked, "there will be times in his life when he has one too few. But if he has only one enemy, he is lucky indeed if he has not one too many."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday February 3, 1955

This is the news:

The Chinese Communists will not send a delegate to the United Nations Security Council to discuss Formosa. Premier Chou en Lai says that before this could be done, the Chinese Nationalists must be deprived of their seat on the Council. And then he would have the Communist delegate discuss only the Soviet charge, that the United States is guilty of aggression against Red Chona. Chou charges that: the Security Council is intervening in the internal affairs of Red China.. any action it takes violates the United Nations charter and is illegal. he says - the whole matter is no concern of the United Nations. ~~The State Department says Red China's rejection of the cease fire talks is a further flouting of the U.N." that it not his country that is responsible for tension in the Far East. He blames this on the United States and accuses us again of occupying Formosa.~~

The British Foreign Office finds this message "extremely disappointing." ~~There is no comment yet from the State~~ Department, but Chairman George of the SENATE ~~Foreign Relations Committee~~ calls Chou en Lai's conditions "impossible". ~~Republican Senator Knowland says: "Unless the free world is prepared for a Far Eastern Munich this is the place to let~~

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The State Department says Red China's rejection of the cease-fire talks is "a further flouting" of the United Nations..we regret this "abrupt rejection" of the invitation to attend the Security Council meeting..the Council must now consider the Chinese statement.

In London, Prime Minister Churchill late tonight called an emergency cabinet meeting for tomorrow to consider the Formosa situation. Earlier, a foreign office spokesman had expressed "extreme disappointment" at the Chinese decision.

In Washington Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations committee says the Chinese Reds have given us "impossible conditions." Republican Senator Knowland says:"Unless the free world is prepared for a Far Eastern Munich, this is the place to let

the Communist regime stew in its own juice." Republican Senator Bridges of New Hampshire calls the Red announcement "blackmail"..says it indicates they do not want peace.

~~In London, Prime Minister Churchill is dining with the eight Commonwealth prime ministers trying to figure out a next step. And today our ambassador Aldrich conferred with India's Prime Minister Nehru.~~ IS DINING WINTHROP

~~Some delegates at the United Nations feel that Chou en Lai has asked Nehru, or another third party, to try to organise a conference on Formosa..outside of the United Nations.~~ SOME OTHER

There was little military activity in the Formosa area today. And there appeared to be a snag in the negotiations to have the Chinese Nationalists withdraw from the Tachen islands, 200 miles north of Formosa. The Nationalists apparently want some guarantee from Washington to help protect their offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

In Moscow today, the Soviet government presented its Parliament with a new military budget that is 12 per cent higher than last year's. (I'd like to discuss this budget in a few minutes.)

And in Paris, Premier Mendez-France appears to be in what my colleage Dave Schoenbrun calls "real trouble." Mendez has demanded

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a vote of confidence from the National Assembly on the way he has handled the situation in North Africa. This is the same issue on which his political enemies threaten to UNSEAT his government. Former Premier Rene Mayer, a leader of the same political party to which Mendez belongs, has charged that Mendez has abandoned Indo-China and North Africa. But the Premier points out that he has made no changes from the North African policy approved by the Assembly. [redacted]

In Washington, the House armed services committee has unanimously approved a bill to extend the draft for four more years. This calls for all 18-and-a-half year-olds to serve in the armed forces for two years, followed by a six year obligation for reserve duty.

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last year. Secretary Stevens says to discharge Belsky dishonorably now would be illegal and hurt Army morale "in the absence of information to establish subversive conduct." Again, Stevens asked McCarthy for such information.

The uranium expert of the Atomic Energy Commission says we are in the midst of a "uranium boom" and moving toward the top of world production. Jesse Johnson, head of the raw materials division of the Atomic Energy Commission, says domestic uranium ~~development~~ production is enjoying "phenomenal development."

A special site committee of the Democratic National Committee has recommended that the 1956 convention be held in Chicago. The full national committee will vote on the selection of Chicago by mail.

~~Chairman Walter of the House un-American activities committee says he is convinced that Harvey Matusow was a Communist "plant" designed to discredit congressional investigators. Matusow, who calls himself a former Communist, has testified for the government in court, and appeared as a witness before congressional committees.~~

And the weather Bureau predicts another day of severe cold tomorrow for the northeastern third of the nation.

Edward R. Murrow: February 3, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The increase of the Soviet military budget by twelve percent brought applause from the All-Soviet Congress in Moscow when it was announced. It compares with the decrease in the United States Defense Department budget of about 17 percent. Our decrease came first, and expressed the widespread optimism in Washington as the new year started over the lessened likelihood of war. In Moscow the Soviet increase was justified by the statement that nothing had happened to add to the probability of peace.

Just how much the Soviet Union spends for military purposes is impossible to judge. A budget in Moscow is not comparable with our own. The Soviet state is the only producer and the only employer, and many items that go into defense appear under other headings. Nominally about twenty percent of the new budget is to be for defense, or 112 billion rubles out of 589 billion. In fact, nearly half of current expenditure is for defense. (The proportion has always been something like that.) What is new this year is that defense is admitted to be 20 percent of the total, as against seventeen point eight percent last year.

This is financial confirmation of the big change in Soviet policy signalized by the removal of the Trade Minister Mikoyan. No longer is the objective of Soviet planning an increase in consumer goods. The nation

goes back to the austerity of Stalin's times, with its concentration on big industry and defense output. This year there is to be a more open campaign to boost grain production, especially for feeding cattle. The secretary of the Communist Party, ~~Nikita~~ Krushchev, who shares top power with Premier Malenkov, has published a lengthy address to Soviet Farmers, ~~agriculturists~~. He urges them to emulate American farmers in developing hybrid corn for feeding cattle. He announces as goal a total grain production of 180 million tons, a fourth more than Stalin's last pre-war objective. He said that the Soviet Union grows more wheat than the United States, a larger total crop and a larger output per capita; but laments that fodder is far below American standards and that Soviet lands are not adequately fertilized.

But the campaign to increase the food supply is part of the campaign to step up military production. It certainly is not an alternative to it.

The ideological basis for the higher military budget will come in the talks on foreign affairs, still to be made at the Congress. Actually it was to hear these talks that the Congress was summoned at this time. And the Soviet public is sure to be made aware - as we should be - that the greatest of the world's conflicts today is over German re-armament. The

Soviet aim continues to be to prevent the ratification of the Paris agreements; and if it cannot be prevented, of keeping them from going into effect.

What the threatened fall of Mendes France would do to the chances of ratification in Paris is too early to say. But it will not help. And while our attention has been diverted to the Far East, the Soviet work against German re-armament has slogged ahead. Now the German crisis looms up again in its true dimensions. I am not suggesting it is going to produce war. But Moscow is heightening the tension.

Moscow's blueprint of action never is distinct. Still it is possible to see something of the strategy ahead. Mr. Molotov has announced that Moscow will not negotiate with the Western Powers over German unification if the Paris accords are ratified. But he hasn't said there can be no negotiations. There can be, if the agreements are suspended or if they are not put into effect. Mendes France already has suggested parallel negotiations, which means to sit down with the Soviet representatives and talk about Germany before implementing the treaties. German Socialists have a campaign ready for the moment of ratification, which will be directed against raising any German army. They will contend that the treaties do

not compel, but only permit, the raising of the twelve divisions. An emotional anti-conscription drive will be launched. And the East German Government already is offering asylum to any West German in uniform who wishes to escape military service. The Bonn government is not taking the offer lightly.

There is another approach to negotiations for Moscow. Now that it has ended the state of war with Germany, diplomatic relations with Bonn are to be established. And it looks like "a natural" that the new Soviet Ambassador should show up with an invitation for direct negotiations over German unification, laying down the single condition that the East German government take part. Bonn wants no truck with the East German government, but it might be almost suicidal to refuse to sit down and confer over unification.

Still another field for negotiation could be in the realm of a general European agreement to limit arms. This again is one of Mendes France's ideas. He suggested that the arming of Germany might lead to a mutual limitation on the size of armies on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Mr. Molotov himself has suggested an all-European mutual security pact which he says

would make NATO superfluous. The two concepts are not irreconcilable.

If anyone is beginning to grow weary of the everlasting bickering, over Formosa, over re-arming Germany, over so much else, he might remind himself that his fatigue is what the Kremlin wants. That is the way a war of nerves is won.

It would seem that the best hope we have of winning the cold war, we must ~~is to~~ practice patience and act wisely. Jan Struther once put it well when she said:"There are some situations in which we are unable to take action, when all we can do is brace ourselves against the shock. But there are others in which we have the power to act. And that is when we need all our firmness and singleness of purpose. For with patience and strength we can endure all things, and achieve many."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that the best hope we have of winning the cold war ... we must practice patience and act wisely. Jan Struther once put it well when he said:" There are some situations in which we are unable to take action, when all we can do is brace ourselves against the shock. But there are others in which we have the power to act. And that is when we need all our firmness and singleness of purpose. For with patience and strength, we can endure all things, and acheive many."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday February 4, 1955

This is the news:

Great Britain's Foreign Minister Eden today warned the Chinese Communists not to try to seize any of the Nationalist-held islands off China by force. Eden told a questioner in the House of Commons that if the Communists use force to try to take the Tachens, Quemoy and Matsu islands it would endanger world peace and security. Eden acknowledged that these islands "undoubtedly form part of the territory" of Red China. But he cautioned against the use of force to capture them now. As for Formosa and the Pescadores, which the United States is committed to defend, Mr. Eden said their ownership is "uncertain and undetermined." I'd like to examine this problem in a few minutes.

India's Prime Minister Nehru met in London today with representatives of Red China and Indonesia. And in Moscow, Foreign Minister Molotov called in representatives from India and Great Britain.

And in Washington, a State Department spokesman made it clear that we do not favor any Formosan cease-fire meeting outside of the United Nations. News officer Henry Suydam told reporters that at the Geneva conference last summer he heard Communist Premier Chou en Lai assail "the moral authority of the United Nations in the most intemperate and arrogant

language." He said:"I find it difficult to believe that anyone who participated in that experience would wish to repeat it." And Republican Senator Knowland told reporters that any new United Nations effort to get the Communists to discuss a cease-fire would be "a surrender to Communist power." Knowland also spoke against any such meeting that might be arranged by Nehru of India. He said he cannot conceive of Chiang Kai Shek risking the lives of his people in the hands of Nehru.

Republican Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey feels that the Chinese Communists are trying "a great big bluff" in demanding a seat in the Security Council as a condition for discussing Formosa at a U.N. meeting. Smith said:" They'll come. But they want to get some concessions first."

Informed sources at the U.N. say that Secretary-General Hammershuld has sent Chou en Lai a personal message on the U.N.'s invitation to attend the Council meeting. Hammershuld is said to have received no reply thus far.

And Adlai Stevenson says the United States should exercise restraint in the Far East until the ownership of Formosa is "adjudicated

peacefully."

In Washington, John G. Adams, the army general counsel, resigned today. Adams was a central figure in the Army-McCarthy hearings last year. Army Secretary Stevens accepted Adam's resignation and said he appreciated his "loyal and steadfast support of me." Adams says he wants to resign at the end of March because the projects he was in charge of are now well advanced.

The Army today gave a [redacted] discharge to Private Marvin Belsky "UNDER HONORABLE CONDITIONS." Senator McCarthy had demanded that Belsky receive a dis-honorable discharge because he refused to answer questions about Communism before McCarthy's committee. The army said today it made an exhaustive investigation of Belsky and could develop no information with reference to any subversive conduct

The Senate Internal (SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE) [redacted] today subpenead Harvey Matusow, a former Communist. He will testify next Tuesday on charges that he lied in earlier (SWORN) [redacted] testimony. Matusow says he used "false documents and materials" from Senator McCarthy's office as campaign material against several Western Democratic senators in 1952.

The government announces that it will appeal to the United States Court of Appeals to reverse a decision by Federal Judge Youngdahl on the Owen Lattimore case. Judge Youngdahl dismissed a key count in the indictment against Lattimore..that he lied when he told a Senate committee he was not a follower of the Communist line or a promoter of Communist Interests. The judge said the charge was vague and obscure.

Navy Secretary Thomas today told a House committee that his department is getting satisfactory delivery of airplanes without undue delay for construction changes. At an earlier meeting, Thomas said he was "unhappy" about some phases of the naval air procurement program. Today he explained that this was a reference to the Administration's billion dollar cut in proposed new funds for naval aircraft..and NOt from snags in the production lines. Thomas also testified that after the Korean war started the Navy had to cancel more than one billion dollars worth of ordered planes because they performed so badly, All had been ordered on a rush basis.

Edward R. Murrow: February 4, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

On the face of it, Communist China's rejection of the United Nations invitation to discuss a cease fire crystalizes a confusing state of affairs into two clear choices. Peiping either wants war or it wants negotiations outside the United Nations. Chou En-lai has given no hint, so far as can be learned, not even a roundabout message of reassurance, that it is the cease fire he wants. He is playing his cards close to the chest. So far he has only one confidante, the Soviet Union. Possible intermediaries, like Nehru or other Asian statesmen, are not telling Western leaders of any hopeful intimations they have received. At least there is no clue to such communications. So the Western leaders still feel that at the root of the crisis is the disconcerting fact that they don't know what Peiping really wants, or indeed what Moscow wants.

However, it may be over-simplifying matters to say that everything narrows down to Peiping's two choices. It is conceivable that Peiping doesn't want war and does want a cease-fire, but feels it can't move toward negotiations until the military situation in the Formosa Straits is clarified. For days the evacuation of the Tachens has been scheduled, and the Seventh Fleet has been ostentatiously held in readiness to assist it.

But it hasn't happened. Differences in viewpoint between Washington and Taipeh have been admitted by President Eisenhower. Reports speak of Chiang Kai-shek wanting a public pledge that we will defend Quemoy and Matsu as a price for giving up the Tachens. This report has been denied, but the version keeps recurring in the news.

It would be natural for the Nationalists to want us involved in war with Communist China. (It may be their only chance of getting back to the mainland.) The South Koreans also would welcome such a development. We know that the Communists are inclined to believe that the United States also wants war. They are told the contrary, as by Dag Hammarskjold, Nehru and the British. But they do not understand the West, especially the United States. Now they may be waiting for action that confirms or disproves their suspicions. So what happens to the Tachens may be crucial.

Chou En-lai's reply to the United Nations invitation took up such an untenable legal position that it can hardly be read as anything but a final rejection, regardless of the impossible demand that Nationalist China get off the Security Council. Certainly the note was not meant to be good argument. "Taiwan, the Penghu Islands (that is, the Pescadores) and other coastal islands" he stated, "are all [redacted] parts of China's territory."

Hence he goes on to claim that the U.N. is interfering in China's domestic affairs. The only correct part of the sentence is that the coastal islands are inalienable parts of China. Formosa and the Pescadores ceased being Chinese territory when China ceded them by treaty to Japan in 1895. Something that has not been part of China for sixty years cannot be called [redacted] part of it. [redacted]

There are basic documents in the case, like deeds that define the right to title of any real estate. The first is the Cairo Declaration. In this, the applicable sentence issued by the three principals, Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek reads: "It is their purpose that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China."

The Yalta agreement did not mention Formosa. The Potsdam declaration fixing the conditions of a Japanese surrender said: "The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out." Then in the San Francisco treaty of peace with Japan it is stated: "Japan renounces all right, title and claim to Formosa and the Pescadores." This, however, did not transfer the sovereignty of Formosa to anybody.

In September 1945, Chiang Kai-shek's forces, acting on orders of the

Allied Supreme Commander, took over the Administration of Formosa from the Japanese. This did not constitute a change of sovereignty. It was not a "cession".

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This wording has been criticized as being an implicit and unilateral cession of Formosa to Chiang. If it were, it would strengthen the Communist case against the U.N. interfering in Chinese domestic affairs. But Mr. Dulles, in a press conference, stated that the treaty drew a distinction between the legal status of the coastal islands and Formosa. The coastal islands are Chinese territory. Then, by implication, Formosa is not. Mr. Dulles may not have been clear enough in saying that Formosa is not. But since it is not, our presence on Formosa cannot conceivably be described as an aggression against China, as Chou En-lai calls it.

But Chou is just blustering when he says Formosa is part of China. Granted, even good lawyers sometimes bluster. But as a rule it is when they know the law is not on their side.

However tense international relations may grow, hope must Remain ~~we must still not allow ourselves to give up hope.~~ For as Dorothy Canfield Fisher once said:"No one of us can possibly know all the forces acting in each human situation. Perhaps others, also ready to despair, are also working - digging to undermine the foundations of the Dark Tower of Wrong. Who knows - with all of us working for what we believe in - perhaps tomorrow the tower will fall."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

¶ On the face of it, Communist China's rejection of the UN invitation to discuss a cease fire crystalizes a confusing state of affairs into two clear choices. Peiping either wants war or it wants negotiations outside the United Nations. Chou En-lai has given no hint, so far as can be learned, not even a roundabout message of reassurance, that it is the cease fire he wants. He is playing his cards close to the chest. So far he has only one confidante, the Soviet Union. Possible intermediaries, like Nehru or other Asian ~~leaders~~ statesmen, are not telling Western leaders of any hopeful intimations they have received. At least there is no clew to such communications. So the Western leaders still feel that at the root of the crisis is the disconcerting fact that they don't know what Peiping really wants, or indeed what Moscow wants.

¶ However, it may be oversimplifying matters to say that everything narrows down to Peiping's two choices. It is conceiveable that Peiping doesn't want war and does want a cease-fire, but feels it can't move toward negotiations until the military situation in the Formosa Straits is clarified. For days the evacuation of the Tachens has been scheduled and the Seventh Fleet has been ostentatiously held in readiness to

assist it. But it hasn't happened. Differences in viewpoint between Washington and Taipeh have been admitted by President Eisenhower. Reports speak of Chaing Kai-shek wanting a public pledge that we will defend Quemoy and Matsu as a price for giving up the Tachens. This report has been denied, but the version keeps recurring in the news.

It would be natural for the Nationalists to want us involved in war with Communist China. It may be their only chance of getting back to the mainland. The Koreans also would welcome such a development. We know that the Communists are inclined to believe that the United States also wants war. They are told the contrary, as by Dag Hammarskjold, Nehru and the British. But they do not understand the West, especially the United States. Now they may be waiting for action that confirms or disproves their suspicions. So what happens to the Tachens may be crucial.

Chou En-lai's reply to the United Nations invitation took up such an untenable legal position that it can hardly be read as anything but a final rejection, regardless of the impossible demand that Nationalist China get off the Security Council. Certainly the note was not meant to be good argument."Taiwan, the Penghu Islands (that is, the Pescadores) and other coastal islands" he stated,"are all inalienable parts of China's territory." Hence he goes on to claim

that the UN is interfering in China's domestic affairs.The only correct part of the sentence is that the coastal islands are inalienable parts of China. Formosa and the Pescadores ceased being Chinese territory when China ceded them by treaty to Japan in 1895. Something that has not been part of China for 60 years cannot be called inalienably part of it. Inalienable means unalterable.

There are basic documents in the case, like deeds that define the right to title of any real estate. The first is the Cairo Declaration. In this, the applicable sentence issued by the three principals, Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kaishek reads:"It is their purpose"that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Great Britain's Foreign Minister Eden today warned the Chinese Communists not to try to seize any of the Nationalist-held islands off China by force.

Eden told a questioner in the House of Commons that if the Communists use force to try to take the Tachens, Quemoy, and Matsu islands, it would endanger world peace and security. Eden acknowledged that these islands "undoubtedly form part of the territory" of Red China. But he cautioned against the use of force to capture them now. As for Formosa and the Pescadores, which the United States is committed to defend, Mr. Eden said their ownership is "uncertain and undetermined." I'd like to examine this problem in a few minutes.

India's Prime Minister Nehru met in London today with representatives of Red China and Indonesia. And in Moscow, Foreign Minister Molotov called in representatives from India and Great Britain.

And in Washington, a State Department spokesman made it clear that we do not favor any Formosan cease-fire meeting outside of the United Nations. News Officer Henry Suydam told reporters that at the Geneva conference last summer he heard Communist Premier Chou en Lai assail "the moral authority of the United Nations in the most intemperate and arrogant language." He said: "I find it difficult to believe that anyone who participated in that experience would with to repeat it." And Republican Senator Knowland told reporters that any new United Nations effort to get the Communists do discuss a cease-fire would be "a surrender to Communist power." Knowland also spoke against any such meeting that might be arranged by Nehru of India. He said he cannot conceive of Chiang Kai Shek risking the lives of his people in the hands of Nehru.

Republican Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey feels that the Chinese Communists are trying "a great big bluff" in demanding a seat in the Security Council as a condition for discussing Formosa at a U.N. meeting. Smith said: "They'll come. But they want to get some concessions first."

Informed sources at the U.N. say that Secretary General Hammerskjold has sent Chou en Lai a personal message on the U.N.'s invitation to attend the Council meeting. Hammarakjold is said to have received no reply thus far.

And Adlai Stevenson says the United States should exersice restraint in the Far East until the ownership of Formosa is "adjudicated peacefully."

In Washington, John G. Adams, the army general counsel, resigned today. Adams was a central figure in the Army-McCarthy hearings last year. Army Secretary Stevens accepted Adam's resignation and said he appreciated his "loyal and steadfast support of me." Adams says he wants to resign at the end of March because the projects he was in charge of are now well advanced.

The Army today gave a discharge to Private Marvin Belsky "under honorable conditions". Senator McCarthy had demanded that Belsky receive a dis-honorable discharge because he refused to answer questions about Communism before McCarthy's committee. The army said today it made an exhaustive investigation of Belsky and could develop no information with reference to any subversive conduct.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee today subpoened Harvey Matusow, a former Communist. He will testify next Tuesday on charges that he lied in earlier sworn testimony. Matusow says he used "false documents and materials" from Senator McCarthy's office as campaign material against several Western Democratic senators in 1952.

The government accounces that it will appeal to the United States Court of Appeals to reverse a decision by Federal Judge Youngdahl on the Owen

Lattimore case. Judge Youngdahl dismissed a key count in the indictment against Lattimore...that he lied when he told a Senate committee he was not a follower of the Communist line or a promoter of Communist Interests. The judge said the charge was vague and obscure.

Navy Secretary Thomas today told a House committee that his department is getting satisfactory delivery of airplanes without undue delay for construction changes. At an earlier meeting, Thomas said he was "unhappy" about some phases of the naval air procurement program. Today he explained that this was a reference to the Administrations billion dollar cut in proposed new funds for naval aircraft...and not from snags in the production lines. Thomas also testified that after the Korean war started the Navy had to cancel more than one billion dollars worth of ordered planes because they performed so badly. All had been ordered on a rush basis.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: However tense international relations may grow, hope must remain . For as Dorothy Canfield Fisher once said: "No one of us can possibly know all the forces acting in each human situation. Perhaps others, also ready to despair, are also working - digging to undermine the foundations of the Dark Tower of Wrong. Who knows - with all of us working for what we believe in - perhaps tomorrow the tower will fall."

Good Night and Good Luck

7 February 1955
Lehrer Murrow (London)

Monday, February 7, 1955

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A "substantial " American amphibious force is now in position off the Tachens. American frogmen, underwater demolition tems, have started looking for mines and underwater obstacles. A patrol party of our Marines has gone ashore. And as from 125 to 130 of our ships stand by a Navy beachmaster told reporters he thinks the withdrawal will be a "painfully slow operation because of poor beaches and 18-foot tides. A naval spokesman in Washington thinks it should take seven days to take off the 18-thousand civilians, 10-thousand soldiers and 4-thousand guerrillas. The Nationalist commander of the Tachens says he has not yet received an order to evacuate soldiers. American officers are urging Chiang Kai Shek to forward such orders. And Chiang today--in a written statement--explained to his people that this withdrawal is what he called a "positive preparation for a counter-attack against the Communist-held mainland". // a painful necessity.. a necessary military

manuver to insure victory and consolidate his forces.

Both sides mentioned air action today but there was no damage. American pilots reported they were fired on by Communist guns from islands north of the Tachens. And Communist torpedo boats are reported to have been sighted 17 miles away from the Tachens. The Communists say six waves of our planes flew over a Communist-held island north of the Tachens. Peiping says the Americans flew away when Red planes rose to intercept them. And the Communists warn: this "constitutes a military provocation gravely encroaching upon China's territory and soverignty." If it happens again--say the Communists..the United States "must bear all serious consequences arising therefrom."

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And in Washington, Secretary of State Dulles conferred with the President and then with the ambassadors from Great Britain and

New Zealand. Later, Mr. Dulles, urging approval of a mutual defense treaty with Nationalist China, told Senators: he doubts that the Chinese Reds "really intend to wage war against the United States" over Formosa. And Mr. Dulles said approval of the treaty with the Nationalists might "cool off" the tough-talking Communists. He said we want peace ardently but we will not retreat in the face of Communist threats.

And the Moscow radio, as if to add significance to the tension over Formosa, announced today that the Russians and Red Chinese, have confirmed their "complete unity of views" on international questions. They have also stressed their 1954 agreement. of mutual alliance

In Washington, Defense Secretary Wilson told Congress that the personnel problems of the armed forces have been serious for some time. But lately "an already critical situation has grown worse." Wilson urged higher pay and allowances for career service personnel, in order to keep more trained, capable men in uniform. And Chairman Radford of the Joint Chiefs of Staff told the House committee, the services will need a core of highly skilled young officers, as long as the present "uneasy tensions" exist. He said this could be for ten years..or for fifty years.

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The Justice Department today assigned William F. Tompkins, head of the internal security division. to help a federal grand jury, here in New York, get to the truth of testimony by Harvey Matusow. He's the Former Communist who has testified before Congressional inveetigating committees and in court. Attorney General Brownell says his department will "vigorously" continue its inquiry into varying statements by Matusow.

The White House says the President is flying to Georgia on Thursday for a week-end of quail shooting on the estate of Treasury Secretary Humphrey.

~~The American Federation of Labor today appealed to Germany's influential labor unions to switch their opposition, to support for the~~

The Archbishop of York celebrated his 80th Birthday today. He said that he would make one firm promise: when the time comes to retire, he will retire. But how will he be sure when this time comes ? That he said is simple: "When work loses its interest and becomes a labor, when you are hesitant about taking on new work because of age and the fear of getting tired, when you are frightened by new ventures and start looking back on an imaginary past - that's the time to retire."

This is L.L. saying goodnite

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, Feb. 7, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... Edward R. Murrow is in London now on a short visit. And here's a report he recorded for you a few hours after his arrival

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON!

Not being the type of reporter who can arrive in a foreign capital early in the morning and do a definitive piece that afternoon, not even from London where I worked for nine years, I'm going to put a few questions to the resident expert, Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent.

Howard, I notice in the morning papers that the French political crisis is being played quite as big as the one around Formosa.

SMITH: Yes, Ed. You may remember a cartoon by Bill Mauldin during the war which showed the two GIs huddled in a foxhole, with shells whistling overhead, and one said to the other: "The heck this ain't the most important hole in the war; it's the one I'm in." Well, Formosa's a lot farther away from Britain than France is, and Britain's had a lot of trouble finding French Premiers she could work so well with and who could get things done - so there's a great deal of regret that Mendes-France is gone.

MURROW: Well, I noticed that "Nye" Bevan and Attlee, the Right and Left wings of the Labor party, are now in complete agreement on the Labor party's policy towards Formosa. What exactly is it?

SMITH: Well, Labor's policy, which is a new one, was put by Attlee on the front page of the Labor party's newspaper, The Daily Herald, the other day - and it is that Chiang Kai-shek be exiled from Formosa, that Formosa be given to the United Nations to control, and that Red China be admitted to the U.N. immediately as a controlling nation. Now, this policy is so diametrically opposed to America's, and Attlee, when in power, was so careful about being diametrically opposed that there's some slight suspicion that he may be making some domestic political capital out of the situation. And

the situation is that elections are coming, possibly within the present year; Attlee's party has been divided and weak; his opponents, the Conservatives, have stolen all of Labor's policy, so there has been no issue to fight about. Well, when Eden came out in Parliament the other day supporting President Eisenhower morally, Attlee apparently saw his chance to be the man of peace against all this mess in the Far East, and in one move he found himself an issue to fight about -- a popular one, the Gallup Poll says -- and he united his party, because he and Bevan can agree on this.

MURROW: Well, Howard, I guessed in public the other nite in New York that the British would support us if it came to fighting for Formosa and the Pescadores, but if it came to any fighting for the coastal islands they would not. Is that a fair guess?

SMITH: I'm not sure about whether they would fight for us over Formosa. Elections being so close and the British being so sensitive about any act which looks like a defense of Chiang Kai-shek, I'm not sure that the Conservatives even would dare to go to war over Formosa.

MURROW: Well, Howard, there appears to be on the surface no sense of crisis here in London over the Formosa situation. Is this because they have it in perspective or is it because of this old British habit of flying into a great calm at time of crisis?

SMITH: Well, you know, the other day ... I don't know whether you remember, you got me up at 3:00 in the morning to do a broadcast with you about the Formosan crisis; and I hopped into a taxi, my pulse beating, anxious to get over here and talk about the thing all the world was fascinated by; and the taxi driver said, "What are you getting up so early for? You going over to hear about the cricket?" The thought that I could be interested in Formosa when there was a big cricket match in Australia was not comprehensible to him. Well, Ed, I think the reason people here are not as concerned is, they don't believe basically that a war over Formosa is going to happen. The first condition to a war, they say, is that both

sides have to reach the battlefield. And if the war is about Formosa, we have the world's best navy and a hundred miles of ocean - so the Reds are not going to reach it if we don't want them to. And if the shooting should start over those offshore islands, there's no belief here it can lead to a big war; it can be a nasty little shooting affray, it can cause recriminations to be hurled back between America and Britain, but the opinion here is that it won't start a war.

MURROW: Howard, I remember when I was reporting from London, in the late '30s, when we had a whole series of crisis, and at that time the British were always eager to have American influence and participation in those crises. Now we have one, either major or minor, and they don't seem to be so happy about American leadership and participation.

SMITH: Well, that's certainly been true in most of the crises, especially those in the Far East, I think. But, I don't know, this time I think the British are torn. In a way they would like for us to be less passionately involved, but in another way they have colonies near-by, Malaya and Hong Kong, who are in danger from communism; and I think a little truculence on our part, if not carried too far, is rather appreciated.

MURROW: But nevertheless public opinion here is divided into about three categories on the whole subject, isn't it?

SMITH: That is so, yes. There are those who think that we shouldn't defend anything in what they consider Chinese waters, either Formosa or the offshore islands; then there are those who think that we should defend Formosa because it would have a bad influence all over the Far East if we abandoned Formosa; and, finally, there's a group who are for supporting the President, no matter what.

MURROW: Well, Howard Smith, do you think there's any reason to believe that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting here in London will come up with any concrete suggestions for a solution?

SMITH: It's very hard to say, Ed. Prime Minister Churchill, who

is the chairman at these meetings, got all the Prime Ministers to agree with him not to see reporters over this past week end, when most of the thinking about this has been going on. So I don't know, but I think it's fair to suppose that they will attempt to take some kind of initiative. They would prefer to take it in secret and private, because private diplomacy is greatly appreciated here. On the other hand, I know that their assessment of the situation is rather pessimistic. They do not believe that it's likely that the two Chinas can be got to a conference table in the near future. They tend here to want the kind of cease-fire that can be got without negotiation and without getting Communist agreement; that is, a geographical cease-fire by putting the Seventh Fleet between Formosa and the mainland and forgetting about those offshore islands.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Howard K. Smith, for briefing a visiting correspondent.

This is Ed Murrow recording from London.

Good Night and Good Luck!

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Not being the type of reporter who can arrive in a foreign capital early in the morning and do a definitive piece that afternoon, not even from London where I worked for nine years, I'm going to put a few questions to THE resident expert, Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent.

Howard, I notice in the morning papers that the French political crisis is being played quite as big as the one around Formosa.

SMITH: Yes, Ed. You may remember a cartoon by Bill Mauldin during the war which showed the two GI's huddled in a foxhole, with shells whistling overhead, and one said to the other:"The heck this ain't the most important hole in the war; it's the one I'm in." Well, Formosa's a lot farther away from Britain than France is, and Britain's had a lot of trouble finding French Premiers she could work so well with and who could get things done - so there's a great deal of regret that Mendes-France is gone.

MURROW: Well, I noticed that "Nye" Bevan and Attlee, the Right and Left wings of the Labor party, are now in complete agreement on the Labor party's policy towards Formosa. What exactly is it?

SMITH: Well, Labor's policy, which is a new one, was put by Attlee on the front page of the Labor party's newspaper, The Daily Herald, the other day - and it is that Chiang Kai-shek be exiled from Formosa, that Formosa be given to the United Nations to control, and that Red China be admitted to the U.N. immediately as a controlling nation. Now, this policy is so diametrically opposed to America's, and Attlee, when in power, was so careful about being diametrically opposed that there's some slight suspicion that he may be making some domestic political capital out of the situation. And the situation is that elections are coming, possibly within the present year; Attlee's party has been divided and weak; his opponents, the Conservatives, have stolen all of Labor's policy, so there has been no issue to fight about. Well, when Eden came out in Parliament the other day supporting President Eisenhower morally, Attlee apparently saw his chance to be the man of peace against all this mess in the Far East, and in one move he found himself an issue to fight about -- a papular one, the Gallup Poll says -- and he united his party, because he and Bevan can agree on this.

MURROW: Well, Howard, I guessed in public the other night in New York that the British would support us if it came to fighting for Formosa and the Pescadores, but if it came to any fighting for the coastal islands they would not. is that a fair guess?

SMITH I'm not sure about whether they would fight for us over Formosa. Elections being so close tad the British being so sensitive about any act which looks like a defense of Chiang Kai-shek, I'm not sure thet they Conservatives even would dare to go to war over Formosa.

MURROW: Well, Howard, there appears to be on the surface no sense of crisis here in London over the Formosa situation. Is this because they have it in perspective or is it because of this old British habit of flying into a great calm it aime of crisis?"

SMITH: Well, you know, the other day...I don't know whether you remember, you got me up at 3:00 in the morning to do a broadcast with you about the Formosan crisis; and I hopped into a taxi, my pulse beating, anxious to get over here and talk about the thing all the world was fascinated by; and the taxi driver said, "What are you getting up so early for? You going over th hear about the cricket?" The thought that I could be interested in Formosa and there was a big cricket match in Australia was not comprehensible to him. Well, Ed, I think the reason people here are not concerned is, they don't believe basically that a war over Formosa is going to happen. The first condition to a war, they say, is that both sides have to reach the battlefield. And if the war is about Formosa, we have the world's best navy and a hundred miles of ocean - so the Reds are not going to reach it if we don't want them to. And if the shooting should start over those offshore islands, there's no belief here it can lead to a big war; it can be a nasty little shooting affray, it can cause recriminations to be hurled back between America and Britain, but the opinion here is that it won't start a war.

MURROW: Howard, I remember when I was reporting from London, in the late 30's, when we had a whole series of crises, and at that time the British were always eager to have American influence and participation in those crises. Now we have one, either major or minor, and they don't seem to be so happy about American leadership and participation.

SMITH: Well, that's certainly been true in most of the crises, especailly in those in the Far East, I think. But, I don't know, this time I think the British are torn. In a way they would like for us to be less passionately involved, but in another way they have colonies near-by, Malaya and Hong Kong, who are in danger from communism; and I think a little truculence on your part, if not carried too far, is rather appreciated.

MURROW: But nevertheless public opinion here is divided into about three categories on the whole subject, isn't it?

SMITH: That is so, yes. There are those who think that we shouldn't defend amything in what they consider Chinese waters, either Formosa or the offshore islands; then there are those who think that we should defend Formosa because it would have a bad influence all over the Far East if we abandoned Formosa; and, finally, there's a group who are for supporting the President, no matter what.

MURROW: Well, Howard Smith, do you think there's any reason to believe that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting here in London will come up with any concrete suggestions for a solution?

SMITH: It's very hard to say, Ed. Prime Minister Churchill, who is the chairman at these meetings, got all the Prime Ministers to agree with him not to see reporters over this past week end, when most of the thinking about this has been going on. So I don't know, but I think it's fair to suppose that they will attempt to take some kind of initiative. They would prefer

to take it in secret and private, because private diplomacy is greatly appreciated here. On the other hand, I know that their assessment of the situation is rather pessimistic. They do not believe that it's likely that the two Chinas can be got to a conference table in the near future. They tend here to want the kind of cease-fire that can be got without negotiation and without getting Communist agreement; that is, a geographical cease-fire by putting the Seventh Fleet between Formosa and the mainland and forgetting about the offshore islands.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Howard K. Smith, for briefing a visiting correspondent.

This is Ed Murrow recording from London. Good Night and Good Luck.

LESUEUR: And This is Larry Leseuer. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. But first, here's Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESEUER: The Archbishop of York celebrated his 80th Brithday today. He said that he would make one firm promise: when the time comes to retire, he will retire. But how will he be sure when this time comes? That he said is simple: "When work loses its interest and becomes a labor, when you are hesitant about taking on new work because of age and the fear of getting tired, when you are frightened by new ventures and start looking back on an imaginary past - that's the time to retire."

This is Larry Lesueur saying good night.

Lesueur - ~~Lox~~ 7/41
Murrow - London.

8 Feb 1955

Good evening. Here's what happened today:

~~[illegible]~~

Marshal Nikolai Bulganin is the new prime minister of the Soviet Union. //

He was the unanimous choice of the Soviet parliament after Prime Minister Malenkov resigned, because, he said, he was a failure in the field of agriculture. Malenkov also said the only correct course for his country is to concentrate on developing heavy industry. And he said a man with greater experience should be in charge. From this surprising development..which Ed Murrow will discuss in a few minutes.. Nikita Krushchev emerged as the nation's number-one Communist. He nominated Bulganin and received his parliament's biggest ovation of the day.

After the switch in prime ministers, Foreign Minister Molotov charged that American foreign policies "are aggressive and leading to a third world war." He said we are nursing what he called "insane notions" of ~~reclaiming~~ reclaiming Communist countries for capitalism. He said:"The battle is being joined between two foreign policies; that of peace and that of war." ~~Molotov also chargedt that the United States wants to restore capitalism to the Soviet Union. And he accused us of being guilty of aggression in China. He said the United Nations must find us~~

~~guilty if it wants to retain its respect.~~

In London, reporters who asked Prime Minister Churchill for a statement on the substitution of Bulganin for Malenkov were told: "The future is veiled in obscurity." Former French Premier Bidault said this shows that "the instability of which France is accused, also exists in a totalitarian regime." And in Washington, in the absence of any White House or State Department comment, some legislators predicted an even tougher Soviet policy towards the United States. Others thought they saw signs of turmoil within the Soviet Union.

The French Foreign Ministry revealed that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov has proposed an international conference on Formosa.. outside of the United Nations.

And from the Formosa area, the Navy announces that the last civilian has been removed from North Tachen.. where 15-thousand Nationalist soldiers and guerrillas have started to demolish their fortifications. For a second day Chinese Communist anti-aircraft gunners fired on American carrier planes but there was no report of damage. The Communists on islands near the Tachens have made no effort, so far, to interfere with the evacatiion. And Vice Admiral Pride reports: "The progress of the

operation has been satisfactory thus far."

In London, the prime ministers of nine British Commonwealth nations have warned that atomic war "would bring ruin upon the human race." They have pledged their nations "never to embark upon aggression." They also appealed for a peaceful settlement of the Formosa problem and resolved "to do their utmost to ease international strain."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 11 to 2 today to ratify the Formosa defense treaty. In this agreement, we recognize that any attack on Formosa or the Pescadores is "dangerous to our peace and security." We promise to meet such attacks with military power "within the limits of the Constitution."

The House today voted 394 to 4 to continue the draft for four years beyond June 30th. The draft is currently taking about 11-thousand young men a month. ~~The vote came after Chairman Vinson of the Armed Services committee said "We're about as close to shooting as has ever happened in the history of this government. In 1951 we had trouble in Korea. In 1955 we have trouble in the Formosan Straits."~~

The President today sent Congress a plan for a three-year attack on the nation's school shortage. It calls for the federal government to contribute one billion 100-million dollars of federal money to help LOCALITIES CONSTRUCT EMERGENCY SCHOOLS.

~~emergency construction. The President said his program would preserve the responsibilities of communities and states in educating our children.~~

And Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission says that on Saturday the commission "by a majority vote" refused to cancel the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract.

Soon after Moscow announced that Prime Minister Malenkov had been replaced, Ed Murrow recorded this report FOR YOU from London:

(runs

ending:

This is LL. I'llbe back in a moment with a footnote to the news. (pause) Here is Bob Dixon.

It isn't very often that the formal words of an official communique make eloquent reading. But today, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Communique released C[redacted]ed in London, noted: "We have anxious thoughts about the problems of necular energy. The latest discoveries confront humanity with a force which is almost beyond the capacity of man's brain to comprehend or measure. They present a choice & a challenge. Is this vast power to be developed for the benefit of man or is it to be used to bring ruin upon the human race."

This is LL saying goodnite.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... Soon after Moscow announced that Prime Minister Malenkov had been replaced, Ed Murrow recorded this report for you from London.

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON!

In the years before and during the war it was my privilege to sit here in London and put questions to my colleagues in various European capitals. We're going to try that again tonite. We will discuss Formosa and Malenkov's resignation. We have linked together Dick Hottelet in Bonn, David Schoenbrun in Paris and Howard K. Smith and Alexander Kendrick here in London.

Smith, since you're our chief European correspondent, why don't you start? Let's talk about Malenkov first.

SMITH: Well, Ed, the reaction to the Malenkov resignation and the appointment of Bulganin has been bewilderment here. I've run into one source who said that he doesn't think it'll make any difference to foreign policy; that the British, when they approached the Russians recently on the question of China in the Security Council, found the Russians extremely cooperative - therefore they thought this wouldn't alter relations any. However, I have some other reactions here from specific people. A Conservative Member of Parliament, Julian Amory, said that this may show that Sir Winston Churchill was right in trying to arrange high-level meetings with Malenkov's government while Malenkov existed. It raises the question, he said, have we missed a great chance? And then Dennis Healy, a Labor Member of Parliament, had this to say: "It means a return to rigidity, both in domestic and foreign policy, in the Soviet Union. It's likely to cause a serious strain inside Russia, since Malenkov's government was known to be popular, but," he said -- and this I would like to ask Dave Schoenbrun what he thinks of -- "but," he said, "it will help towards ratification of the Paris treaties in both Germany and France."

MURROW: What about that, Schoenbrun?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, I don't know. I can say this, that the Paris treaties certainly need some help. They're in very serious trouble. There was a statement here in Paris today from a Conservative member of this Parliament very much along the lines of the one that Smith reported from London. Gaston Polevski, a Gaullist, said that this whole thing was the fault of the French and British and American governments, that if they had adopted a conciliatory attitude towards Russia, if they had agreed with Churchill to go to Moscow and talk peace, then perhaps this wouldn't have happened. Let me add that this is a view of the Conservative Members of Parliament. It is by no means the opinion of the French Government or of the French experts here. The chief French expert on Russian affairs does not at all take a dim view of this, and he says that it has really very little motivation in foreign policy.

MURROW: Hottelet, what's the view in Germany?

HOTTELET: Well, the Germans are trying very hard to see the thing out, and there is really no single view; nobody has come out, as Amory and Polevsky have in France; there seems to be just a sort of uncertainty, a feeling that whatever it means, it means that something is very rotten in Russia.

MURROW: Well, Dick, Alex Kendrick, who is an old Russian hand and who has spent many years recently in Vienna studying conditions behind the Iron Curtain, is here in London. What do you think, Alex?

KENDRICK: Dick, there has been a resignation of this kind once before, if not twice before. As a matter of fact, Stalin himself resigned in favor of Molotov, who became the Prime Minister; then Molotov resigned in favor of Stalin, who became Prime Minister again.

HOTTELET: Well, that's not quite the same, Alex.

KENDRICK: I'm inclined to think that the French estimate of it, and your estimate too, that it's an internal question is the right estimate but there are some other elements involved which haven't been brought out yet.

And one of these, I think, is the primacy of the Communist party over the administrative organs of the government. Now, when Stalin was the Prime Minister, he was also the head of the Communist party in Russia. He combined both functions in one man. When he died, these two functions were separated - Khrushchev represented the party and Malenkov represented the government. And apparently the party gradually, over the past six or eight months, has been asserting its dominance over certain fields which it wouldn't normally assert its dominance over, and Khrushchev has been the instrument for that policy. Now we've come to a point where, I think, the resignation of Malenkov could be accepted as a normal routine, rather than this earth-shaking development that you think it might be.

MURROW: Isn't it possible that what has happened is rather simple, that for the last year and a half the Russian Government has held out to the people, who've been living pretty largely on empty promises for the last thirty years, that they have held out the possibility of more food, the extra pair of shoes, a little more clothing and so forth; that, as a result of their switch back to heavy industry -- in other words, a program of guns instead of butter -- that there must have been created a great deal of disappointment and somebody had to be the goat for that - and Malenkov was it. Is that too simple?

SCHOENBRUN: No, that sounds right in Paris.

HOTTELET: That simply fits the facts, Ed, but the thing is: what happens now? We've got Bulganin in there, who presumably is put in by the party. He is under Khrushchev's control, let's say; he's not a power in his own right and probably does not represent the Army as a political factor. Now, Khrushchev has got to go and force guns-instead-of-butter on the people.

MURROW: Well, gentlemen, let's check one thing here, sort of round the table, between London, Paris and Bonn. Do you think this change signifies any basic change in Russian foreign policy? Smith?

SMITH: Well, we're like archaeologists building structures of logic

from very little evidence. I frankly don't know, but there is some evidence here that Russian foreign policy has not been affected by it. The Russians approached the British and the British approached the Russians on getting China to go to the Security Council, and I understand they came pretty close to agreeing on what to do about it. They failed because the Chinese wouldn't come along. But this happened just a few days ago, and this Malenkov change must have been known to the Russians when they were doing that, which indicates their policy is still rather pacific.

MURROW: Schoenbrun, do you think it means any change in Russian foreign policy?

SCHOENBRUN: I really don't know. If you want my personal opinion, all I can say is, as seen from Paris, there is no evidence whatsoever that it represents any change in Russian foreign policy. I'd merely like to say that when there is a change in Russian foreign policy we'll learn about it very suddenly. There's no reason to believe now, on the evidence before us, that there is.

MURROW: Hottelet?

HOTTELET: I think the Russians will not change their foreign policy; they don't have to. They've been driving for supremacy before Stalin died. That policy survived the death of Stalin. It survives the disappearance of Malenkov. I don't think they've buckled ...

MURROW: Kendrick?

KENDRICK: I agree with Dick. I think Molotov's speech indicates there's no change in foreign policy. But I do want to talk about one thing else - that is the principle of collective leadership, which I do not think has been violated by this change in the Kremlin. As a matter of fact, Bulganin, whose name leads all the rest, alphabetically, in the list of the Politburo, now becomes No. 1 not only alphabetically but in the fact as well.

MURROW: Then none of you gentlemen see any evidence in this that the power of the Red Army has been increased by this change, in spite of the fact that technically Bulganin is a marshal.

SCHOENBRUN: Certainly not!

HOTTELET: I don't think so, no.

KENDRICK: He's well liked by the Army, but I think it's for personal reasons and has nothing at all to do with the Army itself.

MURROW: All right! Now, gentlemen, let's turn for a moment to Formosa. Has it been driven out of the news entirely in Bonn and Paris?

HOTTELET: The disappearance of Malenkov, I think, has taken precedence over everything else. It's all anybody is talking about; the radio is full of it; and the papers, when they get down to printing tonite, will certainly be full of it, too.

SCHOENBRUN: Well, I have the evening papers in Paris in front of me now, and there's only three stories on the front page - and that's Moscow, Pinay trying to form a new government, and the River Seine is rising again.

MURROW: Smith?

SMITH: Well, Formosa's not driven completely out of the papers here, Ed, because the Commonwealth Prime Ministers are having today the last day of their nine-day conference - and the main thing they've been talking about is what to do about Formosa. So, it's still in the news here.

MURROW: Well, thank you very much, gentlemen!

This is Ed Murrow recording from London, with a the help of a great crew of reporters tied together by telephone lines: Howard Smith and Alex Kendrick in London, Dave Schoenbrun in Paris and Dick Hottelet in Bonn.

Good Night and Good Luck!

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETOORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR: Good Evening. Here's what happened today.

Marshal Nikolai Bulganin is the new prime minister of the Soviet Union.

He was the unanimous choice of the Soviet parliamant after Prime Minister Malenkov resigned because he said he was a failure in the field of agriculture. Malenkov also said the only correct course for his country is to concentrate on developing heavy industry. And he said a man with greater experience should be in charge. From this surprising development ...which Ed Murrow will discuss in a few minutes..Nikita Krushchev emerged as the nation's number one Communist. He nominated Bulganin and received his parleament's biggest ovation of the day.

After the switch in prime ministers, Foreign Minister Molotov charged that American foreign policies "are aggressive and leading to a third world war." He said we are nursing what he called "insane notions" of reclaiming Communist countries for capitalism. He said: "The battle is being joined between two foreign policies; that of peace and that of war."

In London, reporters who asked Prime Minister Churchill for a statement on the substitution of Bulganin for Malenkov were told: "The future is veiled in obscurity." Former French Premier Bidault said this shows that "the instability of which France is accused, also exists in a totalitarian regime." And in Washington in the absence of any White House or State Department comment some legislators predicted an even tougher Soviet policy towards the United States. Others thought they saw signs of turmoil within the Soviet Union.

The French Foreign Ministry revealed that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov has proposed an international conference on Formosa outside of the United Nations.

And from the Formosa area, the Navy announces that the last civilian has been removed from North Tachen...where 15-thousand Nationalist soldiers and guerrillas have started to demolish their fortifications. For a second day Chinese Communist anti-aircraft gunners fired on American carrier planes but there was no report of damage. The Communists on islands near the Tachens have made no effort, so far, to interfere with the evacuation. And Vice Admiral Pride reports: "The progress of theoperation has been satisfactory thus far."

In London, the prime ministers of nine British Commonwealth nations have warned that atomic war "would bring ruin upon the human race." They have pledged their nations "never to embark upon aggression." They also appealed for a peaceful settlement of the Formosa problem and resolved "to do their utmost to ease international strain."

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Soon after Moscow announced that Prime Minister Malenkov had been replaced, Ed Murrow recorded this report for you from London:

MURROW: Let's talk about Malenkov first.

SMITH: Well, Ed, the reaction to the Malenkov resignation and the appointment of Bulganin has been bewilderment here. I've run into one source who said that he doesn't think it will make any difference to foreign policy, that the British, when they approached the Russians recently on the question of China in the Security Council, found the Russians extremely cooperative and, therefore, they thought this wouldn't alter relations any. However, I have some other reactions here from specific people. A Conservative

member of Parliament, Julian Avery, said that this may show that Sir Winston Churchill was right in trying to arrange high-level meetings with Malenkov's Government while Malenkov existed. It raises the question, he said, - have we missed a great chance? And then, Dennis Ealy, a Labor member of Parliament, had this to say: "It means a reutrn to rigidity both in domestic and foreign policy in the Soviet Union. It's likely to cause a serious strain inside Russia since Malenkov's Government was known to be popular, but," he said, and this I would like to ask Dave Schoenbrun what he thinks of, "but," he said, "it will help towards ratification of the Paris treaties in both Germany and France."

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SCHOENBRUN: Well, I don't know. I can say this, that the Paris treaties certainly need some help. They're in very serious trouble. There was s statement here in Paris today from a conservative member of the Parliament very much along the lines of the one that Smith reported from London, Gaston Palewski, a Gaullist, says that this whole thing was the fault of the French and British and American Governments, that if they had adapted a conciliatory attitude towards Russia, if they had agreed with Churchill to go to Moscow and talk peace, that perpaps this wouldn't have happened. Let me add this is a view of the Conservative members of Parliament. It is by no means the opinion of the French Government nor of the French experts here. The chief French expert on Russian affairs does not at all take a dim view of this and he says that it has really very little motivation in foreign policy.

MURROW: Hottelet, what's the view in Germany?

HOTTELET: Well, the Germans are trying very hard to figure the thing out and there is really no single view. Nobody has come out as Avery and Palewski have in France. There seems to be just an uncertainty of feeling that whatever it means, it means that something is very rotten in Russia.

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HOTTELET: Well, it's not quite the same, Alex.

KENDRICK: (both speaking --unintelligible) ..that the French estimate of it and your estimate, too, that it's an internal question is the right estimate, but there's some other elements involved which haven't been brought out yet and one of these, I think, is the primacy of the Communist Party over the administrative organs of the government. Now, when Stalin was the Prime Minister he was also the head of the Communist party in Russia. He combined both functions in one man. When he died these two functions were separated Khrushchev represented the Party and Malenkov represented the Government and apparently the Party gradually over the past six or eight months has been asserting its dominance over certain fields which it wouldn't normally assert its dominance over and Khrushchev has been the insturment for that policy. Now, we've come to a point where, I think, the resignation of Malenkov could be accepted as a normal routine rather than this earth-shaking developement that you think it might be.

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MURROW: Hottelet!

HOTTELET: I think the Russians will not change their foreign policy. They don't have to. They've been driving for supremacy before Stalin died. That policy survived the death of Stalin. It survives the disappearance of Malenkov.

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This is Larry Lesueur saying goodnight.

9 Feb 1955 - Lehrer - Murrow (Coulson)
7/41

Good evening, here's what happened today:

The President said [redacted] that the shakeup among Russia's top command reflects (internal) dissatisfaction. He does not believe it will [redacted] necessarily mean that Russia will launch a calculated tougher policy towards us. But We must remain alert. And the President says there will be no change in our policy aimed at achieveing a just and lasting peace.

Reporters asked the President about Marshal Zhukov, the Soviet [redacted] hero of World War two, who was named today as Soviet defense minister. Mr. Eisenhower recalled his pleasant relations with Zhukov at the close of the war. He recalled how they had assured each other, that neither Russia nor the United States would ever launch a surprise attack on each other. UNDER [redacted] continued questioning, the President revealed that at the suggestion of Washington he had invited Zhukov to visit the United States in 1945. The visit was never made. And Mr. Eisenhower said today that while he hadn't thought about it, he would not hesitate to consult his advisers on renewing the invitation if that is found desireable.

Mr. Eisenhower was also asked about Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's statement yesterday that Russia is ahead of us in developing hydrogenweapons. The President said there is certainly no proof of this.

And it would be a rather remarkable achivement considering that we had the bomb before they did. But he feels its not worthwhile to speculate on this point. As Mr. Eisenhower summed it up: the dangers to civilization from atomic warfare are so great that intelligent people everywhere must devote themselves to preventing an atomic war from happening.

The President also declined to speculate on the possibility of an eventual cease-fire with the Chinese Communists in Formosa Strait, particularly because of the way the Chinese rejected a United Nations offer to discuss this. And Mr. Eisenhower said that our evaucation of the Tachens is going according to plan and should be completed soon.

Moscow's announcment of Marshal Zhukov's appointment to become defense minister, the post held by Marshal Bulganin who becamee premier yesterday, was followed by another announcement. Georgi Malenkov, prime minister of the Soviet Union yesterday, became Minister of Power Stations today, quite a come-down. And Prime Minister Bulganin told the Soviet Parliament that his government will work to expand Russia's heavy industry in order to build up the Soviet armed forces and raise the nation's living standards.

Bulganin also said the close war-time Russian-British-American collaboration was broken-up because the United States has been "trying to build its policy towards the Soviet Union from a so-called position of strength." He pledged support to the Chinese people..said America is undertaking a dangerous task in what he called "trying to conquer Formosa" and said he's surprised that the United Nations has not condemned what he called "the aggressive American action." And later the Supreme Soviet.the parliament. agreed unanimously that Europe could become the arena of a new war if the West carries through its plan for the re-armament of West Germany.

India's Prime Minister Nehru told reporters in London today that the Great powers..including Russia and India..are now exchanging ideas on how to end the Chinese fighting. He said there has been a suggestion for a conference patterned after the Geneva meeting on Indo-China, "but there is nothing definite. Nehru also appealed to Communist China not to try to invade Formosa. He always thinks "force of this type" should be avoided. He said we must all "strive that no such unfortunate incident of this type takes place." And as for the change of the Soviet leadership..Nehru said,

he doesn't think Malenkov's resignation is "likely to affect" Russia's foreign policy.

~~British informants said today that their government has turned down Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's proposal for a conference on Formosa without the participation of [redacted] Nationalist China.~~

In the Far East, Chinese Nationalist troops today started destroying whatever they [redacted] must leave behind in their evacuation of the Tachens. One of our navy's Skyraiders was shot down by Communist gun-fire yesterday when it wandered off its course west of the Tachens. The President at his news conference said the plane "got a little lost." Its three-man crew was rescued from the sea. //

Communist Migs were sighted by our pilots along the mainland coast 15 miles west of the Tachens. And our jets report considerable shipping activity in Red islands north of the Tachens... [redacted] could be an indication that the Communists are massing ships to take over the Tachens when the Nationalist withdrawal [redacted]. Right now it appears that the withdrawal may be over by Saturday or Sunday.

In Washington, Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services

committee, today called for a close re-evaluation of the Administration's plans to cut-back our military manpower. Russell said, that in view of the Formosa crisis, and the changes in the Kremlin, there is substantial reason for this re-evaluation. He added: "This is not the time to indulge in wishful thinking." Earlier, Defense Secretary Wilson and Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, both defended the manpower cut-back. They assured the Senators that the new program provides "adequate defense for the nation."

~~And Chairman George of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee urged the Senate to give "overwhelming approval" to the mutual defense treaty with Nationalist China. He said this would be a clear warning to the Chinese Communists against aggression.~~

General Ridgeway, the army chief of staff, told a House committee today, that "in the first critical stages of war", the army could get the units it needed, only from the active forces in being. He pointed out that our troops in Korea, "were nearly swept into the sea" at the start of the war, "because active army units were under-strength, spread out, too thin for our wolrd-wide committments and inadequately reinforced.

6

The Senate today approved the mutual defense treaty with [redacted] Nationalist China. moving our western defense frontier to Formosa, within [redacted] 100 miles of the Chinese Communist Coast. The vote was 64 to 6, [redacted]

And the Chinese Communist news agency reported tonight that China recently switched from a policy of voluntary military service for young men to compulsory service. We're told that this was done "to further the building-up of the Red Chinese army as a modern regular army."

In Miami Beach today, leaders of the AF of L and the C.I.O. "proudly and unanimously agreed" to carry out a historic merger of the new organization. A.F. of L. President George Meany would be the new president of the union, which would cover about 86 per cent of all organized workers in this country. Walter Reuther, now the C.I.O. leader, would be named a vice president of the new federation and continue as head of the United Auto Workers. [~~Both Meany and Reuther today signed an agreement to reach "a long-cherished goal." Meany predicts the merger will be approved by conventions of both unions, and then by a joint convention, before the end of the year.~~]

And in Washington, Mrs. Marie Natvig swore that she was "coerced" by a former attorney for the Federal Communications Commission to give "false testimony" against Edward O. Lamb, a radio station owner and publisher. Mrs. Natvig's original testimony linked Lamb with Communism. Today she said the former attorney, Walter Powell, Junior, "coerced" her.. She added "They told me what the truth was and told me to tell it."

Ed Murrow tonight is flying home from a short visit to London. And before he left, he asked David Schoenbrun in Paris to record this report for you.

(mmmm runs 5;05 ending:

This is Dave Schoenbrun in Paris)

And this is LL. I'll be back in a moment with [redacted] a footnote to the days news. (pause) Here is Bmmm Bob Dixon.

The Russians who've taken credit for the invention of just about everything and association with just about everyone in history who serves their ends, are now "proud to announce" that research shows that the Greek playwright Aristophanes, 24-hundred years ago, gave evidence of being on the side of "progressive mankind." The Russians base their association with Aristophanes on the fact he recognized "the inhumanity of war."

This is LL saying Goodnite

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, February 9, 1955
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: Ed Murrow tonight is flying home from a short visit to London, and before he left he asked David Schoenbrun, in Paris, to record this report for you.

SCHOENBRUN: The crisis in the Kremlin, dramatic and important as it is, is not having much direct effect on the French political crisis here in Paris tonight. It has not changed any votes nor any party policies on outstanding issues, notably, the controversial Treaties of Paris, providing for German rearmament in NATO, the Atlantic alliance. Those Frenchmen, who favored negotiations with Moscow before ratifying German rearmament, still do so. Those who oppose negotiations with the Soviets until after ratifying the Paris treaties, remain hostile to any premature mission to Moscow whether it's to see Malenkov or anybody else.

The folowers of General DeGaulle did seize upon the Soviet shakeup as an excellent pretext for some neutralist propaganda. They've charged that Mendes and his predecessors in office are in some measure responsible for the Kremlin shift. Their argument is this: Malenkov represented the new "soft" line of co-existence with the West, so, they say, he was the man to deal with while there was a chance. Now the Gaullies argue Malenkov's been kicked out and Bulganin brought in just to meet the threat of German rearmament caused by Mendes, Churchill and Eisenhower. Well, this argument is not getting much currency in other parties. It's pointed out that Bulganin is not really a Red Army professional. He's a Communist Party veteran, a pre-war economist. He was Stalin's private eye inside the Red Army General Staff. The consensus here in Paris tonight is that Malenkov's demise was motivated more by the failure of his agricultural program inside the Soviet Union and that it does not primarily reflect a foreign policy issue. Mr. Mendes-France, who is still the caretaker premier tonight pending formation of a new government, sees no reason in the Soviet change to change his own views. He believes that Germany must be rearmed and that this must be done

before any agreement can be reached with the Russians on a new status. "You cannot negotiate," Mendes has explained to this reporter, "unless you have something to negotiate with. Right now the West has nothing concrete; there's only the hope that the Treaties of Paris will beratified." And that hope does not look bright tonight. Again not because of anything that's happened in Moscow, but because of the situation here inside France, a country almost hopelessly divided on every major issue. The Treaties of Paris, you'll recall, were ratified last December only by the narrowest of margins and only after a tremendous effort by Mendes-France. Many of the deputies who voted for those treaties did so, as the French say, "with death in their souls," and only because Mendes-France asked them to. Socialist Daniel Mayer said yesterday he would not approve those treaties on a second reading for a different premier. And many another deputy feels the same way. They trusted Mendes to carry out his promise to negotiate with Russia afterwards. They do not similarly trust other politicians either to keep the promise or to negotiate successfully. Mr. Antoine Pinay, for example, the man who's trying to replace Mendes, is the very opposite of Mr. France as a political personality. Pinay is Mr. Average Man, a small industrialist with almost no experience in world affairs and very little dynamism. The image of a Pinay at a Big Four conference with a Bulganin and Eisenhower and a Churchill, well, it's almost too painful to evoke. So the Treaties of Paris may lose quite a few of the votes that had been cast for Mendes last December.

One thing does seem certain here in Paris tonight. The proposal to rearm Germany in this European Union is still far from realization. It's by no means certain that the Senate will ratify it at all, and there is a possibility that ratification may be accompanied by crippling amendments, which would require a dangerous second reading in the Assembly. There's no reason either for any optimism tonight about an early, clearcut resolution of the current French Cabinet crisis. Mr. Pinay lost ground today when the Catholic Party - M.R.P. - voted against joining his proposed new government. They may still decide to support him in the Assembly, even with-

out entering his Cabinet, but even if they do, his government will then be completely right-wing and consequently, too off-balance to stay upright for long. This is true of most French governments for there's a built-in political instability here. But it's particularly true at this time of an arch-conservative like Pinay. Next year, you know, is a national election year in France, and the Catholic Party, which holds the balance of power between right and left, draws much of its voting clientele from Catholic Liberals and Trade Union movements. They could risk sharing office with conservative Laniel a year ago, but not with a Pinay so near to election time. So what we're really witnessing this week, in the French Cabinet crisis, is the opening of the 1956 electoral campaign.

This is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris.

LESUEUR: And this is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to today's news. First, Bob Dixon.

ANNOUNCER: (COMMERCIAL) ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR: Good Evening, here's what happened today:

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Under continued questioning the President revealed that at the suggestion of Washington he had invited Zhukov to visit the United States in 1945. The visit was never made. And Mr. Eisenhower said today that while he hadn't thought about it, he would not hesitate to consult his advisers on renewing the invitation if that is found desireable.

Mr. Eisenhower was also asked about Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's statement yesterday that Russia is ahead of us in developing hydrogen weapons. The President said there is certainly no proof of this. And it would be a rather remarkable achievement considering that we had the bomb before they did. But he feels its not worthwhile to speculate on this point. As Mr. Eisenhower summed it up: the dangers to civilization from atomic warfare are so great that intelligent people everywhere must devote themselves to preventing an atomic war from happening.

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Moscow's announcement of Marshal Zhukov's appointment to become defense minister, the post held by Marshal Bulganin who became premier yesterday, was followed by another announcement. Georgi Malenkov, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union yesterday, became Minister of the Power Stations today...quite a come-down. And Prime Minister Bulganin told the Soviet Parliament that his government will work to expand Russia's heavy industry in order to build up the Soviet armed forces and raise the nation's living standards.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: The Russians who've taken credit for the invention of just about everything and association with just about everyone in history who serves their ends are now "proud to announce" that research shows that the Greek playwright Aristophanes, 24-hundred years ago, gave evidence of being on the side of "progressive mankind." The Russians base their association with Aristophanes on the fact that he recognized "the inhumanity of war."

This is Larry Lesueur saying Goodnight.

Thursday February 10 1955

This is the news:

A high navy source in Washington says the evacuation of the Tachen islands has reached the "critical" stage. He says if the Chinese Communists intend to interfere in the operation they'll probably do so in the next few days. This source says Admiral Pride, commander of our 7th fleet, feels he's "got it in the bag..unless something unforeseen occurs."

The evacuation of Nationalist troops and equipment is now well underway. We have spotted no movement of Communist ships or planes near the islands. The whole operation could be over tomorrow or Saturday.

Then, Nationalist officials say they will start the dangerous re-deployment of their troops to Quemoy, Matsu and other islands. Presumably this operation will be carried on completely by the Nationalists.

In London today, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons he still favors a top-level Big Four conference with the Russians. But he made it clear that Great Britain intends to push ahead, first, with the re-arming of West Germany. He said this it not the time when a Big Four conference would seem to promise genuine results.

French President Coty today named Pierre Flim-lan to try to form a new government. Antoine Pinay has given up the task....

Flam-Lan is a 48-year-old Strasbourg lawyer.. a cabinet veteran..supporter of West German re-armament.. and a member of the Catholic Republic Movement. He's given a better than even chance of rallying enough support to be voted in.

In Washington today, Major General James Gavin, army chief of operations, told reporters we should not assume that "we have a patent" on new weapons. He said it would be complete folly to think that the Russians are lagging. And he agreed with a statement by Soviet Marshal Konev that the Russians have "all kinds of weapons."

And General Twining, the air force chief of staff, told a Senate committee today that we have had to make a series of changes in the new B-52 jet bomber..our Number One hydrogen-bomber. General Twining says that the B-52 is the finest long-range jet bomber in the world. But we had troubles with the engine design and we "had to change the way the bombs were carried". Senator Russell agreed with General Twining that the "bugs" in the B-52 are being ironed out.

Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission today told a Congressional committee that his colleague, Thomas E. Murray, gave Congress a wrong impression. Strauss denied that he had misled the

committee. Murray recently testified that the Commission had discussed the controversial Dixon-Yates powder agreement on February first after Strauss had said the Commission did not discuss the contract since last November. Today Straws said that Murray had not told the Committee that Straws was not present at the February first meeting WHILE Dixon-Yates was discussed.

The Associated Press reports that the Consolidated Edison Company of New York is about to announce plans for the construction of the nation's first atomic power plant relying mainly on private financing.

And General Groves, war-time head of the atomic bomb project, said today that our educational system at present is incapable of meeting the challenge of the atomic age. He blames this on the insistence on "quantity over quality" and what he called "stereotyped educational methods." He says this is responsible for our failure to turn out as many young scientists, engineers and technicians as the Russians are turning out.

The House Ways and Means Committee today voted 20 to 5 to approve the President's liberalized foreign trade program..almost intact. Among other things this calls for a three-year extension of the reciprocal

trade agreements act..with new authority for the President to cut tariffs by 15 per cent.

C.I.O. President Walter Reuther told [redacted] another congressional committee that he feels the administration is "looking through a rear-view mirror" in its economic planning. Reuther said he believes the Administration is [redacted] selling the American people short with [redacted] petty, half-hearted economic programs .

In Miami, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor today unanimously approved the A.F. of L.-C.I.O. merger agreement. And George Meany, head of the federation, says he's confident the merger will be accomplished.

Here in New York, Harvey Matusow testified in federal court that Roy M. Cohn helped him prepare the false testimony that Matusow SAYS HE gave for the government against 12 secondary Communists. Cohn has denied any involvement in Matusow's false testimony. Matusow said today that both he and Cohn knew the testimony Matusow gave was false. Matusow also said that Cohn, who was then an assistant United States attorney, had assured him that he would get $25 a day in addition to the regular $4 A DAY FOR government [redacted] witnesses. [redacted]. Matusow said he never got the extra $25.

The President today flew to Georgia to spend the week-end quail-hunting at the estate of Treasury Secretary Humphrey.

Edward R. Murrow: February 10, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Three days in London, left this reporter with a few general impressions: the food is better; the mood is calm; another war is unthinkable, so they don't think about it; everyone is better dressed; the signs of austerity have pretty well disappeared. The parking lots, where gracious old buildings once stood, seem almost a planned part of the city. Time and weather have softened the scars of bombs.

One of the most impressive developments has been the increase in the prestige of President Eisenhower. A year ago a great many people in London were inclined to say of the President, "He doesn't seem to be running the show." Now his stature has increased very considerably. The British ~~xxx~~ know what a "vote of confidence" is, and he has been getting them regularly and overwhelmingly. There is a good oldfashioned word used sparingly in England, and it represents high praise; the word is "steady", and it is now frequently applied to President Eisenhower. His policies are not universally applauded, but his restraint, his steadiness, are widely recognized.

The present British Government finds itself in a difficult and embarrassing position. The Labor Party opposition is united against American policy in the Far East. Attlee and Bevan, its two leaders, frequently in conflict, are in agreement on this issue; and this means that

Churchill and Eden must move with care, because a General Election will be held either in the Spring or Autumn - probably in the Autumn - and politicians in England, as here, like to win. No British Government that pursues a policy that it is believed might lead to war - anywhere - is likely to win or hold the support of the voters. The British have had their war.

The changes in the high command in Moscow were widely regarded as adding to the mystery, but there was no disposition on the part of government officials or of the visiting Commonwealth Prime Ministers, to believe that it means any change in Russian foreign policy. Certainly it is an indication that all is not well on the domestic economic front, and people in Britain were a little pleased that the Russian predictions of economic distress, unemployment and production problems in the West had not come true, while the Russians themselves and their satellites are clearly unable to make any substantial gains in the production of consumer goods.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers spent most of their time discussing Formosa. They did not arrive at any agreed recommendation or solution. But there was a disposition to believe that neither side - that is, the United States or Communist China - wants war. So most of the discussion had to do with methods of easing the tension, at least temporarily. No one

expects an immediate conference or an early solution. The positions taken up by the parties to the dispute appear to be wholly irreconcilable. The Chinese Communists say they are going to take Formosa and the Pescadores; we say they will be defended. The Communists say they won't even talk if the Chinese Nationalists are present. The search in London was for some formula which would not bypass the United Nations altogether, but which at the same time would permit quiet and confidential diplomatic talks to get underway. There was no sense of hysteria or crisis in London, for as a people the British have the capability of flying into a great calm at a critical period. They were also impressed and relieved that dispatches from this country indicated an absence of any unusual hysteria or belligerency. There was, and there is a fear in Britain that this country may undertake action that will lead to war, war which we might survive or even win, but which would obliterate them.

It is possible, although it shouldn't be put any higher than a possibility, that a method may be found of asking Britain, Russia and India to do some quiet exploring as to what solution, if any, may be found for the situation in the Straits of Formosa. ~~THESWXWHOADYSXXXX~~ Those who advocate this proceed upon the assumption, which may be wrong, that neither

China nor Russia want war with the United States at this time. No one, so far as I could discover, expects any easy or immediate solution. There is a tendency to believe that this may be a situation to which there isn't any solution visible. So the only thing to do is to try to stop the shooting, and wait for a break.

There is probably one basic disagreement between Washington and London, and it isn't so much over policy as over what might be called the estimate of the situation. Washington is more inclined than London to believe that Russia and China are a team in tandem with Moscow making the decisions. It is the view in London that the Chinese have much greater independence and freedom of action; and that the basic conflicts between the two countries are capable of exploitation; in short, that given time and patience it may be possible to divide or at least confuse the relations between Russia and China.

But perhaps the most encouraging impression brought back from a few days in London is an old one, merely reinforced; that despite differences of opinion, basically the American and British people want to live in the same kind of world.

It is reassuring to report that the British - ~~like those of us in this country~~ - are well aware of the tenseness of the times. And are no less active than are we in the search for peace. Cornelia Otis Skinner once put it well when she said: "These are days when the world is less in need of supine comfort than of high gallantry and faith in an inner integrity. During times of distress, doubt and weariness, we can find inspiration in the words of Columbus: This day we sailed on."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

A high navy source in Washington says the evacuation of the Tachen islands has reached the "critical" stage. He says if the Chinese Communists intend to interfere in the operation, they'll probably do so in the next few days. This source says Admiral Pride, commander of our 7th Fleet, feels he's "got it in the bag...unless something unforeseen occurs."

The evacuation of the Nationalist troops and equipment is now well underway. We have spotted no movement of the Communist ships or planes near the islands. The whole operation could be over tomorrow or Saturday.

Then, Nationalist officials say they well start the dangerous re-deployment of their troops to Quemoy, Matsu and other islands. Presumably this operation will be carried on completely by the Nationalists.

In London today, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons he still favors a top-level Big Four conference with the Russian . But he made it clear that Great Britain intends to push ahead, first, with the re-arming of West Germany. He said this is not the time when a Big Four conference would seem to promise genuine results.

French President Coty today named Pierre Flam-Lan to try to form a new government. Antoine Pinay has given up the task...Flam-Lan is a 48-year-old Strasbourg lawyer...a cabinet veteran..supporter of West German re-armament.. and a member of the Catholic Republic Movement. He's given a better than even chance of rallying enough support to be voted in.

In Washington today, Major General James Gavin, army chief of operations, told reporters we should not assume that "we have a patent " on new weapons.

He said it would be complete folly to think that the Russians are lagging. And he agreed with a statement by Soviet Marshal Konev that the Russians have "all kinds of weapons".

And General Twining, the air force chief of staff, told a Senate committee today that we have had to make a series of changes in the new B-52 jet momber...our Number One hydrogen-bomber. General Twining says that the B-52 is the finest long-range jet bomber in the world. But we had troubles with the engine design and we "had the change the way the bombs were carried." Senator Russell agreed with General Twining that the "bugs" in the B-52 are being ironed out.

Chairman Strass of the Atomic Energy Commission today told a Congressional committee that his colleague, Thomas E. Murray, gave Congress a wrong impression. Strauss denied that he had misled the committee. Murray recently testified that the Commission had discussed the controversial Dixon-Yates power agreement on February first after Strauss had said the Commission did not discuss the contract since last November. Today Strauss said that Murray had not told the committee that Strauss was not present at the February first meeting whild Dixon Yates was discussed.

The Associated Press reports that the Consolidated Edison Company of New York is about to announce plans for the construction of the nation's first atomic power plant relying mainly on private financing.

And General Groves, war-time head of the atomic bomb project, said today that our educational system at present is incapable of meeting the challenge of the atomic age. He blames this on the insistance on "quantity over quality" and what he called "stereotyped educational methods". He says this is responsible for our failure to turn out as many young scientists, engineers and technicians at the Russians are turning out.

The House Ways and Means Committee today voted 20 to 5 to approve the President's liberalized foreign trade program...almost intact. Among other things this calls for a three-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act..with new authority for the President to cut tariffs by 15 per cent.

C.I.O. President Walter Reuther told another congressional committee that he feels the administration is "looking through a rear-view mirror" in its economic planning. Reuther said he believes the Administration is selling the American people short with petty, half-hearted economic programs.

In Miami, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor today unanimously approved the A.F. of L. -- C.I.O. merger agreement. And George Meany, head of the federation, says he's confident the merger will be accomplished.

Here in New Yo k, Harvey Matusow testified in federal court that Roy M. Cohn, helped himprepare the false testimony that Matusow says he gave for the government against 12 secondary Communists. Cohn denied any involvement in Matusow's false testimony. Motusow said today that both he and Cohn knew the testimony Matusow gave was false. Matusow also said that Cohn, who was then an assistant United States attorney, had assured him that he would get $25 a day in addition to the regular $4 a day for government witnesses. Matusow said he never got the extra $25.

The President today flew to Georgia to spend the week-end quail hunting. at the estate of Treasury Secretary Humphrey.

Three days in London left this reporter with a few general impressions: the food is better; the mood is calm; another war is unthinkable, so they don't think about it; everyone is better dressed; the signs of austerity have pretty well disappeared. The parking lots, where gracious old buildings

once stood, seem almost a planned part of the city. Time and weather have softened the scars of bombs.

One of the most impressive developements has been the increase in the prestige of President Eisenhower. A year ago a great many people in London were inclined to say of the President, "He doesn't seem to be running the show." Now his stature has increased very considerably. The British know what a "vote of confidence" is, and he has been getting them regularly and overwhelmingly. There is a good old fashioned word used sparingly in England, and it represents high praise; the word is "steady", and it is now frequently applied to Presidnet Eisenhower. His policies are not universally applauded, but his restraint, his steadiness, are widely recognized.

The present British Government finds itself in a difficult and embarrassing position. The Labor Party opposition is united against American policy in the Far East. Attlee and Bevan, its two leaders frequently in conflict are in agreement on this issue; and this means that Churchill and Eden must move with care, because a General Election will be held either in the Spring or Autumn - probably in the Autumn - and politicians in England, as here, like to win. No British Government that pursues a policy that it is believed might lead to war - anywhere - is likely to win or hold the support of the voters. The British have had their war.

The changes in the high command in Moscow were widely regarded as adding to the mystery, but there was no disposition on the part of government officials or to the visititng Commonwealth Prime Ministers, to believe that it means any change in Russian foreigh policy. Certainly it is an indication that all is not well on the domestic economic front, and people in Britain were a little pleased that the Russian predictions of economic distress, unemployment and production problems in the West had not come true, while the

Russians themselves and their satellites are clearly unable to make any substantial gains in the production of consumer goods.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers spent most of their time discussing Formosa. They did not arrive at any agreed recommendation or solution. But there was a disposition to believe that neither side - that is, the United States or Communist China - wants war. So most of the discussion had to do with methods of easing the tension, at least temporarily. No one expects an immediate conference or an early solution. The positions taken up by the parties to the dispute appear to be wholly irreconcilable. The Chinese Communists say they are going to take Formosa nnd the Pescadores; we say they will be defended. The Communists say they won't even talk if the Chinese Nationalists are present. The search in London was for some formula which would not bypass the United Nations altogether, but which at the same time would permit quiet and confidential diplomatic talks to get underway. There was no sense of hysteria or cirsis in London, for as a people, the British have the capability of flying into a great calm at a critical period. They were also impressed and relieved that dispatches from this country indicated an absence of any unusual hysteria or belligerency. There was, and there is a fear in Britain that this country may undertake action that will lead to war, war which we might survive or even win, but which would obliterate them.

It is possible, although it shouldn't be put any higher than a possibility, that a method may be found of asking Britain, Russia and India to do some quiet exploring as to what solution, if any, may be found for the situation in the Straits of Formosa. Those who advocate this proceed upon the assumption, which may be wrong, that neitherChina nor Russia want war with the United States at this time. No one, so far as I could discover, expects any easy or immediate solution. There is a tendency to believe that this

may be a situation to which there isn't any solution visible. So the only thing to do is to try to stop the shooting, and wait for a break.

There is probably one basic disagreement between Washington and London, and it isn't so much over policy as over what might be called the estimate of the situation. Washington is more inclined than London to believe that Russia and China are a team in tandem with Moscow making the decisions. It is the view in London that the Chinese have much greater independence and freedom of action; and that the basic conflicts between the two countries are capable of exploitation; in short, that given time and patience, it may be possible to divide or at least confuse the relations between Russia and China.

But perhaps the most encouraging impression brought back from a few days in London is an old one, merely reinforced; that despite differences of opinion, basically the American and British people want to live if the same kind of world.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is reassuring to report that the British are well aware of the tenseness of the times, and are no less active than are we in the search for peace. Cornelia Otis Skinner once put it well when she said:"These are days when the world is less in need of supine comfort than of high gallantry and faith in an inner integrity. During times of distress, doubt and weariness, we can find inspiration in the words of Columbus: This day, we sailed on."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday, February 11, 1955

This is the news.

In the Far East, the evacuation of the Tachen Islands has been completed--(-all civilians and Nationalist troops were taken off under the [redacted] eye of the American 7th Fleet.) The last to leave were the demolition squads who stayed behind to blow up anything that might be of value to the [redacted] Communists. And, as the evacuation ended, the only action on the part of the Communists was [redacted] more propaganda. Peiping radio claimed that their fighter planes chased four American Sabrejets which (were) [redacted] over Communist territory. Peiping called this an "act of provocation".

(THERE WERE ALSO) [redacted] behind-the-scenes moves. [redacted] Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden talked with India's Prime Minister Nehru and American Ambassador Winthrop Aldrich on possible ways to arrange a cease-fire in the Far East. Eden and Nehru agreed to try for Russian support in getting talks underway. And, they discussed the possibility of having the Chinese Nationalists withdraw from all of the offshore islands, including Quemoy and Matsu---that this might temper Communist aggressive designs on Formosa and the Pescadores.

The UN Security Council has scheduled a meeting for Monday to try again for a cease-fire arrangement.

(IN WASHINGTON, THE) Chinese Nationalist Foreign Minister George Yeh was busy clarifying a statement atrributed to him yesterday. (THERE WERE PROTESTS) from some Congressmen when he was understood to have said that he had assuranced that our government would help defend a number of offshore islands. Today, he said the United States will decide which islands are important enough to defend---that this could mean any or all of them, but that the President would have to make the decision.

The Russian situation is still clouded by much speculation over what the recent changes will mean. But there is no hint as to whether these changes were related to another shakeup today. Moscow radio announced that six members of the Soviet Supreme Court have been dismissed and seven new ones appointed. I'LL HAVE MORE TO SAY ABOUT THIS LATER.

Incidentally, Russian papers had a complaint against Western news media today. THEY said American, British and French news sources (don't) give an (ACCURATE) account of the change in Premiers. (THEY CLAIM WE) distorted and sensationalized the moves with slanders and inventions.

In Chicago, Raymond Thurston---one of our State Department experts on Russia---had a word on those (changes). He pointed to our latest estimates on Russia's armed strength and said the recent changes point up sharply the

need for continued cohesion and vigilance in the free-world. And Thurston described the foreign policy speech of Russia's V. M. Molotov as "vitriolic" and "threatening."

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer commented on the Russian changes---said [redacted] Kruschev---head of the Communist party---is a realistic man, and that to the extent that he has emerged as the real Russian leader, it may be easier for the West to negotiate to ease world tensions.

American [redacted] intelligence officials gave a breakdown today on a cloak and dagger incident which took place in a Vienna cafe last week. They say that the Russian Consul in Vienna, Boris Nalivaiko, is really a top flight Russian spy-master---that he has been sending spies into the West for the past ten years. These officials say that Nalivaiko lured two Americans into a cafe on the pretense that he wanted to defect to the West, and that then he gave a signal to other Russian officers to block doors and windows so the Americans [redacted] would be trapped. The Americans however locked themselves in a washroom until International Police came and rescued them. The Russians, of course, claim that the Americans made an "impudent and provocative attempt" to get Nalivaiko to desert under pressure of blackmail.

[redacted] Communist informer Harvey Matusow appeared in a New

York federal court again today for the hearing on a motion for a new trial for 13-Communist leaders against whom he had testified. Matusow again said he lied in his testimony against them---that he wanted so much to be a government witness that he dreamed up false statements as a selling point for his services.

The weather is a big story in the news tonight, with the worst cold wave of the season heading for the East (COAST) and Florida, leaving frozen lands in the Midwest. Temperatures were below zero in a dozen interior states and the entire state of Florida (IS) to feel the freeze tonight.

Cold, rainy weather didn't stop President Eisenhower from going out for his second day of quail-shooting at the farm of Treasury Secretary Humphrey near Thomasville, Georgia. However, the President came in after only an hour and a half---empty handed.

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The internal crisis in the Soviet Union continues, with news of a shake-up in the Supreme Court. This correspondent does not pretend to special knowledge or superior judgment about this or the crisis as a whole. Close reading of the two main speeches at the All-Soviet Congress - those of Foreign Minister Molotov and the new Premier Marshal Bulganin - leaves no doubt that the big subject in the minds of Soviet leaders is the re-armament of West Germany. And the subject of next biggest concern is solidarity with Communist China. Both issues presumably played a part in producing the crisis.

The shift of emphasis inside the Soviet Union is surely over-simplified in saying that power has passed from the "softs" to the "toughs". Only in a limited sense has this happened. Malenkov had been the spokesman of the "softs" in world affairs as well as in promising more consumer goods. But it now is fairly clear that Malenkov never had ~~preponderant~~ dominant personal power. He lost the Secretary-Generalship of the Communist Party to Khrushchev a few days after becoming premier. That is, Khrushchev has been the strong man all along, and growing stronger. And while he counts as a "tough" and not a "soft", he was as responsible for the soft policy as Malenkov.

What happened was that events changed Soviet political strategy and

changed the planning objectives of the Soviet economists. First, Mikoyan, who personified the consumer goods policy, had to go. Then someone higher up had to be sacrificed if heavy industry, agriculture and consumer goods all were put in their ~~right~~ NEW balance. Malenkov was the one most expendable.

Two events changed the Soviet strategy. One was the failure of the "soft" approach to halt the re-armament of Germany. The other was the Formosa crisis. Perhaps an agricultural failure was a third event, but this we know little about. To speak of the Formosa crisis first, it should not be forgotten that Khrushchev and Bulganin were the Soviet envoys who reached a noteworthy agreement with Communist China last October. It included shipment of industrial equipment for the industrialization of China and a promise of arms. This correspondent is informed from Vienna that diplomats just out of Moscow report that aid for Communist China played a big part in the crisis. They say that the Soviet Union has been slow in sending military supplies. This might have been to exert pressure on Peiping for moderation. But it also might be that the Soviets are finding it hard to meet their obligations to Peiping. That would be one explanation for the present emphasis on heavy industry. The returning diplomats report that Marshal Zhukov himself insisted on speeding up deliveries of military supplies to

Peiping. If so, it will not make the Peiping regime any easier for the West to deal with.

The effect of the changed Soviet strategy on the satellites will be worth watching. When the Kremlin decrees something for the Soviet Union it expects the satellites to accept it too. Thus the satellites have been stressing peaceful co-existence abroad and more consumer goods at home. Now they won't relish switching off the consumer goods program. Unlike the Soviet people, many of them know what it means to have consumer goods. (They once enjoyed them.) And they won't like privations for the sake of the security of a foreign country, even if that country is the Soviet Union.

A preview of the next Kremlin moves in the German crisis is probably to be found in the resolutions passed at a Communist conference just held at Warsaw. It was attended by delegates from Soviet Russia, the satellite countries and communist parties in Western Europe. News about the resolutions is coming out piecemeal, and most stressed is an offer the Soviet Union is said to have made to pull out all its troops from Poland and East Germany, if the Western Powers will withdraw their troops from a neutralized Germany. This is tied in with a proposal for elections in Germany said to be based on an Eden formula used at the last Big Four conference. And also

with a guarantee of German frontiers by an all-European security organization.

There is nothing significantly new in this blue-print. The Kremlin is stated not to have gone so far publicly in offering to take its troops out of Poland. The offer is designed to help German socialists, and French and Italian communists, to fight ratification of the Paris accords. Intrinsically it will hardly make the West feel safer. For one thing the Polish army, commanded by the Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky, would intimidate an unarmed Germany nearly as much as the Red Army. For another, the Red Army could be invited back and move in in a matter of hours, whereas United States and British troops would be off the continent altogether. And in the air age the Soviet air force would be only minutes away from Germany even if based on Soviet soil.

This Warsaw blue-print was produced just when the Kremlin wanted it to be, just as the Malenkov resignation and the All-Soviet Congress were carefully timed. So it had better be taken seriously. Now the question is whether it will be influential on Western and world opinion, backed, as it will be, by tough talk in the Kremlin and the renewed emphasis on arms. That is, will it get farther than Malenkov's so-called softness.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1955
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Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday February 14, 1955

This is the news:

Russia and Red China today marked the 5th anniversary of their friendship pact with a series of warnings to the free world. China's top Communist, Mao Tze Tung, made a rare public appearance in Peiping and said: "If the imperialists wage war we and other people of the world will wipe them out clean from the surface of the globe." He added: "Together with Russia we can smash all plans of imperialism." And Premier Chou en Lai accused the United States of a number of things: reviving German militarism...preparing an atomic war...organizing aggressive blocs....establishing military bases everywhere to encircle the Soviet Union and Red China.

Moscow radio made its propaganda contribution with a pledge of support to Red China's efforts to capture Formosa. Moscow says the United States is guilty of aggression.

Moscow's plan for a ten-nation Formosa conference..without Nationalist China is making little HEADWAY. India's Prime Minister Nehru thinks its a good proposal..should be followed up. But the United States, Great Britain and Nationalist China are against it. And British Foreign Secretary Eden said today Nationalist China must be represented at any

conference on Formosa. And further, he is by no means convinced that an international conference is the best way to achieve a cease-fire.

The United Nations Security Council decided today to let the diplomats outside the U.N. make an attempt to gain a cease-fire for Formosa. The council has postponed indefinitely its consideration of the Formosan situation. And by a ten-to-one vote it defeated a move to consider Moscow's charge that the United States is an aggressor in the Far East.

On Formosa, Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek told reporters--in [redacted] written answers to questions-- that "it has been made perfectly clear" that the United States will defend China's off-shore islands..such as Quemoy and Matsu. Chiang did not say he had a formal commitment from Washington. But he did say: in no case would the two islands be abandoned.. their defense is essential to the defense of Formosa.. and its very clear to the Communists that the islands will be defended.

Reporters in Washington were told today that we have not given Chiang any formal promise to help defend Quemoy and Matsu. But authoritative quarters explained the possibilities this way: if the Communists attack the two small off-shore islands [redacted] of necessity they will have to gain air surpremacy, have to knock-out Nationalist airfields on Formosa. Inasmuch

as we are committed to the defense of Formosa, we would respond to any red attack on Formosan fields. This means that any serious attempt to capture Quemoy and Matsu would see the United States involved in order to protect Formosa.

Independent Senator Morse of Oregon, says the Administration should clarify the issue. He wants the President or Secretary of State Dulles to tell the people, whether any committment, assurance or pledge has been made to defend Quemoy and Matsu.

At the United Nations today, the Russians charged that we had ordered "hot pursuit" of Communist planes in the Far East. This means that our PILOTS have been told, in case they are attacked, to pursue the attacking planes, even over the attackers territory. Ambassador Lodge says this is not true; our pilots have been instructed to defend themselves. But Lodge says it is not true to say our planes have been ordered to shoot down planes over "any" territory.

In Dallas, House Republican Leader Martin told reporters, he doesn't think we will get into war with Communist China because "we could polish them off" in thirty days..and the Chinese Reds know that.

In Washington today, House Speaker Rayburn said that if the President can "control" enough Republican votes the House will approve the Administration's foreign trade program--as is. Rayburn said "a big majority" of Democrats in the House will vote for it.

The President stopped work early today because of a cold. He has no fever..its not serious. Earlier, Mr. Eisenhower TALKED with Republican National Chairman Hall about plans for the 1956 Republican convention. Hall still thinks the President will be available for a second term. And he told reporters Chicago, Philadelphia and San Fransisco are the leading cities under consideration for the Republican convention.

The Democrats today decided to hold their convention in the same international ampitheater in the Chicago stockyards in which they met in 1952. As of today the opening date will be July 23..but this could be set back to August 13 if certain states change their election laws.

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Edward R. Murrow: February 14, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The third man is now trying to form a government in the nine-day-old French political crisis. He is Christian Pineau - a Socialist who has been known to write fairy tales during his spare time. # If you are confused by French politics, permit this reporter to join you. This company of confusion would include a very considerable number of Frenchmen, who are frequently voluble and vehement as to who and what they are against; but rather more in doubt as to what they are for.

We might start this examination, which may in truth end up sounding like one of Mr. Pineau's fairy tales, with a few facts and figures. The total membership of the French Parliament is 627. But since the Communists, who are in perpetual opposition, have 100 votes this means that anyone trying to form a new government really has to consider only 527 votes. Using political shorthand these votes divide about this way: the Right Wing, including De Gaullists, Independents and peasants, number 200; the center parties combined, 135: and the Left Wing, about 190. This means that any man trying to form a government must win the support of practically all of any two of these blocks of votes if he is to survive. This in turn means that any government must be made up of either a right center or a left center coalition. Or, in other words, the right and left can only be linked

by the center block. That explains why so many of France's premiers are Radical Socialists, even though they are the smallest of all the voting blocks in the Parliament. They are the center and thus the cement of political union. However, they are not a disciplined, unified party; and in the main they are neither Radical nor Socialist.

Dave Schoenbrun cables from Paris that radical socialism in France is not a party but a state of mind - less a political party than a ~~tactical~~ Political task force. Many of its leaders cordially detest each other. The other parties are not exactly homogeneous. The Socialists just flung seventeen of their number out of the party; the Catholic party expelled two; and the De Gaullists are split and multiplying; the Independents are independent.

In practise two blocks can be welded together temporarily at least, by mutual compromise, after prolonged crisis. That's what happened when Mendes-France came to power to end the war in Indochina, and the deadlock over the European Defense Community. But the previous government of Laniel stayed in office for a year, simply by doing nothing calculated to endanger the coalition.

Schoenbrun doubts that Pineau can get a majority for the Mendes-France crisis type government. The alternative is a do-nothing type of government,

which fits the mood of the Parliament which overthrew Mendes-France, and which would correspond to the generally easy economic situation now prevailing. It is possible that Andre Maurice, a radical socialist and a veteran Cabinet Minister might be able to form a government, but so could anyone of a dozen similar men.

Schoenbrun, who has frequently been right about French politics in the past, believes that such a government formed at this time would mean that France would not count as a positive influence in big power councils for a long time to come. But what might be called "the negative influence" of France would be greater than ever. France has the power to wreck or impede the Western alliance by her own internal weaknesses, and by her key geographical position. The French Union includes some of the most valuable geo-political real estate in the world. It stretches from Indochina, through Africa, back to the vital hinge of metropolitan France. The door of Europe swings on the French hinge, and it could come crashing down if the hinge snaps. Nothing so dramatic or conclusive as a break is expected. It is more likely that there will be a continuing process of rusting, which is almost but not quite as bad. Meanwhile there will be frustration ahead over German re-armament, European unity, the defense of Southeast Asia, the

security of military bases in North Africa, and many other problems. This may continue until one of two things happens - a constitutional reform which will give both authority and stability in office to a French government; or the rallying of the French people behind one or two organized parties that will have a real and lasting majority in parliament. Neither of these two things can happen before the national elections next year. More delay and confusion would seem to be inevitable.

The core of the French problem is the formation of a new majority, by new men dedicated to a fundamental break with the past, through constitutional, economic, social and colonial reforms. The elections will not be held until 1956; meanwhile the prospects cannot be regarded as encouraging.

There would seem to be no question that the French political picture is so confused that it will probably take a national election to untangle the French diplomatic line. But in the meantime, G. Lowes Dickinson offered some good advice to follow: "Our most threatening enemy is not the evil intention of the ordinary man, for his intention is usually good. A far worse danger is the increasing confusion of our time."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Russia and Red China today marked the fifth anniversary of their friendship pact with a series of warnings to the free world. China's top Communist, Mao Tze Tung, made a rare public appearance in Peiping and said:"If the imperialists wage war we and other people of the world will wipe them out clean from the surface of the globe." He added: "Together with Russia we can smash all plans of imperialism." And Premier Chou en Lai accused the United States of a number of things: reviving German militarism...preparing an atomic war.. organizing aggressive blocs...establisning military bases everywhere.to encircle the Soviet Union and Red China.

Moscow radio made its propaganda contribution with a pledge of support to Red China's efforts to capture Formosa. MosccW says the United States is guilty of aggression.

Moscow's plan for a ten-nation Formosa conference...without Nationalist China is making little headway. India's Prime Minister Nehru thinks it's a good proposal...should be followed up. But the United States, Great Britain and Nationalist China are against it. And British Foreign Secretary Eden said today Nationalist China must be represented at any conference on Formosa. And further, he is by no means convinced that an international conference is the best way to achieve a cease-fire.

The United Nations Security Council decided today to let the diplomats outside the U.N. make an attempt to gain a cease-fire for Formosa. The council has postponed dndefinitely its consideration of the Formosan situation. And by a ten-to-one vote it defeated a move to consider Moscow's charge that the United States is an aggressor in the Far East.

On Formosa, Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek told reporters -- in written answers to questions -- that "it has been made perfectly clear " that the United States will defend China's off-shore islands..such as Quemoy and Matsu. Chiang did not say he had a formal commitment from Washington. But he did say: in no case would the two islands be abandoned..their defense is essential to the defense of Formosa..and its very clear to the Communists that the islands will be defended.

Reporters in Washington were told today that we have not given Chiang any formal promise to help defend Quemoy and Matsu. But the authoritative quarters expalined the possibilities this way: if the Communists attack the two small off-shore islands, of necessity, they will have to gain air supremacy, have to knock out Nationalist airfields on Formosa. Inasmuch as we are committed to the defense of Formosa we would respond to any red attack on Formosan fields. This means that any serious attempt to capture Quemoy and Matsu would see the United States involved in order to protect Formosa.

Independent Senator Morse of Oregon says the Administration should clarify the issue. He wants the President or Secretary of State Dulles to tell the people whether any committemnt, assurance or pledge has been made to defend Quemoy and Matsu.

At the United Nations today the Russians charged that we had ordered "hot pursuit" of Communist planes in the Far East. This means that our pilots have been told, in case they are attacked, to pursue the attacking planes even over the attackers territory. Ambassador Lodge says this is no true; our pilots have been instructed to defend themselves. But Lodge says it is not tuue to say our planes have been ordered to shoot down planes over "any" territory.

In Dallas, House Republican Leader Martin told reporters he doesn't think we will get into war with Communist China because "we could polish them off" in thirty days...and the Chinese Reds know that.

In Washington today, House Speaker Rayburn said that if the President can "control" enough Republican votes the House will approve the Administration's foreign trade program -- as is. Rayburn siad " a big majority " of Democrats in the House will vote for it.

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This is Ed Murrow, I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW:There would seem to be no question that the French political picture is so confused that it will probably take a national election to untangle the French diplomatic line. But in the meantime, G. Lowes Dickinson offered some good advice to follow:"Our most threatening enemy is not the evil intention of the ordinary man, for his intention is usallly good. A far worse danger is the increasing confusion of our time."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday February 15 1955

This is the news:

The Atomic Energy Commission says, an explosion from a giant Hydrogen bomb, could kill every person in a 7-thousand square mile area, down-wind from the explosion. The commission says this is its extreme estimate, under "the worst possible conditions". That is, if all persons in the area ignored all precautions...remained completely exposed out of doors for 36 hours, and so, received maximum exposure. The Commission drew its conclusions on the basis of our own H-bomb test at Bikini last March first. That explosion did contaminate a 7-thousand square mile area with its fallout. Fallout is a rain of intensely radioactive particles which ~~shifts~~ sifts down over a wide area, after a nuclear explosion. Sometimes it could look like snow. Sometimes it would be invisible.. ~~The Bikini explosion fallout contaminated an area cigar shaped area approximately 220 miles downwind from the point of the explosion. This area varied in width up to 40 miles. And upwind, there was a 20 mile contaminated area.~~ The Atomic Energy Commission is making all of this public, because the Soviet Union now possesses nuclear weapons..and this information is designed to help us protect ourselves. Specifically, the Commission advises that we can reducethe danger of [redacted] radioactive fallout, by simple precautionary measures like taking shelter in an

ordinary basement. The Commission also refers to "cyclone cellers".. covered with three feet of earth. We're told that this kind of shelter would reduce the radiation level to a comparatively safe point even in the most heavily contaminated areas.

Defense Secretary Wilson said today that we are "out ahead" of the Soviet Union in the development of nuclear weapons..and the Russians know it. Wilson [redacted] thinks Foreign Minister Molotov's claim that Russia is ahead in developing big bombs is an attempt to "obscure what is happening" in Moscow.

~~The Atomic Energy Commission says prospects are good for shooting off a test atomic bomb in Nevada. The tests were supposed to have started today.~~

Great Britain announced today that by 1975 it will build enough nuclear power plants to light up almost 40 cities the size of Washington-D.C. The first stage calls for 12 power stations to be built over a 10-year period at a cost of more than 840-million dollars. Fuel and Power Minister Geoffrey Lloyd told reporters:"I know of no other nation that has yet launched a nuclear power program on this scale."

In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles gave warm support to the United Nations against charges that it has failed to negotiate a cease-fire in Formosa..and failed to get the release of 15 Americans held prisonerss by the Chinese Communists. Mr. Dulles said the U.N. "operates as an almost essential buffer" between nations which otherwise would deal directly in rough "and perhaps war-making terms."

The Secretary spoke to a meeting of the United States Committee for the United Nations soon after Republican Senator Knowland had charged that the "conscience of the United Nations should be deeply troubled" because of its failure to get the American flyers released. Knowland told the Senate: "the American people have a right to ask the U.N. what they intend to do about it." He said he doesn't want the U.N. to feel that either the Congress or the American people are going to remain silent.

~~Tomorrow night, Secretary Dulles will clarify our policy on Formosa in in a speech in New York.~~

The House Rules Committee today voted 8 to 3 to send the President's liberalized trade program to the House floor. It goes under a rule barring amendments. And Republican Representative Reed of New York

says the program would throw Americans out of work and guarantee what he calls "the greatest depression this country has ever witnessed."

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~~Harvey Matusow testified in a New York court that he talked to a dozen people seeking "subsidation" for a book he was about to write recanting testimony he has given against Communists.~~

The General Electric Company says its research laboratory has made real diamonds...by using a giant press to create diamonds out of pure carbon or graphite (like that used in lead pencils.) So far the press has made only $10 worth..at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

~~But~~ These man-made diamonds will first be used in industry..making us independent of supplies from elsewhere.

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But it is well to start any mention of such a formula by admitting that on the face of it, it appears to be impossible to find. Too many contradictory conditions have been set down by the parties concerned. Communist China refuses to negotiate with Nationalist China, and also to deal with or through the United Nations unless given Nationalist China's Council seat. The United States refuses to take part in another Geneva-type conference, and insists on United Nations sponsorship of negotiations. Nationalist China refuses to consider a settlement that trades the coastal islands for Peiping's acceptance of the present status of Formosa. So both form and substance of a genuine cease-fire agreement looks to be unattainable.

That is why so much emphasis is put on the prospect of a "de-facto" cease-fire, one that isn't negotiated. A de-facto cease-fire means simply that the Communists don't attack the Quemoys and Matsus - and, of course,

Formosa - and the Nationalists on the coastal islands don't attack the mainland. Every day without fighting is a de-facto cease-fire.

But refraining from doing something today, is not the same as agreeing not to do it at all. And the search for a cease-fire formula will have to go on. And despite all the contradictions, it need not be an impossibility. The United Nations might ask certain powers to try to bring about an agreement. If they succeeded, then a settlement would have been reached outside the United Nations, ~~and~~ but still under U.N. sponsorship. That would do away with one obstacle. It also is possible, that both Communist and Nationalist Chinese representatives should come to the conference city, where they could be consulted, and really be negotiating through intermediaries, without sitting down at the same table. That would do away with another obstacle.

Such a solution isn't at present in the works. But it lies ahead, and if all goes well, it may be reached one day. At present all that is going on behind the scenes, is that a Soviet proposal for a ten-power conference is being studied, and questions about it are being asked and answered. This proposal leaves out the Chinese Nationalists, and the United States and Britain have rejected it for that reason. But further elucidation of the proposal is still regarded as desirable. And in time, what is learned

could form the basis for negotiations that all parties would be willing to conduct.

We are still being plagued by our ambiguity over our role in the coastal islands. We have not made it unmistakable that we will or will not defend the Quemoys and Matsus. Ambiguity probably does more harm than good and is easy to condemn. But a well-informed public would know there is an explanation for this ambiguity. It is the result of the Administration being caught between two forces and trying to avoid the consequences of going either way. If we say outright that we will not defend the coastal islands that, in effect, gives these islands to the Communists. And that puts an end to Nationalist hopes of returning to the mainland. With that hope gone, the troops under Chiang Kai-shek would have to choose between permanent exile and coming to terms with the Communists so as to get home. Enough of them might prefer to go home to make Formosa difficult to hold.

We are committed not to allow Formosa to fall into unfriendly hands. That makes the morale on Formosa a big concern to us. In time, the neutralization of Formosa may become possible whereby the island does not fall to the Communists. But that time hasn't come.

On the other hand, if we fight for the coastal islands we will range

ourselves against the bulk of Allied opinion. It now has become a principle of American policy not to do anything in the Far East that leaves us without allies.

Chiang Kai-shek says it is clear to him and clear to the Communists what we will do in regard to Quemoy and Matsu. But it can be anything but clear to most Americans. Reports from Washington today, apparently based on authentic information, say carefully that we have no "formal commitment" to defend the islands, but we probably will resist any determined Communist attempt to take them. That is, we are probably committed and we are not committed, whichever version you prefer.

When this ambiguity was first used, Administration experts explained that we would defend the coastal islands only if we decided that to do so was essential to the defense of Formosa. Now it is being argued that if the Communists want Quemoy they must have air cover over the island, and to maintain air cover they would have to knock out Nationalist air bases on Formosa. That of course would bring us in. The purpose of such talk must be simply to discourage military action at Quemoy, and so prolong the de-facto cease-fire.

Today's announcement on the p[redacted]le effects of the hydrogen bomb brings to mind something Walter Pitkin once wrote: "In this atomic age, he said, at the gray dawn of "one world," patience is more useful than ever before. Life is growing more and more complex. We have to deal with more and more people and things. And in a high-speed age, with many choices, the faster we move the surer it is that haste makes waste."

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Chiang Kai-shek says it is clear to him and clear to the Communists what we will do in regard to Quemoy and Matsu. But it can by anything but clear to most Americans. Reports from Washington today, apparently based on authentic information, say carefully that we have no "formal commitment" to defend the islands, but we probably will esist any determined Communist attempt to take them. That is, we are probably committed and we are not committed, whichever version you prefer.

When this ambiguity was first used, Administration experts explained that we would defend the coastal islands only if we decided that to do so was essential to the defense of Formosa. Now it is being argued that if the Communists want Quemoy they must have air cover over the island, and to

maintain air cover they would have to knock out Nationalist air bases on Formosa. That of course would bring us in. The purpose of such talk must be simply to discourage military action at Quemoy, and so prolong the de-facto-cease fire.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Today's announcement on the effects of the hydrogen bomb brings to mind something Walter Pitkin once wrote: "In this atomic age, he said, at the gray dawn of one world, patience is more useful than ever before. Life is growing more and more complex. We have to deal with more and more people and things. And in a high-speed age, with many choices, the faster we move the surer it is that haste makes waste."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday February 16, 1955

This is the news:

The House of Representatives today approved a 10-thousand-dollar a year pay increase for members of Congress--from 15 to 25-thousand a year. The bill, approved by a vote of 283 to 118, also calls for pay raises for federal judges and top justice department officials. It now goes to the Senate where a committee has voted for increases of 75-hundred dollars a year.

The House Interior committee has voted to admit both Alaska and Hawaii as states. The vote was 19 to 6. The bill goes to the House floor for debate if and when it is approved by the Rules Committee.

~~A House armed services committee has voted to cut down on the amount of secret testimony it will accept when investigating military subjects. Chairman Heber says this means the subcommittee "will cut out the nonsense of trying to throw a cloak of security around every embarrassing question."~~

The White House SAYS that yesterday's publication of a report on the possible effects of a hydrogen bomb explosion was released with its full approval. News Secretary Hagerty says the President hopes three points will be emphasized: the need for world peace and disarmament...the

necessity for the United Nations to approve the President's atoms-for-peace proposal.. and the fact that "adequate protection" can safeguard citizens and their families. I'd like to discuss this report in a few minutes.

Civil Defense Administrator Petersen said today: we have graduated from the duck and cover technique [redacted] to the age of evacuation..in case of attack. Petersen says:"Civil defense is a strong enough factor that we have reason to be optomistic."

A Republican committee today selected San Fransisco as the site for the 1956 Republican convention. Its tentatively scheduled to start on August 20th..the latest convention date in modern political history. The Democrats have decided to meet in Chicago, on July 23.. to chose their presidential candidate.

Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, told a Senate committee today that if the nation's school building program is to be limited only to federal grants this will slow-down, rather than speed-up, the construction needed to overcome a shortage of classrooms. She said there is a tendency on the part of many school districts to defer their building plans in the hope that

they will receive federal assistance. Democrats call the President's [redacted] program too little and too late.

Democratic Senator Gore of Tennessee said today the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract has impeded our development of atomic power. He says this is seriously impairing our future ATOMIC weapons program.

In Kansas City today, former Secretary of State Acheson, (visiting former President Truman), told reporters: the foreign policies of the Truman and Eisenhower administrations are basically the same. But Acheson feels the policies are not now being pursued as "rigiorously or effectively" as in the past. Acheson said Europe "has been and will continue to be the focal point of our struggle with Communism." He feels the situation in western Europe has "deteriorated very badly" since Mr. Truman left office. He sees improvement in the Middle East and says: "things are not going so well in the Far East."

Secretary of State Dulles will speak on our Far Eastern program tonight over many of these CBS radio stations at 10;30 p.m. eastern time.

The Chinese Communists charge that we committed "crimes against humanity" in helping the Chinese Nationalists evacuate the Tachen islands. The Peiping radio says our Marines "deliberately abducted over 18-thousand Chinese civilians."

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In Bern, Swizterland, three Romanian anti-Communists have abandoned the Romanian legation.. quitely surrendered to Swiss authorities..and are now being held for trial in connection with the death of a Legation chauffeur. The men had vowed to hold the legation until Romania freed five imprisoned resistance leaders.

In Washington, spokesmen for the National Association of Manufacturers today praised the President's economic philosophy as "admirable." But Henry G. Riter, N.A.M. president, called for [redacted] a reduction in corporate taxes to overcome what he described as the "stagnation" of business profits.

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And Harvey Matusow, who has filed an affidavit saying he lied in his testimony at the trial of Communist leaders, said today he "always tells the truth in answering questions."

Edward R. Murrow: February 16, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Yesterday was a notable day in the atomic age. It brought the Atomic Energy Commission's report on the destructiveness of the hydrogen bomb. This at last was the beginning of action in what Washington has christened Operation Candor. The report is designed to wake up the country to the urgent need for civil defense, and to ~~indicate~~ nudge congressional minds into producing funds to finance a minimum civil defense program.

Then there was an item of news at the other end of the atomic spectrum, news about the peacetime use of nuclear energy planned in England. It is a program that calls for twelve atomic-driven power plants within ten years with an output up to ten million kilowatts. No blue-print in any country has gone so far in heralding an atomic millenium.

It is not far wrong to say that the human race is trying to live on two levels of knowledge, the one of old familiar ideas, and the other of ~~KNOWLEDGE~~ the atomic age. Most of the time most people still carry on as though the atomic age were just a phrase and not a fact. Then comes news about it that makes a certain number of people realize - if somewhat resentfully - that the atomic age is going to mean something to them.

Atomic news goes on bringing more and more people into the atomic age.

And when enough of them know they are in it, great changes can be expected. For one thing -(if World War Three hasn't come first)- people will have begun the long, difficult task of building world relationships that abolish war and replace it by law. For another thing, the frontiers of economic progress will be pushed back, and living standards in all lands will begin to rise in a way surpassing the brightest dreams of the industrial revolution.

Atomic news takes time to affect public thinking. It seems to take too long a time, but that is an illusion. Actually the first atomic bomb was exploded less than ten years ago. Our first full-sized hydrogen bomb went off at Bikini less than a year ago. Now the Atomic Energy Commission tells with a studied absence of drama what the destructiveness of the Bikini explosion would have been in a populated area. The story is in terms of our own hydrogen bomb, but that is not the point. The real message is about a Soviet bomb. (The Soviet Union presumably has a thermo-nuclear bomb far more powerful than the Bikini explosion, though the A.E.C. doesn't mention this or any other Soviet bomb, or tell how much bigger and more destructive thermo-nuclear bombs can be. (That should come with still more candor.)

The obvious purpose of the report is to make out a belated case for adequate civil defense. Another obvious purpose is to lessen the chances

of panic when the public finally realizes how great the danger is. The heart of the report is the fact that in an area of 2,800 square miles the lives of nearly all people would be seriously threatened by radio-active fall-out from a Bikini type explosion. And twenty miles farther away, half the people would be in such danger. Fifty miles still farther away, from ten to fifteen percent of the people would be in this danger.

Then comes the crux of the lesson: the danger is for those who do not take protective measures. That doesn't mean that everybody can be protected. The report strongly urges evacuation if advance warning allows it. But shelters, buildings, houses and clothing reduce the danger from the radio-active fall-out.

It will cost time and money to organize adequate warning systems, evacuation, the provision of suitable shelters and the instruction of the public. So far, Civil Defense has been the little orphan Annie of the Budget Bureau and Congress, and while the Civil Defense Department has worked hard with the pittance so far received, this neglect represents a danger now demonstrated to be second only to the thermo-nuclear bomb itself. We may not be sure that the men in the Kremlin won't drop hydrogen bombs on us. But we can be sure that many of the people thus endangered are not wiped out.

It is an antidote to this kind of gloomy thinking to look at the British program to build a nest of atomic power stations, at a cost of eight hundred and forty million dollars. A British process already has brought the cost of electric power from atomic energy to seven-tenths of a cent per kilowatt, just a shade higher than the cost of producing it in England with coal. This can't be matched yet in this country, I believe.

Britain got a head start in the industrial era, when steam was first harnessed, because of its convenient coal supply. It became the leading world power in the nineteenth century. Now it is ambitiously bidding for a similar head start in the atomic age. This time, however, it is not reaching out for the old-fashioned kind of power, since that already is out of date. But it is a bid for leadership that is no less imaginative. And the introduction of the program in the House of Commons offered a contrast - a really cheering contrast - to the report of the Atomic Energy Commission, however necessary that was.

Those who step back in awe at the tremendous destructive force of bursting atoms and reconcile themselves to an inevitable fate, might do well to heed these words by Roy Chapman Andrews: "The progress of civilization, he said, has been uneven, but every generation can add something, be it little or much, to the heritage of the past. Today we face the greatest challenge history has ever known: we must live up to our heritage - and add something to it."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for Today. Bur first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERICAL

MURROW: Those who step back in awe at the tremendous destructive force of bursting atoms and reconcile themselves to an inevitable fate, might do well to heed these words by Roy Champan Andrews: "The progress of civilization, he said, has been uneven, but every generation can add something, be it little or much, to the heritage of the past. Today we face the greatest challenge history has even known: We must live up to our heritage - and add something to it."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday Feb. 17, 1955

This is the news:

The British made it clear today that they do not agree with American policy on the Quemoy and Matsu islands off Formosa. Secretary of State Dulles said last night that we are not committed to defend the islands "as such." But he said we'll "be alert" to any actions by the Communists aimed at conquering the islands. There is no word from the British foreign office. But British newspapers and British officials, privately, have made their views clear. They leave no doubt that the British will (INSIST) that Nationalist China turn over Quemoy and Matsu to the Communists..that this is the only way to achieve an unwritten cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. One newspaper says Great Britain and America now face "a major disagreement" in the Formosan (SITUATION) I'd like to discuss Mr. Dulles speech in a few minutes.

The British announced today that they have solved the secret of making hydrogen bombs..are moving into the development stage..and will soon start producing the bombs. Defense Minister Wilson says that because of this development Great Britain will appropriate less money for defense and reduce her armed forces manpower. Wilson pointed out that a small

nation can hurt a large nation far more in hydrogen bomb war that it could in atomic war. As he put it:"Twenty atomic bomb explosions would be most inconvenient in Britain and would hurt us greatly." There is no indication when Britain's first hydrogen bomb will be completed.

A Cleveland architect, Hermann Field, arrived in Dover, England today, after five years of imprisonment by Polish Communists. Field said he's happy as a kid. He "supposes" he'll be going home to the United States soon.

The Swiss made it clear today that those [redacted] anti-Communist Romanians who occupied the Romanian legation in Berne for two days will not be returned to Romania. The Communist government of Romania has demanded that they be returned for trial. But the Swiss say the men will stand trial in Swizterland.

In Washington today, the President told the Republican National Committee that he believes his party can "sweep the country" in 1956. He said:"With the cause for which we have to work..with the material we have in this party..with the appeal we can make to youth.. and with the kind of candidate we can produce, we can sweep the country." Mr. Eisenhower gave no indication of his plans for 1956. But he did tell

the Republicans he has come to like the term "dynamic conservatism" better than the label "progressive moderate" that he used recently to describe his Administration's philosophy of government. Mr. Eisenhower said the Republicans should adopt policies "that conserve on everything" and then be "dynamic in applying" these policies to the problems of the day. He aslo reminded the party leaders that "our great enemy is the Communists..not the Democrats."

The House of Representatives today agreed..by a one vote margin... to consider the President's foreign trade program under rules that bar amendments from the floor. It took a plea by Speaker Rayburn, a Democrat, to convince the majority that it was not wise to open the bill to a number of restrictive amendments from the floor.

The National Education Association told Congress today that the President's plan to help the states build more schools offers "too little aid and too much control" by the federal government. William Carr, of the N.E.A., said his organization cannot support the President's program as it stands now. He called it "untested and hastily formulated."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson told Congress today that things

are getting better for the farmers. He said: farm prices and income are stabilized...per capita income is going up... agricultural assets increased slightly last year and increasing exports are helping.

Attorney General Brownell said today that Roy M. Cohn will be called before a federal grand jury if he has any significant connection with the case of Harvey Matusow. Matusow has said that Cohn helped him prepare false testimony. Cohn said he would not "dignify" the charge with a reply.

Irving Potash, one of the 11 Communist leaders convicted of a conspiracy violation under the Smith act, TODAY was given permission to leave the country and live in Communist Poland. Potash is under indictment for membership in the Communist party.

Republican Senator Bricker of Ohio said today that until Congress takes action the nation will not have "a TRULY competitive television system." Bricker says the four television networks, and their wholly-owned t.v. stations "garner a disproportionate share" of the revenue of the television industry. He says the Federal Communications Commission objective "to provide for a nationwide competitive system of TV stations is threatened with defeat.

Here in New York tonight, Navy Secretary Thomas will say that the Communists are avoiding war in Formosa strait because they cannot cope with our seapower. In a speech marking the 160th anniversary of the Navy Supply Corps, Secretary Thomas will say that for the first time the Communists have come "face to face with the harsh realities of seapower at the coastline of the Formosa Strait's 100 miles of open sea." He adds: To be an aggressor they had to have the ability to control and cross that 100 miles of water. And that they could not and cannot do."

Edward R. Murrow: February 17, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The insiders in Washington promised that Secretary Dulles's speech last night would put an end to any ambiguity over our policy in regard to the Quemoys and Matsus off the China coast. But they were mostly wrong. Our policy remains unclearly what it was: We are not committed to defend the islands as such, but to defend Formosa and the Pescadores. But we are bound to take into consideration closely related localities that have a bearing on the defense of Formosa. And Mr. Dulles reduced the ambiguity only a little by implying an intent to defend the islands, which he did not state positively.

Mr. Dulles spoke out against the Nationalists surrendering their coastal position which (to quote him) "the Communists need to stage their announced attack on Formosa. It is doubtful," he declared, "that this would serve either the cause of peace or the cause of freedom."

A basis for a possible cease-fire is that the coastal islands, which are Chinese territory, be ceded to the Peiping regime in return for a pledge not to attack Formosa, which is not Chinese territory. Neither of the Chinese contestants likes this formula. Mr. Dulles now has turned his back on it, much to the dismay of our British allies.

The upshot of Mr. Dulles's speech was the hint to the American people that at any moment we may be involved in the defense of Quemoy and Matsu.

And ~~for~~ as far as it went, Mr. Dulles's analysis of the situation was sound. But it stated only part of the problem. He argued that the islands would be useful to the Communists if they were going to cross the straits to attack Formosa, which is undeniable. It also is undeniable that the Communists have said over and over that they are going to liberate Formosa.

But Quemoy is even more important to the Nationalists if they plan to invade the China mainland, and the Nationalists have said over and over that they are going to do just that. They even repeated it in the most authoritative way, after the President's message to Congress and the ratification of the mutual security treaty.

This reporter does not believe the Nationalists still hope to re-conquer the mainland with or without American military help. But the Communists take Nationalist boasts at their face value, in the same way we take the Communist boasts at their face value. They know that Chiang Kai-shek has about a third of his first-line forces on Quemoy, a few miles from the mainland, bottling up one of their best harbors, and helping sustain a quite painful coastal blockade. They believe the Nationalists' last hope of power is to get the United States into a China war. Even if the Communists do not go on to attack Formosa, they have military reasons to wish the

Nationalists out of Quemoy. But now if they make a move, we have said in private, and strongly hinted in public, that we shall get into the act.

Mr. Dulles exhorted the Communists to give up the use of force. He said also, but only in passing, that we reject for ourselves - meaning the United States - any initiative of warlike deeds. This phrase might well have been underscored and expanded. The outlook for peace would be better if the Peiping leaders came to believe that the Nationalists are not going to invade the mainland. Or, more important still, if they could believe that the Nationalists cannot drag us into a war by setting off an explosion themselves.

A few days ago, the Communists resumed bombarding Quemoy for a little while. THEY DID IT AGAIN TODAY. The Nationalist radio naively explained that Nationalist artillery men, having been able to see the Communist gunners on the mainland getting ready to fire, fired on them first.

There is a puzzling story behind the Communist bombardment of Quemoy early in September, at the start of the Manila conference. The Nationalists explained that the Communists were getting ready to invade Quemoy and were only prevented by courageous Nationalist aviation and artillery. A retired American officer, now military analyst for the St. Louis Post Dispatch,

Brigadier General Thomas Phillips, was on Quemoy, and he told an entirely different story. He denied that there was any Communist build-up for invasion. What happened, he said, was that the Nationalists sank a landing craft off the Quemoy beach and then made an improvised dock by anchoring another craft across the end of it. This was in plain view of the Communists, who must have thought some action was being prepared. They opened fire and sank the two craft. Heavy artillery and air action followed. General Phillips says the Nationalists set this off "for political reasons to arouse the United States."

It does not weaken the campaign for a cease-fire to recognize that the Communists must take seriously the presence of fifty thousand first-line Nationalist troops six miles from their coast. If Mr. Dulles's plea to give up the use of force is to mean anything it must apply to the Nationalists, too. They do that in their new treaty with us. But Mr. Dulles said nothing about that last night.

In matters of diplomacy, what we say and what we do are often quite different. And, as a matter of fact, even what we say can be taken in different ways. Oliver Wendell Holmes put it well:"A word is not a crystal - transparent and unchanging. It is, he said, the skin of a living thought and may vary greatly in color and content according to the circumstances and time in which it is used." ~~All diplomats take note!~~

Sound advice for diplomats and Reporters

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The British made it clear today that they do not agree with American policy on the Quemoy and Matsu islands off Formosa. Secretary of State Dulles said last night that we are not committed to defend the islands "as such." But he said we'll "be alert to any actions by the Communists aimed at conquering the islands." There is no word from the British foreign office But British newspapers and British officials, privately, have made their views clear. They leave no doubt that the British will insist that Nationalist China turn over Quemoy and Matsu to the Communists...that this is the only way to achieve an unwritten cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. One newspaper says Great Britain and America now face "a major disagreement" in the Formosan situation. I'f like to discuss Mr. Dulles speech in a few min-minutes.

The British announced today that they have solved the secret of making hydrogen bombs..are moving into the development stage..and will soon start producing the bombs. Defense Minister Wilson says that because of this development Great Britain will appropriate less money for defense and reduce her armed forces manpower. Wilson pointed out that a small nation can hurt a large nation far more in hydrogen bomb age than it could in atomic war. As he put it:"Twenty atomic bomb explosions would be most inconvenient in Britain and would hurt us greatly." There is no indication when Britain's first hydrogen bomb will be completed.

A Cleveland architect, Hermann Field, arrived in Dover, England today, after five years of imprisonment by Polish Communists. Field said he's happy as a kid. He "supposes he'll be going home to the United States soon.

The Swiss made it clear today that those anti-Communist Romanians who occupied the Romanian legation in Berne for two days will not be returned to Romania. The Communist Government of Romania has demanded that they be returned for trial. But the Swiss say the men will stand trial in Switzerland.

In Washington today, the President told the Republican National Committee that he believes his party can sweep the country" in 1956. He said: "With the cause for which we have to work..with the material we have in this party..with the appeal we can make to youth...and with the kind of candidate we can produce, we can sweep the country." Mr. Eisenhower gave no indication of his plans for 1956. But he did tell the Republicans he has come to like the term "dynamic conservatism" better than the label "progressive moderate" that he used recently to describe ths Administration philosophy of government. Mr. Eisenhower said the Republicans should adopt policies "that concerve on everything" and then be "dynamic in applying" these policies to the problems. of the day. He also reminded the party leaders that "our great enemy is the Communists...not the Democrats."

The House of Representatives today agreed ..by a one vote margin...to consider the President's foreign trade program under rules that bar amendments from the floor. It tood a plea by Speaker Rayburn, a Democrat, to convince the majority that it was not wise to open the bill to a number of restrictive amendments from the floor.

The National Education Assosiation told Congress today that the President's plan to help the states build more schools offers "too little aid and too much control" by the federal government. William Carr, of the N.E.A., said his organization cannot support the President's program as it stands now. He called it "untested and hastily formulated."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson told Congress today that things are getting better for the farmers. He said: farm prices and income are stabilized

...per capita income is going up..agricultural assets increased slightly last year and increasing exports are helping.

Attorney General Brownell said today that Roy M. Cohn will be called before a federal grand jury if he has any significant connection with the case of Harvey Matusow. Matusow has said that Cohn helped him prepare false testimony. Cohn said he would not "dignify" the charge with a reply.

Irving Potash, one of the 11 Communist leaders convicted of a conspiracy violation under the Smith act, today was given permission to leave the country and live in Communist Poland. Potash is under indictment for membership in the Communist party.

Republican Senator Bricker of Ohio said today that until Congress takes action the nation will not have "a truly competitive television system." Bricker says the four television networks, and their wholly-owned TV stations "garner a disproportionate share" of the revenue of the television industry. He says the Federal Communications Commission objective "to provide for a nationwide competitive system of TV stations is threatened with defeat.

Here in New York tonight, Navy Secretary Thomas will say that the Communists are avoiding war in Formosa Strats because they cannot cope with our seapower. In a speech marking the 160th anniversary of the Navy Supply Corps, Secretary Thomas will say that for the first time the Communists have come "face to face with the harsh realities of seapower at the coastline of the the Formosa Strait's 100 miles of open sea." He adds: to be an aggressor they had to have the ability to control and cross the 100 miles of water. And that they could not and cannot do."

The insiders in Washington promised that Secretary Dulles's speech last night would put an end to any ambiguity over our policy in regard to the Quemoys and Matsus off the China coast. But they were mostly wrong. Our policy remains unclearly what is was: We are not committed to defend the

islands as such, but to defend Formosa and the Pescadores. But we are bound to take into consideration closely related localities that have a bearing on the defense of Formosa. And Mr. Dulles reduced the ambiguity only a little by implying an intent to defend the islands, which he did not state positively.

Mr. Dulles spoke out against the Nationalists surrendering their coastal positions which (to quote him) "the Communists need to stage their announced attack on Formosa. "It is doubtful," he declared, "that this would serve either the cause of peace or the cause of freedom."

A basis for a possible cease-fire is that the coastal islands, which are Chinese territory, be ceded to the Peiping regime in return for a pledge not to attack Formosa, which is not Chinese territory. Neither of the Chinese contestants likes this formula. Mr. Dulles now has turned his back on it, much of the dismay of our British allies.

The upshot of Mr. Dulles's speech was the hint to the American people that at any moment we may be involved in the defense of Quemoy and Matsu. And as far as it went, Mr. Dulles's analysis of the situation was sound. But it stated only part of the problem. He argued that the islands would be useful to the Communists if they were going to cross the straits to attack Formosa, which is undeniable. It also is undeniable that the Communists have said over and over that they are going to liberate Formosa.

But Quemoy is even more important to the Nationalists if they plan to invade the China mainland, and the Nationalists have said over and over that they are going to do just that. They even repeated it in the most authoritative way, after the President's message to Congress and the ratification of the mutual security treaty.

This reporter does not believe the Nationalists still hope to reconquer the mainland with or without American military help. But the Communists take Nationalist boasts at their face value,

; in the same way we take the Communists boasts at their face value. They know that Chiang Kai-shek has about a third of his first-line forces on Quemoy, a few miles from the mainland, bottling up obout a third of his first-line forces on Quemoy, a few miles from the mainland, bottling up one of their best harbors, and helping sustain a quite painful coastal blockade. They believe the Nationalists' last hope of power is to get the United States into a China war. Even if the Communists do not go on to attack Formosa, they have military reasons to wish the Nationalists out of Quemoy. But now if they make a move, we have said in private, ans strongly hinted in public, that we shall get into the act.

Mr. Dulles exhorted the Communists to give up the use of force. He said also, but only in passing, that we reject for ourselves - meaning the United States - any initiative of warlike deeds. This phrase might well have been underscored and expanded. The outlook for peace wuld be better if the Peiping leaders came to believe that the Nationalists are not doing to invade the mainland. Or, more important still, if they could believe that the Nationalists cannot drag us into a war by setting off an explosion themselves.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In matters of diplomacy, what we say and what we do are often quite different. And, as a matter of fact, even what we say can be taken in different ways. Oliver Wendell Holmes put it well:"A word is not a crystal-transparent and unchanging. It is", he said, "the skin of a living thought and may vary greatly in color and content according to the circumstances and time n which it is used." Sound advice for diplomats and reporters.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday ~~January~~ February 18, 1955

This is the news:

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It was one of the closest [redacted] and bitterest tariff debates and votes in history. The program was approved [redacted] AFTER a letter was read from the President assuring the House that "no American industry will be hurt" if he was given the authority he sought. The key vote came on a move by Republican Representative Reed of New York to send the bill back to committee. On this, 119 Republicans and 80 Democrats supported Reed. But they were beaten by 66 Republicans and 140 Democrats who favored the President's program. Later Mr. Eisenhower issued a statement saying he was gratified. He said the program "is of tremendous significance to the eceonomic health and security of the United States and our friends in the free world."

The President today sent a message to Chiang Kai Shek saying that the successful evacuation of the Tachen islands [redacted] (demonstrates) the "close and effective co-operation" of our two countries. And today, the Chinese Nationalists announced that their planes and ships had destroyed 21 Chinese Communist vessels. The Nationalists say a 12-hour battle

occurred off Taishan island which is 120 miles northwest of Formosa. They say 18-hundred Communist troops went down with their transport vessels.

Secretary of State Dulles left Washington by plane today for a Southeast Asia defense conference at Bagkok, Thailand. He predicts the conference will make "a real contribution toward the peace and security of the future."

The Atomic Energy Commission started its atomic tests at Yucca Flat today with the explosion of a small a-bomb dropped from a B-36 bomber.

And the Soviet Union proposed tonight that all atomic weapons and all hydrogen weapons be destroyed. Only yesterday the British announced that they are prepared to start making hydrogen bombs.. a development I'd like to discuss in a few minutes. Today, Moscow said in addition to destroying all atomic and hydrogen weapons they want to limit armed forces at their present levels. In the past the United States has called for world control of atomic and hydrogen weapons. We insist on an international inspection system to make certain any such agreements are carried out.

In Paris, Christian Pineau today called on the National Assembly to approve his new government.

And Hermann Field, recently released from a Polish prison after five years, told his story to newsmen in London. Field says: he is not and never has been a Communist. He says he doesn't have the faintest idea why the Poles arrested him five years ago. He said he spent the whole five years in a small prison cellar... he was never brought to trial..never asked to confess to anything..never heard of any charges brought against him. Hermann Field said that for all of the five years he never was permitted out of doors..never given any clothes but the suit he had on when he was arrested. Field said when the Poles released him they gave him 50-thousand dollars as an indemnity payment and another 15-hundred for medical treatment.

The Polish embassy in Washington announced today that it will grant asylum to Irving Potash, a top United States Communist.

The Senate committee studying the President's school-building program was told today that the chief education officers in 31 of 33 states

are opposed to most or all of the bill. The group was polled by the Council of Chief State School OFFICERS. And executive secretary Dr. Edgar Fuller said the state officials called the President's plan "utterly useless..highly objectionable..and abhorrent to Yankee tradition." Fuller described the education officers he polled as "professionals" and members of all political parties. Thus far, not one educator has appeared before the committee to give even qualified support to the program. It calls for the federal government to put up one billion dollars for the construction of schools over a three-year period in the hopes of getting the states to spend 6-billions.

Here in New York, Police Commissioner Adams told reporters that police raided a big wiretap center a week ago TODAY. But he said police don't know yet what it was all about..and no arrests have been made. Adams says the wiretappers had access to some 48 to 60-thousand telephones in a midtown area that includes many business establishments and homes. Republican Senator Ives of New York says this type of wiretapping operation creates "a grave danger of security leaks."

Edward R. Murrow: February 18, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The news that the British Government is about to make the hydrogen bomb met in that country a somewhat awed approval. The policy is to be accepted by the Labor Party, but in silence. British editorials today are understandably solemn. The Daily Mail calls the White Paper with its news of the decision, "a grim message of the grimmest defense statement ever made by a British Government. The hydrogen bomb", it goes on to say, "is the master weapon of this terrible age. We must either possess it or resign ourselves to a subordinate place in the world, or to slavery." And it points out that in replacing orthodox with nuclear weapons as the main protection against attack, Britain has reached the point of no return.

The News Chronicle wrote that the news that Britain will make a hydrogen bomb, and use it if compelled to, "is likely at first to bring on a sickening, sinking feeling." But it agrees with the government that most of the British would rather risk physical devastation than humble themselves before militant communism. It accepts the bomb as a deterrent.

The White Paper did not forecast drastic reduction in other means of defense. It would be early for that, as the bomb isn't in production yet. But the whole emphasis of British policy now is put on deterrence, the thermo-nuclear bomb being the chief deterrent. This satisfies both the

Times and the Daily Telegraph.

The Manchester Guardian, however, is frightened by the potential cost of the program. "Is not Britain attempting too much alone?" it asks. "And would she need to attempt so much if the Atlantic Alliance were more effective? We are about to duplicate the immense American effort in hydrogen bomb research, and to duplicate or supplement the American Strategic Air Command" it points out. "We are pursuing our own research in missiles and guided weapons - and all this on top of heavy commitments in conventional defense. "It suggests Britain might better rely on America's long lead in strategic air power, and concentrate its research on guided missiles. "That" it suggests, "might be the most valuable contribution it could make to the Atlantic Alliance."

The Daily Express says that imperial obligations require that Britain should have the hydrogen bomb. And it looks forward to the day when Canada and Australia will have it too. "That" it says, "would be the best safeguard of peace."

The mention of Canada and Australia one day having the hydrogen bomb should make anyone sit up and take notice. When a small country has the

biggest, all-destructive weapon it automatically becomes about as powerful as a large country with the same weapon. For relative strength isn't in the number of maximum weapons. If ten, twenty, thirty of them could devastate a continent, they are practically as strong as a hundred or, for that matter, a thousand.

The United States started out with a monopoly of the hydrogen bomb which, for a time, made us very strong indeed. Then the Soviet produced one, and the power relationship of the world changed. We no longer were sure of nuclear world supremacy and were headed for a nuclear stalemate. Now Britain enters the picture, and power concepts are topsy-turvy. For if Britain has it, Canada and Australia can have it, as the Daily Express says; and if they can have it, so in time can any number of small countries. And then the purpose of military - power - which is to exert specific political influence in peace time and impose specific political decisions in war time - is utterly changed. The Daily Express thought that for Canada and Australia to have the hydrogen bomb would be the best safeguard of peace. One can grant that, but suppose some irresponsible dictator of some other small land had it, he might drop it. And that might set off the hydrogen bombs around the world. It does not make for law and order when everyone totes a gun.

Another effect of the British decision also is far-reaching. It is that Britain's main defense is being transferred from conventional to nuclear weapons which, as the Daily Mail calls it, is the point of no return. All the big military establishments are approaching this point of no return even without the hydrogen bomb. For if nuclear weapons replace orthodox weapons for tactical uses, any war becomes a nuclear war, with no clear line between tactical and strategic uses. This already is worrying military men everywhere, and inside the chiefs of staffs many an expert is staunchly standing against dependence on nuclear weapons for tactical purposes. The British decision now looks like an evolution as well as a revolution. And the evolution is toward concentrating all military power on deterrence. When the chief mission of military power is to prevent war, then military power no longer has any specific political mission.

The British government, in its White Paper, dedicated itself anew to the ultimate abolition of all weapons of mass destruction. But if we reach the point of no return there can be no salvation in that. The only safety becomes disarmament. It is significant that President Eisenhower, in ordering the publication of the A.E.C. report on our hydrogen bomb this week, did so, it now is revealed, to press home the need for disarmament.

There are those who contend that the tremendous emphasis now being placed on developing more and deadlier instruments of destruction is the result of circumstances beyond anyone's control. This may be so. But John Greenleaf Whittier took the other view when he wrote:"The tissue of the life to be we weave with colors all our own. And in the field of destiny we reap as we have sown."

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, Feb. 21, 1955

This is the news:

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a 20-dollar income tax reduction for everyone after next January first. The vote was 15 to 10. And it came after the committee heard from Treasury Secretary Humphrey for two and a half hours. Later, Humphrey told reporters the 20-dollar tax cut plan was "completely contrary to the public interest.. AND [redacted] [redacted] would play fast and loose with the welfare of 16 million Americans"... Nevertheless, the Committee voted to APPROVE FOR [redacted] each taxpayer and each OF his dependent, a $20 deduction of income earned after next January. At the same session, the committee approved the President's request to postpone for one year a three billion dollar cut in corporate income and excise taxes .

Republican Representative Reed of New York, who LEAD AN UNSUCCESSFUL [redacted] drive to cut income taxes two years ago, said today, the Ways and Means action "was an act of unpardonable irresponsibility"..designed to buy votes in the 1956 election. But Chairman Cooper of Tennessee said the program merely balances last year's tax bill which, he said, gave special relief to stockholders and corporations without giving tax relief "where it is needed the most."

The Senate today started debating a proposal to raise the pay of all members of Congress. Senator Kefauver said the increase to $22,500 a year is amply justified by increases in the cost of living since 1946..when congressional pay was last RAISED. Republican Senator Bush of Connecticut urged his colleagues to approve an increase for federal judges but to forget about members of congress. He said there are plenty of applicants for jobs in Congress..and there's nothing to compel a man to run if he considers the pay inadequate. But Senator Purtell, the other Republican Senator from Connecticut, asked Bush whether he thought a man should have "inherited or acquired" wealth before seeking office. Bush said: No..but congressmen should give-up large salaries out of their desire to serve the people.

The American Federation of Labor today criticized the President's school-aid program as: "half-hearted and penny-pinching..extremely involved..with all types of roadblocks for anyone seeking federal assistance." But John Burkhart of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce said "prodigious efforts" are now being made across the country that are "successfully closing the gap" of classroom shortage.

The President today outlined to Congressmen the highway program he'll send them tomorrow. Republican Senator Martin of Pennsylvania says there will be no major changes from the controversial Clay report. But Democratic Senator Chavez of New Mexico says the President's program is "so full of holes it might sink in Congress."

The Senate Internal Security Sub-committee today heard from Harvey Matusow who has identified himself as a former Communist, former F.B.I. informer and frequent liar. Among other things, Matusow said today that he believes Elizabeth Bentley gave false testimony on Communist activities. He said he bases this on conversations with her. He testified that he lied when he called Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington State a "pro-Communist." Matusow says he lied when he called Democratic Senator Mansfield of Montana a "tool of the Communist party." He said he was paid 600-dollars for speeches against Jackson..and up to 14-hundred for all his speeches against Mansfield. Matusow insisted he was telling the truth today. But Chairman Eastland said he believes Matusow is part of a shrewd plan to get some convicted Communists out of trouble. And Senator Watkins called Matusow "a perpetual and habitual liar."

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Edward R. Murrow: February 21, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Paris treaties providing for the re-armament of West Germany go before the German Parliament for final decision on Thursday of this week. The French remain seized with a government crisis. But the Germans today appeared calm and almost disinterested. The day was "Rose Monday" in Germany; the climax of the carnival season, and the last official occasion for letting off steam before Lent. In the cities of the Rhineland and South Germany the celebration was unrestrained. In Cologne more than a million people - many of them well-filled with anti-freeze - stood singing and swaying as they watched the carnival floats. Several of the displays poked fun at the idea of re-armament, but only in a mild fashion. One float had a giant, glowering Russian figure holding out a glass of champagne to a white-clad and reluctant Miss Germany; but in the other hand the Russian figure held a big sledge-hammer behind his back. Another float showed Chancellor Adenauer in a boat labelled "Europe" trying to pull Miss France aboard. Dick Hottelet cables me tonight that the German people appear much less agitated about the whole re-armament debate than do the political and editorial commentators. He thinks there is little reason to worry about popular passive resistance in Germany, once the treaties authorizing the new German Army have been ratified.

It is worthy of note that the Chinese Communists are in the process of

creating a new army. According to their plans it will be one of the world's largest armies. Their new conscription law comes into effect in April. It is designed to raise a standing army of three million men. The present so-called People's Liberation Army of two-and-a-half million will be gradually de-mobilized, but it will be retained as a permanent reserve. According to the plan the new Chinese Army will be the biggest in the world; and it will also be China's first national military force. If that comes about it will end the old Chinese tradition of private armies run by war lords. The new Chinese army will be organized on Soviet lines - the officer corps will be given unprecedented status - there will be a formal system of rank - regular pay and awards for merit. For the first time the rank of Marshal will be used at the highest level; and sharing authority with the Military Commander in Chief will be an entirely new office at the head of the army. He will be the Chief of the General Political Department, or in Russian terms, the Chief Political Commissar. The present four field armies, which have been almost autonomous, will be abolished; and there will be created seventy-five new armies whose generals will get their orders direct from the Defense Council headed by Mao tse Tung. According to this plan the Chinese soldiers will, for the first time in recent generations, owe their loyalty directly

to the state, rather than to separate field commanders or provincial commanders.

It is presumed that this massive new Chinese army will receive its heavy materiel from Russia. But rifles, machine guns and light ammunition will be made in China. It has recently been reported that military aircraft are now being produced in China.

These details of the new Chinese Army, recently received in London, tend to support the view that one cause, and perhaps a major one, for the recent re-shuffle in the Kremlin was the result of Russia's commitment to Red China. It is believed in London that immediately after the change in the Russian High Command, Russia and China signed a new trade agreement. This provides for increased Russian help in building up one hundred and fifty-six major Chinese industrial enterprises. These include chemicals, metallurgical plants, plus increased Russian supplies of machine tools, tractors and petroleum products.

London sources believe that the formation of the new Chinese Army is not merely military. It is in part a political action. And, just as in the Soviet Union, the Chinese Army will be used for education and indoctrination in Communism, on a compulsory basis. It is presumed that when these

indoctrinated soldiers go back to the farm, they will help to overcome the current bitter and widespread peasant opposition to collectivization and the purchase of grain at low prices by the state.

If this plan for a new Chinese Army goes through - and there's no reason to think it won't - then the army in China may come to play as important a role as the Russian Army appears now to be playing in the Soviet Union.

We are accustomed to think of armies as instruments of defense and offense, in the military sense. The Russians regard their army in part as an instrument for compulsory indoctrination, where both military and ~~XXXXXX~~ political discipline is hammered home. The Chinese apparently are going to build on the same pattern.

It would seem, if current intelligence ~~are~~ is correct, that the [redacted] Chinese Communist soldier will henceforth have a dual function: to influence not only by force but by words. Of course, this approach is nothing new. A long time ago, Napoleon Bonaparte remarked:"There are but two powers in the world - the sword and the mind. But in the long run the sword is always beaten by the mind."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a 20-dollar income deduction for everyone after next January first. The vote was 15 to 10. And it came after the committee heard from Treasury Secretary Humphrey for two and a half hours. Later, Humphrey told reporters that the 20-dollar tax cut plan was "completely contrary to the public interest"...and "would play fast and loose with the welfare of 16 million Americans"...Nevertheless, the Committee voted to approve for each taxpayer and each of his dependents a $20 deduction of income earned after next January. At the same session, the committee approved the President's request to postpone for one year a three billion dollar cut in corporate income and excise taxes.

Republican Representative Reed of New York who lead an unsuccessful drive to cut income taxes two years ago, said today: the Ways and Means action "was an act of unpardonable irresponsibility"...designed to buy votes in the 1956 election. But Chairman Cooper of Tennessee said the program merely balances last year's tax bill which, he said, gave special relief to stockholders and corporations without giving tax relief "where it is needed the most."

The Senate today started debating a porposal to raise the pay of all members of Congress. Senator Kefauver said the increase to $22,500 a year is amply justified by increases in the cost of living since 1946 ..(when Congressional pay was last raised.) Republican Senator Bush of Connecticut urged his colleagues to apporve an increase for federal judges but to forget about members of Congress. He said there are plenty of applicants for jobs in Congress..and there's nothing to compel a man to run if he considers the pay inadequate. But Senator Purtell, the other Republican Senator from Connecticut,

asked Bush whether he thought a man should have "inherited or acquired" wealth before seeking offic . Bush said: No..but Congressmen should give up large salaries out of their desire to serve the people.

The American Federation of Labor today criticized the President's school-aid program as:"half hearted and penny pinching...extremely involved..with all types of road blocks for anyone seeking federal assistance." But John Burkhart of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce said "prodigious efforts" are now being made across the country that are "successfully closing the gap" of the classroom shortage.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem, if current intelligence is correct, that the Chinese Communist soldiers will henceforth have a dual function: to influence not only by force but by words. Of course, this approach is nothing new. A long time ago, Napoleon Bonaparte remarked: "There are but two powers in the world - the sword and the mind. But in the long run the sword is always beaten by the mind."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1955

This is the news:

The Atomic Energy Commission today exploded another nuclear device at Yucca Flats. The shot was the second in the latest series of tests. It was dropped from a 300 foot tower..jarred some cities 135 miles away. Senator Long, one of the observers, suggested today's device was a "small-sized nuclear weapon."

In Washington, the Administration proposed that Congress establish a special commission to worry about the increasing problems of civil defense in a Hydrogen age. Defense Mobilizer Fleming says the commission's first job should be to work out a method of dispersing our prime targets. ~~Fleming told a Senate committee that the theory of building new defense plants outside of a ten mile perimeter of industrial and population centers is now discarded. There must be a re-evaluation. Fleming also points out that it is now clear that through dispersal we can reduce the disastrous effects of blast and heat from an atomic bomb.~~

A Senate committee also heard ~~Dr. John C. Bugher~~ the , director of the Atomic Enery Commission's medical division, state that it is possible that one of the long term effects of nuclear radiation might be to shorten

the life expectancy of man. This has been demonstrated in test animals. It has not yet been proven for humans.

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And General Zhukov, appearing on television in Moscow, said Russia's peaceful policy has found no "favorable echoes" in the West. He said his country is ready and able to reply to all attacks. And the recently named defense minister charged that American "aggressive circles" are carrying on "active preparation for war."

In London, Prime Minister Churchill rejected the IDEA of halting further atomic bomb tests while East-West disarmament talks are underway.

And the British navy issued a white paper SAYING that to meet the challenge of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the AIRCRAFT carrier will be the core of the modern fleet..with special emphasis on guided-missile ships.

The Chinese Nationalists reported today that they had

damaged or destroyed more than ten Communist "warships" in attacks on a 200-vessel invasion fleet threatening Nanchi island. At one point the Nationalists indicated the Communists might be starting an invasion attempt. Later the vessels were identified as belonging to fishermen or ships on training manuvers. American experts in Washington say Nationalist reports of heavy destruction of enemy warships are exaggerated. ~~no American source has had any report on the two submarine reports released by the Nationalists.~~

In Washington today, the President asked Congress to approve a 101-billion-dollar ten-year highway program. He said we must have a network of roads to permit evacuation of target areas in the event of attack. The President also feels better highways will save lives, reduce accidents, cut the cost of operating automobiles and trucks, and help our growing economy. Mr. Eisenhower left it up to Congress to decide how to finance the big program. He said he's inclined to favor financing the federal government's proposed 31-billion dollar share with revenue from gas and disel oil taxes..and some highway tolls.

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Emil A. Sees, the Star's advertising director was convicted on a count charging the "attempt." Roy Roberts, president of the Star Company, says the verdict will be appealed to a higher court. ~~He says the case should not have gone to the jury, and the court made mistakes in admitting certain testimony and in its instructions to the jury.~~

~~The Navy reported today that the Coast Guard had reported sighting to unidentified submarines three to five miles off the coast of Nags Head, North Carolina. There are no other details.~~

~~And in Congress, both houses listened to a reading of Washington's Farwell Address of 1796.. a~~ [redacted] custom that dates ~~back to the~~ turn of the ~~century~~.

Edward R. Murrow; February 22, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

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That name, Coalition Politics, describes something theoretically uncalled for in a two-party system. It is reserved exclusively for times of such grave national danger that party politics have to be suspended. But that is not why a coalition is emerging at this time. Party politics are not going underground for the sake of national unity; they are badly mixed up, but rivalry is high and is going higher.

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that without stronger support from his own party he could deal with other issues in the same way.

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The other happening is the warning given the Republican Committee by

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona that the Party will have a hard time to regain control of the Senate next year. This points to the election of another Democratically controlled Congress in 1956, even if President Eisenhower should be re-elected. Senator Goldwater was reporting as Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, with a candor that was most uncommon. He found that ten Republican seats are in what he termed "great danger", while only two Democratic seats are in the same peril. Now that Senator Morse wears the Democratic label, the present Senate is divided forty-nine Democrats to forty-seven Republicans. If the Goldwater analysis is right, the Republicans have to win all ten of their hardest fights, and the Democrats lose both of theirs, for the Republicans to win a tie in the Senate.

The analysis is made by charting the trends of Party voting strength in state legislative and congressional races since 1952, and applying them to states where Senators in 1950 got less than fifty-five percent of the vote. This calculation gives the Republicans safe seats in five out of seventeen states - Idaho, New Hampshire, North and South Dakota and Vermont. On the same basis, nine out of fifteen Democratic seats would be safe - Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada, North and South Carolina and

Oregon. However, Senator Goldwater only gives up on six of these, saying that sufficient effort might capture Arizona, Nevada and Oregon.

The ten Republican seats in most danger are in Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Wisconsin. Described as in danger, but less so, are California and Utah. But unless quite unexpected seats are captured, all twelve have to be won if the Republicans come up with a tie in the Senate, and in addition the Democrats would have to lose their two hardest contests, New York and Washington. Three other Democratic seats are stated to be in some danger, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Missouri. But the trend of voting for state representatives and congressmen since 1952, has been against the Republicans in these states.

So it may turn out that coalition politics are coming into American life in a way never before experienced. If President Eisenhower accepts another nomination and is elected - which is not very improbable, to say the least - and if the Democrats carry Congress, which also is not very improbable, either there will be coalition rule or there will be a stalemate. Mr. Eisenhower's invitation to the Democrats to take a bi-partisan look at his highway program may have shown that he is determined there will be no stalemate.

Will Rogers...as he was wont to do on occasion...once commented somewhat irreverently on the subject of George Washington. He said: "In Washington's day there was no income tax, no cover charge, no disarmament conferences, no luncheon clubs, no stop-lights, no static, no headwinds, no drinking problem, no margins, no ticket speculators, no golf pants, and no Scotch jokes. My Lord, living in those times, who wouldn't be great!"

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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Senatorial Campaign Committee, with a candor that was most uncommon. He found that ten Republican seats are in what he termed "great danger" , while only two Democratic seats are in the same peril. Now that Senator Morse wears the Democratic label, the present Senate is divided forty-nine Democrats to forty-seven Republicans. If the Goldwater analysis is right, the Republic- and have to win all ten of their hardest fights, and the Democrats lose both of theirs, for the Republicans to win a tie in the Senate.

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The ten Republican seats in most danger are in Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Wisconsin. Described as in danger, but less so, are California and Utah. But unless quite unexpected seats are captured, all twelve have to be won, if the Republicans come up with a tie in the Senate, and in addition the Democrats would have to lose their two hardest contests, New York and Washington. Three other Democratic seats are stated to be in some danger, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Missouri. But the trend of voting for state representatives and congressmen since 1952, has been against the Republicans in these states.

So it may turn out that coalition politics are comin into American life in a way never before experienced. If President Eisenhower accepts another

and is elected - which is not very improbable, to say the least - and if the Democrats carry Congress, which also is not very improbable, either there will be coalition rule or there will ae a stalemate. Mr. Eisenhower's invitation to the Democrats to take a bi-partisan look at his highway program may have shown that he is determined there will be no stalemate.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Will Rogers..as he was wont to do on occasion..once commented somewhat irreverently on the subject of George Washington. He said: "In Washington's day there was no income tax, no cover charge, no disarmament conferences, no luncheon clubs, no stop-lights, no static, no headwinds, no drinking problem, no margins, no ticket speculators, no golf pants, and no Scotch jokes. My Lord, lining in those times, who wouldn't be great! "

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday February 23, 1955

This is the news:

The President said today that a Democratic plan for a 20-dollar-a-person income tax cut next year is "the height of fiscal irresponsibility." [redacted] And House Speaker Rayburn [redacted], replying to the President, told reporters: The Republicans engineered a tax cut last year in the face of an anticipated [redacted] deficit almost twice as large as is now estimated. And Rayburn inquired sarcastically:"When they didn't give the little folks anything last year and gave the dividend folks theirs, that was responsibility?"

This conflict between President and Democrats..the warmest so far in this Congress..started at Mr. Eisenhower's news conference when he was asked about the tax proposal. The President was prepared for this. He said: Its supporters lack the courage to submit a seperate tax-cutting bill. (they've tacked the 20-dollar cut to another tax measure) Mr. Eisenhower said [redacted] another tax cut at this time would cut the value of the dollar..hurt our economy. He said:"We simply cannot have this kind of thing in [redacted] responsible government." The President said a tax cut should be possible next year..if the budget deficit is reduced.

To all of this Speaker Rayburn replied: "Its too bad when the people who have been passing all of the President's legislation for him get irressponsible..all of them at one time, and so fast." Rayburn went on: "I don't know how much he could have passed without Democratic votes. Certainly the Republicans would have mutilated his reciprocal trade program if he had to depend on the 'responsible' people in the Republican party." And Rayburn predicted the tax bill will pass the House.

At the White House news conference the President commented on a number of things: He sees no reason for any tremendous optomism with respect to world disarmament...He still believes the United Nations is worthy of our support. (Senator Knowland said yesterday the U.N. is not an effective means for achieving world peace or ending aggression.) The President also told the reporters: He HAS ordered a study of a plan to offer our surplus wheat to Russia but he's not to keen about it. #...We favor exploring every possible means that might lead to a cease-fire in Formosa strait...There is no basic disagreement inside the Administration on aid for Asia...There have been no recent developments of any great significance in our effort to get the release of American airmen held

as prisoners in Communist China.And Mr. Eisenhower said it would be impossible for him to over-emphasize the importance of European unity. In a few minutes we plan to hear a DIRECT report from the commander of the North Atlantic Treaty forces..General Gruenther.

The French National Assembly today approved a new premier..Edgar Faure, the 46-year-old financial expert who held the job for six weeks in 1952. The vote ended a 19-day cabinet crisis.(since former Premier Mendez-France was turned out of office) Faure has announced the members of his cabinet. And although he is classed a little left of center, the cabinet has been labelled as one of the farthest to the right in the 21 government's the French have had since the end of World War Two.

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer today threatened to expel the Free Democrats from his four-party government..unless they support the Paris agreement to Europeanize the Saar. The Free Democrats, Number two party in West Germany, say Adenauer's threat can only lead to a "hardening of their oppostition" to the Saar agreement.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that

inasmuch as there's no question about Great Britain getting militarily involved in the defense of China's off-shore islands, it would not be right to press the United States in insisting that the Nationalists surrender these islands to the Communists. Sir Winston said: "We should be careful of what advice we should offer our friends and allies." Apparently trying to smoothe British-American differences on this issue, Sir Winston spoke sharply to Laborites who have been clamoring for the surrender of the islands to the Communists.

Today, Chinese Nationalist planes bombed Communist-held islands north and south of the Nationalist garrison on Nanchi. And official Nationalist quarters have stopped saying that all the off-shore islands will be defended against Communist invasion. Correspondents on Formosa say that signs are multiplying that Nanchi..140 miles northwest of Formosa..may have to be abandoned. If so, its expected to be conducted entirely by the Nationalists.

General Alfred Gruenther, the supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty organization forces, is now home from Western Europe for a short visit. In the past few days he's spoke to joint sessions of both the North and South Dakota state legislatures. ~~Tonight he is in Omaha, Nebraska.~~

Tonight he is in our newsroom at station KFAB, in Omaha, Nebraska.

General [redacted] Gruenther..tell us a little bit more about NATO:

(runs 5 mins return cue:

Well, Ed, I hoped that filled the bill and has given you a little more about our progress."

Thatnk you, General [redacted] Gruenther.. and a good trip back ~~to Washington [illegible]~~ to your headquarters outside of Paris.

The Senate today voted for a 75-hundred dollar a year pay increase for all members of Congress and for raises of from 75-hundred to nine-thousand-dollars a year for about 400 federal judges. The vote was 62 to 24. The bill now must go to a conference with House members who approved an increase of 10-thousand dollars. All Senators and representatives are now paid 15-thousand a year.

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The success of General Grunther's efforts toward securing the peace in Europe, is a tribute in no small measure to his own patience, understanding and perserverance. Words written by General Schofield back in 1887, and frequently repeated by President Eisenhower, would seem appropriate: "He who feels the respect which is due to others, can not fail to inspire in them regard for himself." This surely applies to General Grunther.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, February 23, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... General Alfred Gruenther, the Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Forces, is now home from western Europe for a short visit. In the past few days he's spoken to joint sessions of both the North and South Dakota Legislatures. Tonight, he is in our News Room at Station KFAB, in Omaha, Nebraska.

General Gruenther, tell us a little bit more about NATO.

GRUENTHER: Good evening, Ed! I realize that our attention is focused on the Far East now, and properly so. Nevertheless, I feel that it is also important to continue to keep in mind our important European problem. You know, it's four years since General Eisenhower arrived in Paris to organize the defenses of Europe. Thanks to the impetus given by General Eisenhower, and also by General Ridgway, who followed him as the Supreme Commander, we at SHAPE have made great progress. Our forces would give a good account of themselves if an act of aggression took place now anywhere on our four-thousand-mile front. However, because of the limited strength available to us, it is not now possible to defend far enough to the east in central Europe. This is an unsatisfactory strategy. We must have depth in our position in order to fight off modern jet aircraft and to counter the striking power of mechanized armies. The more we studied this problem at SHAPE the more we became convinced of the difficulties of defending Europe without German participation. When the Paris accords are ratified, and I am confident they will be ratified, we shall have a German contribution of eighteen to twenty tactical airwings, twelve army divisions, and a naval element. When those forces become effective it will be possible to defend much farther to the east than we can now.

Now, the question is sometimes asked -- what good are twelve German divisions in an atomic era? The answer is this, that

twelve German divisions, along with the German air and naval contribution, make the difference between a second-choice strategy and a much more desirable forward strategy. This is true not in spite of the atomic age but because of it. We must have a sufficient shield of allied ground and air forces to prevent the enemy from advancing in widely dispersed formation. That shield must be strong ehough to force an attacking enemy to concentrate in his effort to break through. Those concentrations would be extremely vulnerable to attacks by our new weapons. For this reason we are devoting our main attention at SHAPE to the development of a defense plan which we will use when the German forces are ready. The German units will then be an integral part of the allied shield, side by side with their NATO partners. When we have this essential addition to our shield, and with the capability of all weapons in our NATO arsenal, we will then be able to plan realistically on a forward strategy which will defend Western Germany.

Now, the prospect of a rearmed Germany is a matter of concern to some nations of western Europe who have suffered much from the misuse of German power. That anxiety is quite understandable. The plans for the rearmament of Western Germany are also causing much anxiety in the minds of many Germans. This very attitude on their part is evidence of the determination of the people of WesternGermany to avoid the errors of the past. They have a stake in the continued freedom of the west and the right and the responsibility to aid in its defense. Although we face many difficulties we often forget that the other fellow is having his troubles, too. Some of those troubles were revealed to the world in the speeches before the Supreme Soviet two weeks ago. On balance, Ed, I believe that the tide is now running in our direction. It is crystal-clear to me that we can, and shall, prevent a third World War from taking place if we remain dedicated to the unity of our cause. Collective security must be our answer. If there had been in effect in 1939 an organization such as NATO there would have been no second World War. The active participation of the United States is a vital

factor in insuring the success of NATO. Although it still has many imperfections, it is improving constantly. It would be a tragedy if we should weary and falter now, but I am sure we will not make that mistake. We shall succeed if the four hundred million people of NATO continue to exercise the perseverance and wisdom which is so essential for an alliance of this character. We must also continue our other programs directed towards bolstering the strength of the free world.

One of these is the Crusade for Freedom. I think the best evidence of the success of this program is to be found in the efforts of the countries behind the Iron Curtain have been taking to jamming its broadcasts. I feel that the Crusade for Freedom is entitled to the wholehearted support of the American people.

Well, Ed, please come and see us soon. Meanwhile, Ed, I hope that fills the bill in giving you a little bit more about our program.

MURROW: Thank you, General Gruenther!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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themselves if an act of aggression took place now anywhere on our four-thousand-mile front. However, because of the limited strength available to us, it is not now possible to defend far enough to the east in central Europe. This is an unsatisfactory strategy. We must have depth in our position in order to fight off modern jet aircraft and to counter the striking power of mechanized armies. The more we studied this problem at SHAPE the more we became convinced of the difficulties of defending Europe without German participation When the Paris accords are ratified, and I am confident they weill be ratified, we shall have a German contribution of eighteen to twenty tactical airwings, twelve army divisions, and a naval element. When those forces become effective it will be possible to defend much further to the east than we can now.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, Feb. 24, 1955

This is the news:

Seven House Democrats..all from Virginia..decided today to vote with the Republicans against a Democratic plan for a $20 tax cut next year for everyone. The President has called the proposal the height of fiscal irresponsibility. And as the House put off a vote until tomorrow, the Republicans caucused and then announced that all but two or three of their members will vote against the plan. One prominent House Democrat is no longer sure of its passage. Other experts say the vote may be decided by a slim margin. Today, Assistant Republican Leader Halleck of Indiana said the Democrats are guilty of "a blackjacking operation." Democratic Leader Mc Cormack [redacted] said that while the Republicans now accuse the Democrats of trying to cut taxes in the face of an estimated deficit for the year of two point four billion dollars..the Republicans [redacted] pushed through tax cuts last year when the deficit was estimated at five billion.

Senate and House conferees agreed today to raise the salary of all Senators and Representatives by $7,500 a year. [redacted]

[redacted]. In addition each member of Congress will get a $1250 tax-free office expense allowance. Congressional pay now is $15,000 a year... that's 12-thousand in salary and 25-hundred in a taxable expense account.

The Senate Post Office Committee today approved a 10 per cent pay increase for an estimated 480-thousand postal workers. The Democratic-sponsored bill was adopted after the committee turned down [redacted] an Administration bill calling for small increases.

The Associated Press reports that a recommendation that federal money for school construction "is not necessary" has reportedly been approved by the United States Commissioner for Education..Dr. Samuel Brownell. Its now under study by a presidential commission. The report says that there is no state which cannot afford to make more money available for its schools...no state that is economically unable to support an adequate school system. This report, prepared by a group under the President's Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations, also recommends that the government get out of the school lunch program.. withdraw most of its contributions to the vocational education program and not give aid to community libraries.

The President told a Masonic breakfast in Washington today that Americans must accept the duties of individual citizenship to prove that the Communists are "liars" in arguing that our free enterprise system won't work.

The United States Court of Appeals in Washington today knocked out a Federal Communications Commission ruling limiting the number of television stations that may be owned by the same interests. The F.C.C. rule limits ownership to five normal T.V. stations PLUS two ultra-high frequency stations. The Court ruled unanimously that anyone who now owns SUCH stations cannot be denied a hearing on additional applications. The court said that it is conceivable that in some circumstances "common ownership of a greater number of stations might be compatible with the public interest." Another F.C.C. rule limits radio station onwrehsip, under one interest, to seven standard frequency stations and seven in frequency modulation.

The C.I.O. executive Board today approved the A.F. of L.*C.I.O. merger. The Transport Workers Union was the only dissenter.

A State Department spokesman says the Chinese Nationalists alone must decide whether to evacuate the island of Nanchi. Today the Nationalists

reported that their planes had again attacked Communist islands north and south of Nanchi. (All civilians have been taken off that island.) And reporters on Formosa suggest the 5-thousand man garrison will be withdrawn soon.

In Bangkok, the Southeast Asia Defense Conference has set up a military committee to work on measures designed to combat Communist aggression. Secretary of State Dulles has assured the conference of support by what he called the most powerful American striking force in history.

The British Labor Party today challenged the Churchill government's new atomic age military program. The Laborites say the government has EARMARKED too much money for conventional weapon. The Air Ministry says that the Royal Air Force, with the American air force, will provide the main detterrent to aggression.

In West Germany today, Socialists attacked the plan to re-arm West Germany inside the Bundestag. And outside communist demonstrators threatened riots against re-arming. Government sources say they're sure of a safe majority for re-armament by Saturday.

Edward R. Murrow: February 24, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The new Faure government was installed today in Paris, with the presentation of the cabinet to President Coty and the OFFICIAL transfer of power from former Premier Mendes-France. It can't be called a brand-new government, since it contains three former premiers. But it is by no means shop-worn, and it is awakening unexpected hopes of lasting a while. Some optimists believe it might even last till the elections in June of next year.

Faure himself is one of the former premiers. The other two are Antoine Pinay, now Foreign Minister, and Robert Schumann -(they call him Father Europe)- who is Minister of Justice. My colleague Dave Schoenbrun, in a cable from Paris, points out that all three of these former premiers were originally sponsors of the European Defense Community and an integrated Europe. As it happened, two of them, Faure and Pinay, were to leave the E.D.C. in the lurch. Though Faure, when the treaties were signed, made an impassioned appeal for them in the Assembly, he went over to the Mendes-France solution of arming Germany through NATO. Pinay, whose government signed the E.D.C. treaties and was pledged to ratify them, connived in shelving them without a vote and so helped to kill them. Later he even voted against arming Germany through NATO. Now it comes under the heading of historic justice that Pinay should be Foreign Minister under Faure, and that this

government is pledged to ratify the arming of the German Republic.

Faure, Pinay and Schumann - particularly Pinay and Schumann - are beyond question advocates of the Western Alliance at all costs. Faure yesterday promised the speediest ratification of the Paris accords, and he also promised not to ask the Allies to consult on East-West negotiations until after the ratification. This clearly is the continuation of the Mendes-France foreign policy. If anything, it is without any suspicion as to motives, which were questioned in the case of Mendes-France by some diplomatic observers.

The promise to ratify first before talks with the Soviet Union is not to be considered as compromised by the appointment of Gaston Palewski to a newly created cabinet post, as Minister Delegate to the Premier. Palewski, close to De Gaulle, is a leading neutralist. He has insisted on talks with Russia before ratification. But Mr. Schoenbrun has been told on the highest authority that Palewski was given an unspecified assignment in the Premier's office to keep him quiet. In other words, the neutralist is being neutralized. Mr. Schoenbrun emphasizes that without question this is not a neutralist cabinet.

Premier Faure borrowed the device of Mendes-France in offering the Assembly a contract. He undertook four accomplishments in return for

fifteen months in office, that is till the general election. He promised to raise the production index, boost the standard of living, raise farm incomes - all by specified percentages - and to balance France's foreign payments "without recourse to foreign aid of a non-economic nature."

This last point seems to mean that France doesn't want any more military help from the United States. That would be politically popular in France, but it leaves some questions unanswered. Does Faure want economic help, and if so, what can he expect? He can hardly anticipate anything more than world bank or export-import loans for short terms at fixed interest. It can be doubted that in seeming to renounce military help he is ready to forego offshore procurement and the so-called end-items. For these have brought a lot of dollars into France. Indeed, they helped Faure, as Mendes-France's finance minister, to build up strong dollar and gold reserves. The chances are that he wants still more of this kind of help.

His government can be called the best that could be hoped for, and really better than was feared when Mendes-France fell. A do-nothing cabinet would have been logical under the circumstances. Faure won't do too much. It isn't in the arithmetic of his coalition that he should, and if he tried to be too dramatic, or to be influencing the coming elections, he would be

thrown out. But he seems safe till November, and by then elections will be so close that the Assembly may keep him in till the following June - that is, if he hasn't been too obstreperous. But he promises steady progress, and being a resourceful maneuverer and an agile politician, he might stay the full fifteen months, which would be longer than any premier since the war.

Faure rates as one of the most brilliant men in France. He had his law degree at 19, and at 21 was elected Secretary General of the Paris Bar conference. At 37 he was deputy French prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, and at 43 he was the youngest premier of the French Republic, tying the youth record of the Third Republic held by Gambetta. He is a language student and is the first French premier to be able to speak fluent Russian.

He is also a mystery-story writer. The title of his last book was "Mr. Langlois Is Not Always Up To Himself." The obvious question is being asked in Paris if Mr. Faure is going to be "up to himself." If he is, maybe he can avoid the pitfalls of a French Assembly that has shown limitless powers to wreck the most promising performances.

There would seem to be little question that the new Premier of France has a formidable task ahead. But there is much in what Helena Kuo once said. "The greatness of man, she contended, does not lie in his being faultless. Error is sometimes inevitable. Real virtue lies in recognizing that faults can be set right and in striving to correct them. From the willingness to make such an effort, there must emerge a new and better individual."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Seven House Democrats...all from Virginia..decided today to vote with the Republicans against a Democratic plan for a $20 tax cut next year for everyone. The President has called the proposal the height of fiscal irresponsibility. And as the House put off a vote until tomorrow, the Republicans caucused and then announced that all but two or three of their members will vote against the plan. One prominent House Democrat is no longer sure of its passage. Other experts say the vote may be decided by a slim margin. Today, Assistant Republican Leader Halleck of Indiana said the Democrats are guilty of "a blackjacking operation."

Democratic Leader McCormack said that while the Republicans now accuse the Democrats of trying to cut taxes in the face of an estimated deficit for the next year of two point four billion dollars...the Republicans pushed through tax cuts last year when the deficit was estimated at five billion.

Senate and House conferes agreed today to raise the salary of all Senators and Representatives by $7500 a year. In addition each member of Congress will get a $1250 tax-free office expense allowance. Congressional pay now is $15,000 a year...that's 12-thousand in salary and 25-hundred in a taxable account.

The Senate Post Office Committee today approved a 10 per cent pay increase for an estimated 480 thousand postal workers. The Democratic-sponsored bill was adopted after the committee turned down an Administration bill calling for small increases.

The Associated Press reports that a recommendation that federal money for school construction "is not necessary" has reportedly been approved by the United States Commissioner oor Education..Dr. Samuel Brownell. Its now under study by a presidential commission. The report says that there is no state which cannot afford to make more money available for its schools..no state that is economically unable to support an adequate school system. This report, prepared by a group under the President's Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations, also recommends that the government get out of the school lunch program..withdraw most of its contributions to the vocational education program and not give aid to community libraries

The President told a Masonic breakfast in Washington today that Americans must accept the duties of individual citizenship to prove that the Communists are "liars" arguing that our free enterprise system won't work.

The United States Court of Appeals in Washington today knocked out a Federal Communications Commission ruling limiting the number of television stations that may be owned by the same interests. The F.C.C. rule limits ownership to five normal T.V. stations plus two ultra-high frequency stations. The Court ruled unanimously that anyone who now owns such stations cannot be denied a hearing on additional applications. The court said that it is conceivable that in some circumstances "common ownership of a greater number of stations might be compatible with the public interest." Another F.C.C. rule limits radio station ownership, under one interest, to seven standard frequency stations and seven in frequency modulation.

The C.I.O. executive Board today approved the A.F. of L--C.I.O. merger. The Transport Workers Union was the only dissenter.

A State Department spokesman says the Chinese Nationalists alone must decide whether to evacuate the island of Nanchi. Today the Nationalists reported that their planes had again attacked Communist islands north and south of Nanchi. All civilians have been taken off that island. And reporters on Formosa suggest the 5-thousand man garrison will be withdrawn soon.

In Bangkok, the Southeast Asia Defense Conference has set up a military committee to work on measures designed to combat Communist aggression. Secretary of State Dulles has assured the conference of support by what he called the most powerful American striking force in history.

The British Labor Party challenged the Churchill government's new atomic age military program. The Laborites say the government has earmarked too much money for conventional weapons. The Air Ministry says that the Royal Air Force, with the American Air Force, will provide the main deterrent to aggression.

In West Germany today, Socialists attacked the plan to re-arm Germany inside the Bundestag. And outside Communist demonstrators threatened riots against re-arming. Government sources say they're sure of a safe majority for re-armament by Saturday.

The new Faure government was installed today in Paris, with the presentation of the cabinet to President Coty and the official transfer of power from former Premier Mendes-France. It can't be called a brand-new government, since it contains three former premiers. But it is by no means shopworn, and it is awakening unexpected hopes of lasting a while. Some optimists believe it might even last till the elections in June of next year.

Faure himself is one of the former premiers. The other too are Antoine Pinay, now Foreign Minister, and Robert Schumann - (they call him Father Europe) --who is Minister of Justice. My colleague Dave Schoenbrun, in a cable from Paris, points out that all three of these former premiers were originally

sponsors of the European Defense Community and an integrated Europe. As it happened, two of them, Faure and Pinay, were to leave the E.C.C. in the lurch. Though Faure, when the treaties were signed, made an impassioned appeal for them in the Assembly, he went over to the Mendes-France solution of arming Germany through NATO. Pinay, whose government signed the E.D.C. treaties and was pledged to ratify them, convived in shelving them without a vote and so helped to kill them. Later he even voted against arming Germany through NATO. Now it comes under the heading of historic justice that Pinay should be Foreign Minister under Faure, and that this government is pledged to ratify the arming of the German Republic.

Faure, Pinay and Schumann - particularly Pinay and Schumann - are beyond question advocates of the Western Alliance at all costs. Faure yesterday promised the speediest ratification of the Paris accords, and he also promised not to ask the Allies to consult on East-West negotiations until after the ratification. This clearly is the continuation of the Mendes-France foreign policy. If anything, it is without any suspicion as to motives, which were questioned in the case of Mendes-France by some diplomatic observers.

The promise to ratify first before talks with the Soviet Union is not to be considered as compromised by the appointment of Gaston Palewski to a newly created cabinet post, as minister Delegate to the Premier. Palewski, close to De Gaulle, is a leading neautralist. He has insisted on talks with Russia before ratification. But Schoenbrun has been told on the highest authority that Palewski was given an unspecified assignment in the Premier's office to keep him quiet. In other words, the neautralist is being neautralized. Mr. Schoenbrun emphasizes that without question this is not a neautralist cabinet.

Premier Faure borrowed the device of Mendes France in offering the Assembly a contract. He undertook four accomplishments in return for 15 months office, that is till the general election. He promised to raise the production

index, boost the standard of living, raise farm incomes - all by specified percentages - and to balance France's foreign payments "without recourse to foreign aid of a non-economic nature."

This last point seems to mean that France doesn't want any more military help from the United States. That would be politically popular in France but it leaves some questions unanswered. Does Faure want economic help, and if so, what can he expect? He can hardly anticipate anything more than world bank or export-import loans for short terms at fixed interest. It can be doubted that in seeming to renounce military help he is ready to forgoe offshore procurement and the so-called end-items. For these have brought a lot of dollars to France. Indeed, they helped Faure, as Mendes-France's finance minister, to build up strong dollar and gold reserves. The chances are that he wants still more of this kind of help.

His government can be called the best that could be hoped for, and really better than was feared when Mendes-France fell. A do-nothing cabinet would have been the logical under the circumstances. Faure won't do too much. It isn't in the arithmatic of his coalition that he should, and if he tried to be too dramatic, or to be influencing the coming elections, he would be thrown out. But he seems safe till November, and by then elections will be so close that the Assembly may keep him in till the following June - that is, if he hasn't been to obstreperous. But he promises steady progress, and being a resourceful mancuverer and an agile politician, he might stay the full fifteen months, which would be longer than any other premier since the war.

Faure rates as one of the most brilliant men in France. He had his law degree at 19, and at 21 was elected Secretary General of the Paris Bar conference. At 37 he was deputy French prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, and at 43 he was the youngest premier of the French Republic, tying the youth

record of the Third Republic held by Gambetta. He is a language student and is the first French premier to be able to speak fluent Russian.

He is also a mystery-story writer. The title of his last book was "Mr. Langlois Is Not Always Up To Himself". The obvious question is being asked in Paris if Mr. Faure is going to be "up to himself". If he is, maybe he can avoid the pitfalls of a French Assembl that has shown limitless powers to wreck the most promising performances.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word For Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There would seem to be little question that the new Premier of France has a formidable task ahead. But there is much in what Helena Kuo once said. "The greatness of man," she contended, "does not lie in his being faultless. Error is sometimes inevitable. Real virtue lies in recognizing that faults can be set right and in striving to correct them. From the willingness to make such an effort, there must emerge a new and better individual."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday, February 25, 1955

This is the news:

The House today defied the President and approved a bill to cut income taxes by $20 a person next year. In the crucial vote..on a Republican move to knock this provision ~~mm~~ out of an amendment to the tax laws..the ~~[illegible]~~ Democrats won by five votes. Then there was wild applause and back-slapping from the Democrats as the House went on to approve the whole measure by 67 votes. The bill also approves the President's request to continue for another year the present corporation income TAX and excise taxe rates. ~~About five [illegible] people with small incomes of large families would be relieved of any federal income tax payments next year.~~ The bill now goes to the Senate where several powerful Democrats are opposed to it. Republican Leader Knowland predicts its defeat.

Before the final House vote today, Speaker Rayburn warned the Republicans that they will "live to regret the day", they charged the Democrats with acting irresponsibly. Rayburn said some of the charges greived him greatly. He said:"I heard the word 'blackjack' used..the phrase 'shoddy deal'..I've heard 'irresponsibility'..and I have heard 'buying votes' charged. And you who have made those charges will live to regret it."

The House today approved a bill to raise the salary of all members of Congress by 75-hundred dollars, plus a twelve hundred and fifty dollar tax-free expense allowance and six round trips home each year. But in the Senate there was a surprising defeat for the bill..by an overwhelming voice vote. Democratic Senator Barkley, making his first speech since his return to the Senate, told his colleagues: Congress ought to fix its salary at any figure IT wants to..and not disguise part OF THE RAISE AS expenses. Barkley said he'd rather vote for a 24-thousand dollar a year salary, than for the compromise bill approved by members of the House and Senate. Republican Leader Knowland and many other Republicans joined in the attack on the tax-free expense allowance. The bill will now go back to a House-Senate committee.

The government reported today that the cost of living is remaining steady. The index did not change from December to January. And the Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics says: the figures do not reflect the fact that quality is improving in many items. This means the consumer is getting more value for his money.

Federal Judge John H[redacted] Marshal told a Senate committee today that if he is confirmed as a supreme court justice he will quit the Atlantic Union movement and a pro-United Nations group to which he now belongs. Judge Harlan testified after George Racey Jordan told the committee that to put Harlan on the Supreme Court "may supply the judge necessary to abolish the United States by Judicial decision." Jordan said he represented the "American Coalition." He described it as a group of patriotic, civic and [redacted] societies devoted to keeping American american. Judge Harlan told the committee that he was a member of the Advisory Council of Atlantic union..had joined at the invitation of former Supreme Court Justice [redacted] Roberts..but attended no meetings and had forgotten his membership. [redacted] said he feels no member of the court has any business belonging to political organizations, whether their aim is good, bad or indifferent.

Democratic Senator Symington said today that the Russians may be ahead of us in the development of guided missiles. He added: "We better get going."

And Dr. Edward Teller, who is credited with leading the development of the hydrogen bomb, writes in the magazine Science that the H-bomb is not the ultimate. He doesn't know where the next steps will lead. "It is not likely that it will be just bigger bombs again." Dr. Teller said: "The world is full of surprises and great developments rarely go in straight lines."

The Chinese Nationalists today abandoned Nanchi island... removing all their troops. There was no interference from the Communists in the operation conducted completely by the Nationalists. Reports from Taipeh say the troops from Nanchi have been transferred to the Matsu islands. The Nationalists indicate they believe they'll get help from the United States if the Communists attack the Matsus or Quemoy.

And in New Delhi, India's Prime Minister Nehru called upon the Nationalists to abandon Quemoy and the Matsus. He said this is a first step toward any Formosan settlement. He said this is "generally recognized by the countries of the west."

In London today, British Minister of State Anthony Nutting told a United Nations dis-armament meeting:"All mankind will agree that there is no hope of attaining real and lasting peace without real all-around disarmament. In this modern scientific age, none of us must spare one ounce of effort in the fulfillment of this trust."

And in West Germany, a second party in Chancellor Adenauer's 4-PARTY coalition government announced it will vote against the controversial agreement with France on the Saar. Adenauer has warned that defeat of this agreement may wreck the whole plan for a western defense alliance.

Edward R. Murrow: February 25, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The first meeting of the [redacted] Southeast Asia Treaty Organization has ended. It set up a Secretariat to be stationed at Bangkok, named a military staff group that starts to work at once, and appointed a committee of eight ambassadors to deal with the problems of the alliance. It also issued a communique resounding with familiar words about peace and strength.

But it gives a measure of the speed of events to realize that much of the time during the Bangkok conference was not devoted to SEATO at all, but to two ~~new~~ other Asian problems. One of these is the Formosa crisis, the other the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference to be held in Indonesia in April.

The original meeting of the so-called Manila powers had been called as the result of the armistice in Indochina and the partition of Vietnam. It looked at first as though the eight powers would set up an Asian counterpart of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with its merged armies under a supreme commander. Its purpose was to provide organized power to prevent extension of Communist domination in Southeast Asia. The Communists had taken over Vietminh at the conference table. That put them in the strategic position to absorb Cambodia and Laos and infiltrate Vietnam. The fall of the dominoes might bring down Thailand, then Malaya, and if the sweep went this far, Burma, Indonesia and even Japan.

The single motive of the Manila organization was to draw a line in Southeast Asia, through Indochina in particular, and notify the Communists that they would cross it, by aggression or subversion, at their peril. Now the SEATO states have met for the first time since ratification. But SEATO has not become an Asian NATO. It is not to have its own striking force, or even a unified command. This is not because the dangers in Indochina have subsided. If anything they are more acute. They continue to call for alertness and the capacity to act promptly with adequate force. They also call for the enlistment of large-scale economic aid, so as to bring internal stability to a very shaky region. But the ministers at Bangkok have had to be modest. Both the Marshall Plan for Asia and the NATO-type military set-up have had to be modified. Second thoughts brought the realization that the alliance is not extensive enough for a formidable military structure. And a study of economic problems showed they could not be solved in a hurry simply by assigning huge sums that can't be assimilated quickly.

We don't know in detail what private talks were held in the course of the Bangkok meeting. But it may not be far wrong to say there was more talk about Formosa than Indochina, and almost as much about the Afro-Asian conference. Formosa was discussed at a long dinner meeting by Sir Anthony

Eden and John Foster Dulles last night, and unquestionably by the other six representatives at one time or another. This is because the Formosa crisis is bringing war nearer than anything happening in Indochina.

What Mr. Dulles and Sir Anthony said to each other has not leaked out. They were not far apart to begin with, as to the right to defend Formosa, since the British agree with us in regarding the sovereign title to that island as being in abeyance. They are further apart on the defense of Quemoy and Matsu, since the British recognize Red China and recognize these islands as belonging to Red China. But they both want a cease-fire, formal or de-facto. A rift between them was pre-supposed by some when the conference met. But it is convincingly denied by those who know most about the Anglo-American talks so far. There are differences, but they may not loom so large as a result of the heart-to-heart talks.

The interest at Bangkok in the coming Afro-Asian conference resulted in an official greeting to it being drafted. This can be applauded as an example of both self-restraint and unusually happy diplomacy. When the Afro-Asian conference was first improvised, it was to be a kind of answer to the Manila Treaty Organization. It isn't really all anti-Western and it is ~~by no means~~ not entirely pro-Communist. What it is trying to register is the existence

in a vast part of the world of people who don't want to be drawn into war as the result of the power conflict. In drawing together for the first time in history, most of the nations of Asia and Africa, the meeting is bound to reflect their one common enthusiasm - and it is an historic enthusiasm - over the end of subservience to white masters. Since Communist China is invited, the conference looks like becoming a gigantic loud speaker for familiar slogans of anti-imperialism.

But if the United States and Britain disliked the conference when it was first mentioned, they have chosen to trust the dictum of Solomon that the "soft answer turneth away wrath". Instead of showing a fist to the Afro-Asians, they have stretched out an open hand. They may gain little, but they will not lose anything they would not lose anyway. Not all the Afro-Asian states are neutralist, since Pakistan is one of the Colombo powers that called the conference. Turkey, the Philippines, Japan, and several lesser states friendly to the West will be there. Only two states will be Communist, Red China and Vietminh. Now if the Bandoeng conference is swept into making bitter anti-Western attacks it will be Asia and Africa, not the West and its friends who are rejecting the proffered hand.

In the long search for peace, no amount of political conferences can bring about this goal unless those involved are prepared to give as well as take. Somerset Maugham put it well when he said:"It is curious that our own offenses should seem so much less heinous than than the offenses of others. I suppose the reason is that we know all the circumstances that have occasioned them and so manage to excuse in ourselves what we can not excuse in others."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In the long search for peace, no amount of political conferences can bring about this goal unless those involved are prepared to give as well as take. Somerset Maugham put it well when he said:"It is curious that our own offenses should seem so much less heinous than the offenses of others. I suppose the reason is that we know all the circumstances that have occasioned them and so manage to excuse in ourselves what we can not excuse in others."

Godd Night and Good Luck!

Monday, February 28, 1955

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Secretary of State Dulles, on his way home from Thailand, suddenly decided today to visit Formosa on Thursday. He'll be joined there by Admiral Carney, our chief of naval operations, and our top fleet commanders in the area.

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from Mr. Dulles our officials are ~~amonm~~ avoiding any final rejection of the plan.

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a road network fit for the atomic age. But Democratic Senator Gore of Tennessee, author of a rival bill, calls the President's program a rush program that might set off a new inflationary spiral.

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Edward R. Murrow: February 28, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Politics has been described as the art of the possible. It is in theory possible for one Party to take credit for a tax cut the year before a presidential election. It is also possible for the other Party to take credit for a tax cut the year of the election. Generally speaking, the second alternative is preferable because the voters' memories are short, and they are inclined to ask of the Party in power: "What have you done for us recently?" It would seem that this situation, in part at least, gave rise to the current controversy agitating both Houses - the proposal for a twenty-dollar across-the-board income tax cut. This has been passed by the House - denounced by the President - and is now being argued by the Senate Finance Committee.

The Democrats claim this is overdue tax relief for the little fellow. Treasury Secretary Humphrey said today, it might cause inflation which would hurt the little fellow most. He said: "Let us always remember, it is not the rich who need protection from inflation; it is the little folks who suffer the most when inflation takes hold." A mighty regard for the welfare of the "little fellow" invariably siezes both political parties in the year preceding a national election. Secretary Humphrey said this Administration

advocates further tax cuts, but only at such times as we can see them justified by further cuts in spending, and increased revenues - to vote the twenty-dollar tax cut now, before we can afford it next year, is in his opinion "nothing but an irresponsible gesture."

Some Democrats contend that the President promised a tax cut next year - he didn't, he merely said he hoped for one. (And how long has it been since any President failed to hope for a tax cut.) Naturally the Republicans would rather announce a tax cut next year, than have it forced on them by the Democrats. The Democrats contend that the big fellows got some tax relief last year, and now it's time that a "twenty-dollar gesture" be made to those in the lower income brackets. This is politics, and it is as traditional as kissing babies or boasting that the candidate has some sentimental or family relationship, however remote, in the state or city in which he is speaking.

There may be those on both sides of this argument who support or oppose the twenty-dollar tax cut, for what they believe to be sound fiscal or national reasons. But the figure that looms largest, the one that must be dominant in a politician's mind, is not twenty dollars but 1956. The problem is as old as Party elections - to act in the Party's self-interest and simultaneously find a moral or financial reason for doing so.

It would be difficult for even the casual student of history to be surprised at the action of either the Democrats or Republicans. If their power positions were reversed, their policies might also be reversed. Probably the Democrats don't figure that they'll buy many votes in '56 with a twenty-dollar bill now; nor are the Republicans figuring that they'll buy very many with a similar tax cut in '56. But neither side can afford to let the other take the credit.

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might be repealed. And then Mr. Humphrey uttered a sentence with which all but the most fearless prophet would agree. He said: "Neither you nor I know what the picture is going to be like sixteen months from now."

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The problem of (high taxes) is nothing new. Yet it still presents as great a problem to those in politics, as it does to those who have to pay. As far back as 20 years ago, Will Rogers was moved to make this somewhat facetous observation: "When taxes first started, he said, Noah must have taken into the Ark two taxes: one male and one female - and did they multiply bountifully. Next to guinea pigs, taxes must have been the most prolific animal!"

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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